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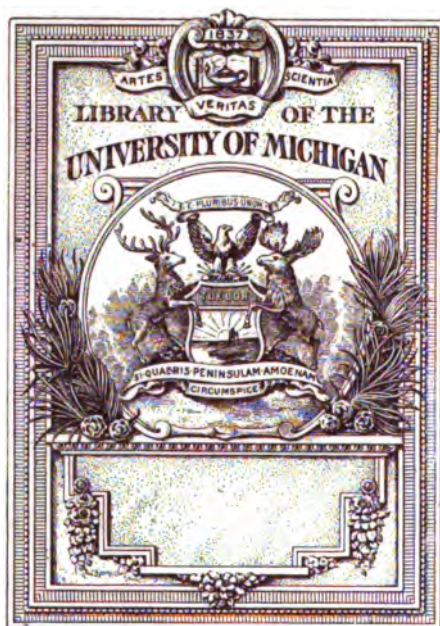
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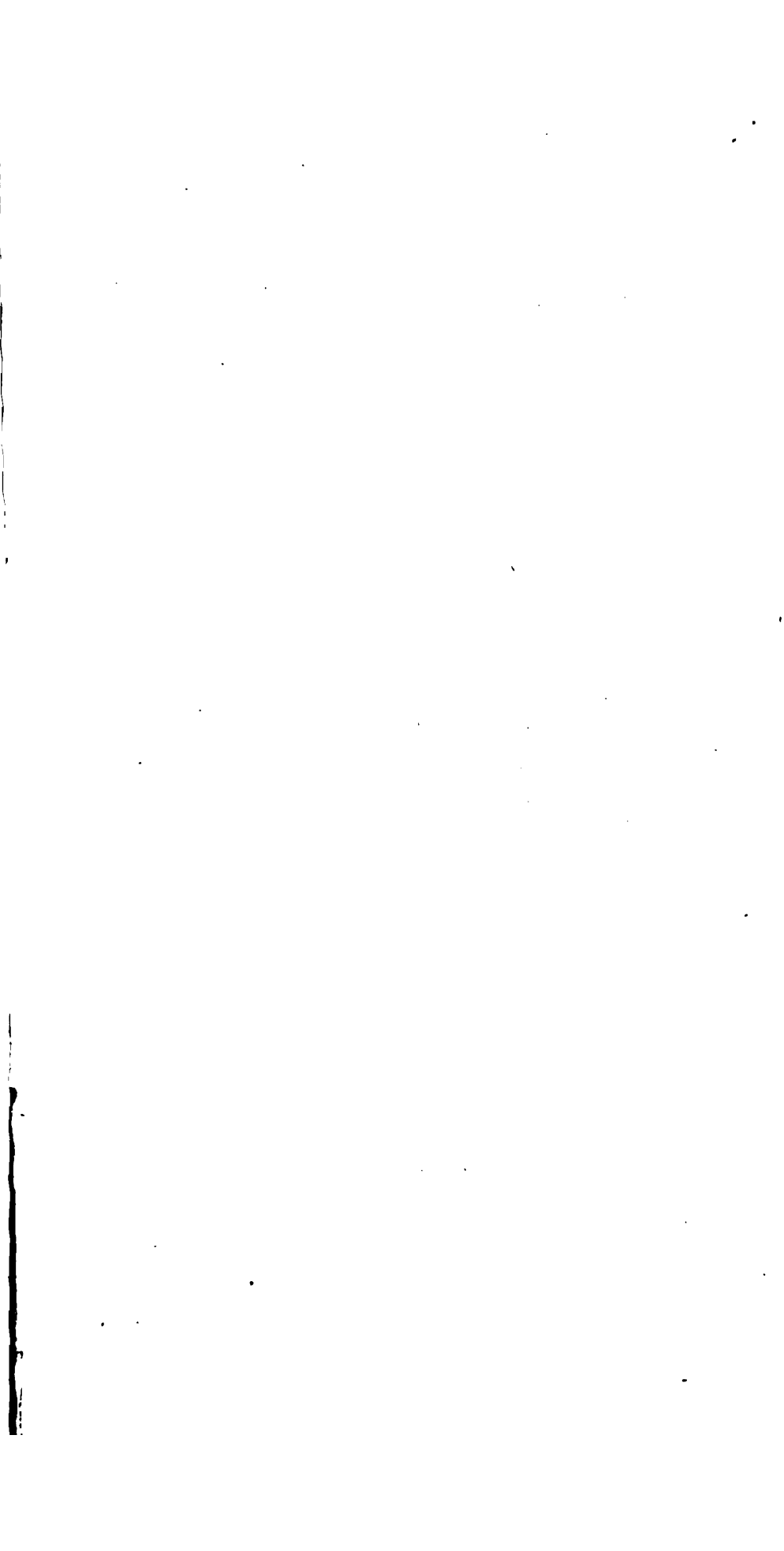
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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS,

COMPILED BY ORDER OF THE

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

WHICH CONVENED IN DES MOINES, JANUARY 8, 1866.

W. M. STONE, GOVERNOR.
E. W. EASTMAN, RETIRING LT. GOVERNOR.
B. F. GUE, LT. GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
JAMES WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF STATE.
JNO. A. ELLIOTT, AUDITOR OF STATE.
W. H. HOLMES, TREASURER OF STATE.
J. A. HARVEY, REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.
ORAN FAVILLE, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ED WRIGHT, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1866.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

CONTINUED BY ORDER OF THE

FIFTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF IOWA

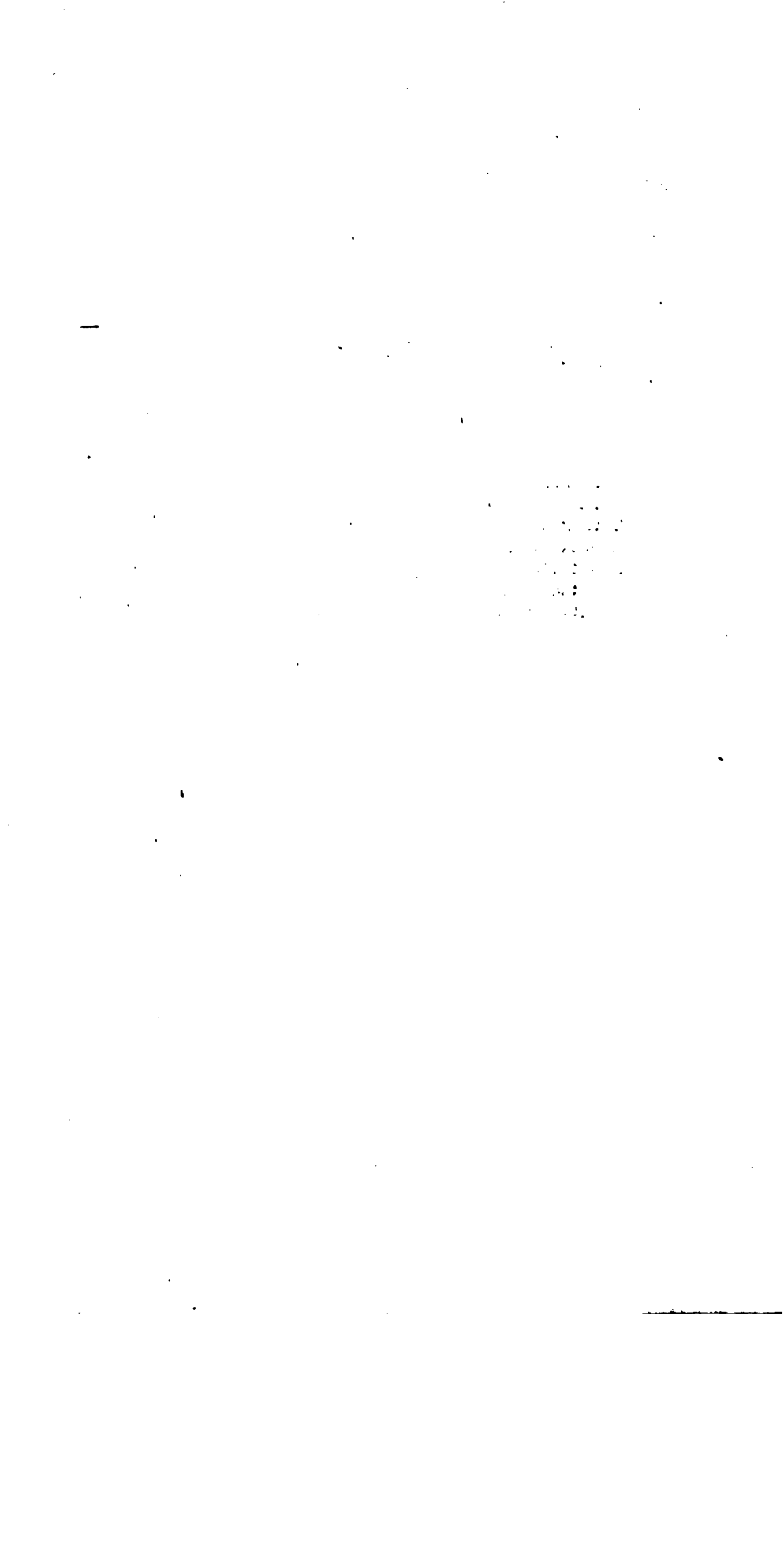
WHICH CONTAINED IN DES MOINES JANUARY 2, 1907

ED. H. HIGHT, SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
J. A. HARTLEY, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.
H. H. HARTLEY, SECRETARY OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.
J. A. HARTLEY, SECRETARY OF THE STATE.
JAMES H. HIGHT, SECRETARY OF THE STATE.
H. H. HARTLEY, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.
H. H. HARTLEY, SECRETARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DES MOINES:
E. W. LAMAR, STATE PRINTER.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

Rules and Statistics.
Governor's Message.
Governor Stone's Inaugural.
Report of Auditor of State.
Report of Treasurer of State.
Report of Register State Land Office.
Report of Superintendent Public Instruction.



RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of opinion that (as the question may be) say Aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall be divided. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

5. The Speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except that in case of the absence of the regular Speaker, the House may proceed to elect a Speaker pro tem., whose acts shall have the same validity as those of the Speaker.

6. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

7. In all cases of a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not be required to vote unless the House is equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order

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of the House, shall be under his hand, and attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, shall have the power to have the same cleared.

10.—ORDER OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

After the journal is read, the following order shall govern :

1. Petitions or remonstrances to be offered ;
2. Reports of Committees ;
3. Resolutions laid over under rule 34 ;
4. Bills to be introduced ;
5. Resolutions ;
6. Messages and communications on the Speaker's table ;
7. Bills and resolutions read a second time ;
8. Bills on their passage ;
9. Reports in possession of the House which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up in order that the bill may be ordered in.
10. Bills or other matter before the House, and unfinished the preceding day.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

11. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the presiding officer, by his title, saying, "Mr. Speaker," and shall not proceed until he shall be recognized by the Chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall avoid personalities.

12. When any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order ; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, but may be permitted, with leave of the House, to explain ; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to ; if the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he is at liberty to proceed. If the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

13. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member entitled to speak.

14. No member shall speak more than once on the same ques-

tion, without leave of the House, nor more than twice until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

15. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the house, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse, nor whilst a member is speaking pass between him and the Chair.

16. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is personally interested; or in case where he was not present when the question was put, unless the Speaker again states the question.

17. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

18. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him; but such member must ask to be excused before commencing to take the vote on the main question.

19. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

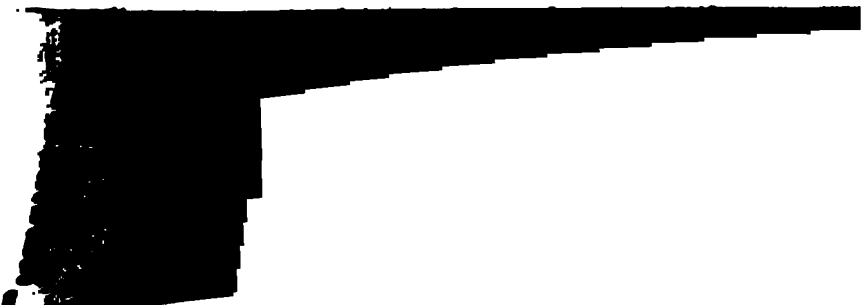
20. Every motion, except subsidiary or incidental motions shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desire it; but this exception shall not apply to motions to amend.

21. All bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, or other papers, shall be accompanied by the name of the member presenting the same, and also the name of the county.

22. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by leave of the House.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lie on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit or amend; to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain; to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

24. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to re-



for any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order : The Committee of the Whole House ; a Standing Committee ; a Select Committee.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking or the House voting.

26. The previous question shall always be in this form : "Shall the main question now be put ?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order ; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

27. Motions to lie on the table, to adjourn, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

28. When a question is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be again acted upon during the session.

29. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the discussion of the House ; a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

30. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

31. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

32. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member in the majority, to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

33. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

34. A proposition requesting information from the Governor, Secretary or any other State Officer, shall lie on the table one day, for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from select committees, and when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

35. Any five members, if the Speaker be in the Chair, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

37. No member shall absent himself from the services of the House without leave, unless he be sick, or unable to attend.

38. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees, noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be directed by the Speaker to compel their attendance.

39. No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

40. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and upon the demand of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered.

41. The hour to which this House shall stand adjourned from day to day, shall be 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the House.

OF BILLS.

42. Every bill shall receive three several readings; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day.

43. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it the question is: "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

44. Upon a second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state that it is ready for commitment, amendment or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select or standing committee, or to a committee of the Whole House. If to a

committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day ; but if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the House shall appoint the day when it shall be read a third time.

45. After a bill has been committed and reported back, it shall be considered on its second reading after the amendments of committee have been read.

46. After the commitment and the report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

47. All bills ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair round hand.

48. No amendment unless by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading, and no debate shall be allowed on the same.

49. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

50. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

51. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills to report at any time.

52. No bill, memorial or joint resolution, shall be printed unless ordered by the House.

53. When any matter is referred to a standing committee by motion of any member, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such standing committee, to notify such member of the time of their sitting upon such matter so referred ; and said member shall be permitted to confer with such committee during their consideration of such matter.

54. The following shall be the Standing Committees :

Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

“ “ Ways and Means.

“ “ The Judiciary.

“ “ Claims.

“ “ Schools and State University.

“ “ Military Affairs.

- see on Enrolled Bills.
- " Engrossed Bills.
 - " Expenditures.
 - " Roads and Highways.
 - " Township and County Organization.
 - " Public Buildings and Property.
 - " New Counties.
 - " Agriculture.
 - " Elections.
 - " Incorporations.
 - " Improvement of Des Moines River.
 - " Federal Relations.
 - " Internal Improvements.
 - " Charitable Institutions.
 - " Public Lands.
 - " Library.
 - " Railroads.
 - " Banks and Banking.
 - " Printing.
 - " Rules of the House.
 - " Domestic Manufactures.
 - " Judicial Districts.
 - " State, Senatorial and Judicial Districts.
 - " Congressional Districts.
 - " Police Regulations.
 - " Suppression of Intemperance.
 - " Sanitary Affairs.
 - " Penitentiary.
 - " Blind Asylum.
 - " Lunatic Asylum.
 - " Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
 - " Agricultural College.

55. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice shall govern the House in all cases where they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of this House and the Joint Rules of both Houses.

56. Joint Resolutions shall not be required to be framed or treated as a Bill, but shall be subject only to the Rules pertaining to ordinary and Concurrent Resolutions.

OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

57. In forming Committees of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a Chairman, to preside in Committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

58. Upon Bills committed to the Committee of the Whole House, the Bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk or Chairman, and then again read or debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered ; after report, the Bill shall be again subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

59. All amendments made to an original motion in Committee, shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

60. All amendments made to a Report committed to a Committee of the Whole House, shall be noted and reported, as is the case of Bills.

61. In filling up blanks in the Committee and in the House, the largest sum and longest time, and the highest number, shall be first put.

62. The Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as they are applicable.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Darwin, Hale, Rogers, Joy, Sapp, Wilson of Dubuque, Barker, Belt, Bereman, Traverse, Dashiell and Bennett.

Constitutional Amendments—Messrs. Hale, Darwin, Dashiell, Barker, McKean, Walden and Wilson of Marshall.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Sapp, Darwin, McCullough, Rogers, Wilson of Dubuque, Dashiell, Traverse, McNutt, Emery and Walden.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Finkbine, Wilcox, Runyon, McNutt, Clark, O'Brien, Sherman, Garber, Holden and Brown of Van Buren.

Schools—Messrs. Rogers, Burnett, Tisdale, Hale, Fellows, Garrett, Barnes, Clark and Wilson of Jackson.

State University—Messrs. Belt, Burnett, Holden, Glasgow and Finkbine.

Claims—Messrs. Clark, DeForest, Brown of Louisa, Wright, Comfort, Crawford, Graves and Gamble.

County and Township Organization—Messrs. Runyon, Thorn, DeForest, Fry, O'Brien, Brown of Madison, Garber and Close.

Compensation of Public Officers—Messrs. Joy, Barker, Serrin, Thorn, Safely, Knox and Huggins.

Banks and Banking—Messrs. Wilcox, Burnett, Williams of Winneshiek, Goodrich, Mills, Lowdon, Stockman and Landes.

Library—Messrs. Tisdale, Ryan, Hale, Fellows and Traverse.

Expenditures—Messrs. Knox, Stockman, Graves, Holmes, McKean, Morgan, McPherson, McLaughlin and Leffingwell.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Tisdale and Ryan.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Dwelle and Mills.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Glasgow, Bereman, Barnes, Bennett, Gary, Ballinger, McCullough, Godfrey and West.

Railroads—Messrs. Sherman, Belt, Wilcox, Sapp, Wilson of

Dubuque, Poindexter, Joy, Holden, Palmer, Ballinger, Safely, Serrin, Linderman, Williams of Winneshiek, and Tracy.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Maxwell, Brown of Winneshiek, Dudley, Buck, Abbott, and Hand.

Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Godfrey, Bereman, Runyon, Thomson, Flanders, Brown of Decatur, Abernethy, Lowdon, and Poindexter.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Williams of Des Moines, O'Brien, Fry, Dwelle, Emery, Gamble, and Sipple.

Public Lands—Messrs. Russell, Linderman, Carbee, Williams of Des Moines, Abbott, Bolter, and West.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Holden, Conway, Landes, Lowdon, Knapp, Boomer, Bahl, Rohlf, and Morgan.

Agriculture—Messrs. Thomson, Close, Maxwell, Griffith, Buck, Wilson of Jackson, West, Olmstead, Russell, and Garber.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Close, Serrin, Olmstead, Martin, McPherson, Knapp, Rohlf, De Forest, and Sipple.

Printing—Messrs. McNutt, Godfrey, Goodrich, Emery, Flanders, and Graves.

New Counties—Messrs. Brown of Winneshiek, Gaylord, Bolter, Hand, Huggins, Thacher, and Wright.

Elections—Messrs. Carbee, Abernethy, Boomer, Fellows, Gary, and Flanders.

Rules—Messrs. McCullough, Russell, Barker, Bennett, Finkbine, and Brown of Winneshiek.

Des Moines River Improvements—Messrs. Barnes, Maxwell, Brown of Van Buren, Dudley, Martin, Alcorn, Van Leuven, and Hand.

Incorporations—Messrs. Williams of Winneshiek, Huggins, Ryan, Palmer, Mills, Stockman, Thacher, Van Leuven, and Brown of Decatur.

Judicial Districts—Messrs. Poindexter, Goodrich, Glasgow, Bahl, Griffith, Thorn, Browne of Louisa, Crawford, Comfort, Knox, McKean, and Wilson of Marshall.

Congressional Districts—Messrs. Bennett, Abernethy, Wilson of Jackson, Bahl, Walden, Van Leuven, Sherman, Linderman, Knapp, and Bolter.

Police Regulations—Messrs. Garrett, Brown of Madison, Leffingwell, Rohlf, Brown of Louisa, and Alcorn.

Suppression of Intemperance—Messrs. Tracey, Safely, Dwelle. Buck, Carbee, Morgan, and Palmer.

Senatorial and Representative Districts—Messrs. Wilson of Marshall, McLaughlin, Tracey, Conway, Brown of Decatur, Leffingwell, Gaylord, Holmes, and Landes.

Asylum for the Insane—Messrs. Bennett, Boomer, Sipple, Williams of Des Moines, and Conway.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb—Messrs. Leffingwell, Brown of Madison, McPherson, Gamble, and Garrett.

Agricultural College and Farm—Messrs. Russell, Griffith. Holmes, Fry, and Wright.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Brown of Winneshiek, Abbott, Martin, Brown of Van Buren, and Olmstead.

Blind Asylum—Messrs. Goodrich, Gary, Brown of Decatur, Ballinger, and Crawford.

Commerce—Messrs. Wilcox, Williams of Winnesheik, Dudley. West, O'Brien, Goodrich, and Burnett.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Messrs. Burnett, Thomson, Barnes. Sipple, Abernethy, Walden, and Bereman.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

13

NAME.	Age.	SOCIAL STATE.	Native.	OCCUPATION	RELIGION.	Regiment of those who had been in service.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	BOARDING HOUSE.	Weight
Abernethy, A.	29	Single	Ohio	Farmer	Baptist	9th Iowa Inf.	Illyria	Fayette	Mr. Murray's	165 11
Abbott, W. S. M.	39	Married	"	Attorney	Episcopal	2d Wis. Inf.	Adel	Dallas	Savery House	140 3
Alcorn, Robert	29	"	Ind.	Farmer	Methodist	16th Iowa Inf.	Homer	Webster	Mr. Brandt's	180 14
Ballinger, W.	24	Single	Ky.	Lawyer	None	2d Iowa Inf.	Keokuk	Lee	Dr. Shaw's	155 11
Barnes, T. N.	38	"	Ohio	Farmer	Eclectic	7th Iowa Inf.	Kirkville	Maheka	Avenue House	150 12
Barker, W. T.	37	Married	N. Y.	Lawyer	N. B. B.	"	Dubuque	Dubuque	Mrs. Ramsey's	170 11
Bahl, A.	33	"	France	Farmer	Roman Cath.	"	Dubuque	Dubuque	Mr. Bryan's	160 20
Belt, A. S.	31	"	Md.	Lawyer	Episcopal	"	Cedar Rapids	Linn	Savery House	135 12
Bereman, T. A.	32	"	Ind.	Editor	Eclectic	1st Iowa Cav.	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	Mr. Brooks's	165 20
Bennett, G. G.	32	"	Ohio	Lawyer	Presbyteri'n	19th Iowa Inf.	Washington	Washington	Avenue House	175 13
Boomer, Albert	41	"	N. Y.	Physician	Methodist	27th Iowa Inf.	Delhi	Delaware	Mr. Brandt's	145 13
Boler, L. R.	31	"	Ohio	Farmer	"	"	Jeddo City	Harrison	Mr. Bryan's	160 2
Brown, T. H.	27	"	"	Miscella'n's	Unitarian	3d Iowa Cav.	Green Grove	Decatur	Dr. Shaw's	180 10
Brown, N. T.	46	"	"	Farmer	Methodist	"	Fredonia	Louisa	Mr. Lewis's	207 24
Browne, J. M.	45	"	Penn.	Farmer	Presbyteri'n	39th Iowa Inf.	St. Charles	Madison	Mr. Lewis's	145 10
Brown, Joel	34	"	"	Blacksmith	Presby. O. S.	5th Iowa Inf.	Birmingham	Van Buren	Mr. Johnson's	145 11
Brown, J. H.	51	"	"	Farmer	None	"	New Oregon	Winneshiek	Willie House	160 11
Buck, W. G.	44	"	Ind.	Farmer	Universalist	17th Iowa Inf.	Ft. Madison	Lee	Dr. Shaw's	150 15
Burnett, R. M.	44	"	N. Y.	Bookseller	Baptist	"	Muscataine	Muscataine	Savery House	160 13
Carbee, J. P.	43	Married	N. H.	Farmer	Liberal	"	Springville	Linn	Willie House	180 15
Clark, L.	42	Single	Ohio	Farmer	Congregat'l	24th Iowa Inf.	Toledo	Tama	Mr. Barnes's	170 11
Close, C.	57	Married	Conn.	Farmer	None	"	Cedar Valley	Black Ha'k	Mr. Rogg's	155 9
Comfort, S. J.	49	"	N. Y.	Lawyer	Protestant	"	Denison	Crawford	Mr. Wells's	150 19
Conway, A. B.	28	Single	Illinois	Lawyer	"	18th Iowa Inf.	Chariton	Lucas	Mr. Brooks's	185 14
Crawford, A. K.	45	Married	enn.	Shoemaker	Methodist	"	Quincy	Adams	Mr. Miller's	175 9
Darvin, C. Ben.	45	"	N. Y.	Lawyer	"	"	Burlington	Des Moines	Savery House	165 18
Dashiell, H. L.	30	"	Ky.	Lawyer	"	1st Iowa Cav.	Albia	Monroe	Mr. Wells's	115 18
DeForest, G. E.	49	"	N. Y.	Farmer	Doubtful	"	Iowa City	Johnson	De Molne House	186 20
Dudley, Charles	52	"	Maine	Farmer	F. W. Bapt.	"	Agency City	Wapello	Mr. Bennett's	185 23

Wts. in Iowa.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Age.	SOCIAL STATE.	Nativity.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.	Regiment of those who had been in service.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	BOARDING HOUSE.	Weight.	Yrs. in Iowa.
Dwelle, L.	41	Single	N. Y.	Mill prop'r.	Baptist	.....	Northwood	Worth	Savery House	160	8
Emery, D. H.	28	"	Ills.	Lawyer	Christian	10th Iowa Inf.	Montezuma	Poweshiek	Mr. Morris's	155	5
Fellows, L. E.	31	Married	Vt.	"	Liberal	.....	Lansing	Alamakee	Mrs. Gruss's	160	8
Finkbine, R. S.	37	"	Ohio.	Builder	Methodist	.....	Iowa City	Johnson	Mr. Stevenson's	196	16
Flanders, S. A.	33	"	N. H.	Farmer	Baptist	1st Iowa Cav.	Middletown	Des Moines	Dr. Barnes's	135	11
Fry, G. C.	39	"	Penn.	"	U. Brethren	.....	Libertyville	Jefferson	Willie House	180	14
Gamble, J. D.	29	"	Ohio.	Lawyer	Methodist	4th Iowa Inf.	Knoxville	Marion	Mr. Murray's	150	17
Gaylord, W. P.	41	"	Ohio.	Farmer	Universalist	.....	Rock Gr. City	Floyd	Willie House	140	10
Gary, S. G.	28	"	"	"	Methodist	3d Iowa Inf.	Peoria	Mahaska	Mr. Scott's	165	10
Garrett, J. M.	37	"	"	Physician	Presbyterian	.....	Troy	Davis	Mr. Lewis's	140	10
Garber, John.	40	"	Va.	Farmer	Liberal	.....	Elkport	Clayton	Mr. Bennett's	185	18
Glasgow, S. L.	27	"	Ohio.	Lawyer	Presbyterian	Brigadier-Gen.	Corydon	Wayne	De Moine House	175	9
Godfrey, G. L.	30	Single	Vt.	"	Congrega.	2d Iowa Inf.	Des Moines	Polk	Judge Cole's	176	10
Goodrich, L. G.	41	Married	N. Y.	Merchant	Baptist	.....	Clermont	Fayette	Savery House	180	6
Graves, Howard.	29	"	"	"	Liberal	.....	Estherville	Emmett	Mr. Brandt's	165	10
Griffith, G. E.	42	"	Penn.	Farmer	Methodist	.....	Indianola	Warren	Mr. Lewis's	165	12
Hale, Wm.	29	"	Iowa	Lawyer	Liberal	.....	Glenwood	Mills	Mr. Hill's	154	29
Hand, Geo. W.	39	"	Ills.	Cattle brok.	Methodist	.....	Dakota	Humboldt	Avenue House	185	11
Holden, H. M.	28	Single	Mass.	Banker	Baptist	.....	Washington	Washington	Savery House	150	11
Holmes, A. E.	30	Married	Ohio	Farmer	Orthodox	14th Iowa Inf.	Denver	Bremer	Willie House	150	4
Huggins, Alex. Z.	31	Single	Ind.	Physician	Presbyterian	29th Iowa Inf.	Mt. Av.	Ringgold	Savery House	140	8
Joy, Wm. L.	34	Married	Vt.	Lawyer	Baptist	.....	Sioux City	Woodbury	Savery House	180	9
Knapp, Thos. B.	43	"	Conn.	Merchant	None	32d Iowa Inf.	Iowa Falls	Hardin	De Moine House	188	10
Knox, Peter.	49	"	Va.	Farmer	Liberal	.....	Eddyville	Wapello	Mr. Bennett's	165	18
Landes, J. F.	34	"	"	Merchant	None	18th Iowa Inf.	Hopeville	Clark	Mrs. Nicholas's	145	9
Leffingwell, D.	33	"	Ohio.	Lawyer	Protestant	3d Iowa Inf.	McGregor	Clayton	Savery House	165	7
Linderman, Charles	30	Single	N. Y.	"	Presbyterian	8th Iowa Cav.	Clarinda	Page	De Moine House	140	9
Lowdon, P. M.	41	Married	Ky.	Merchant	Protestant	.....	Charlestown	Lec.	Dr. Shaw's	160	21
Martin, W. C.	34	"	Ind.	Farmer	Methodist		Mineral Ridge	Boone	Dr. Shaw's	155	14

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Maxwell, Geo. M.	53	Married.	Ohio.	Farmer.	Methodist.	1st Iowa Inf.	Iowa Center.	Story.	Rev. Robinson's.	185 10
McPherson, A. L.	25	"	Ind.	"	Liberal.	"	Maxwell.	Adair.	Mr. McPherson's	160 8
McNutt, Sam'l.	41	"	Irel'nd.	"	Presbyteri'n	"	Muscatine.	Muscatine.	Mr. Hunter's.	160 12
McCullough, J. T.	29	Single.	Ohio.	Lawyer.	None.	2d Iowa Inf.	Fairfield.	Jefferson.	Mr. Scott's.	165 21
McLaughlin, Alva.	37	Married.	Penn.	Merchant.	Christian.	"	Van Buren.	Jackson.	Mr. Rhodes's.	186 10
McKean, John.	30	"	"	Lawyer.	Presbyteri'n	"	Anamosa.	Jones.	Mr. Wells's.	180 13
Mills, A. R.	38	"	Ohio.	Merchant.	Methodist.	39th Iowa Inf.	New Jefferson.	Greene.	Willie House.	160 10
Morgan, T. A.	36	"	Mass.	Farmer.	Christian.	47th Iowa Inf.	Webster.	Keokuk.	Mr. Scott's.	135 13
O'Brien, D.	42	"	Ind.	"	Rom. Cath'c	"	Prairie Creek.	Dubuque.	Mr. Bryan's.	187 9
Olmstead, P. P.	46	"	Verm't.	"	Quaker.	"	Monona.	Clayton.	Mr. Bennett's.	150 26
Palmer, B. R.	39	"	N. Y.	Lawyer.	Orthodox.	"	Low Moor.	Clinton.	Mr. Lewis's.	150 11
Pondexter, L. W.	36	Wid'wer	Maine.	"	Ref. Dutch.	"	West Mitchell.	Mitchell.	Willie House.	160 10
Rogers, J. N.	35	Married.	N. Y.	Farmer.	Christian.	"	Davenport.	Scott.	Savery House.	135 9
Rollins, M. J.	33	"	Ger.	Farmer.	Baptist.	"	"	"	Mr. Lewis's.	160 18
Runyon, Alex.	33	"	N. J.	Merchant.	Presbyteri'n	14th Iowa Inf.	Shellsburgh.	Benton.	De Moine House.	125 8
Russell, John.	44	"	Scott'd.	Farmer.	Baptist.	8th Iowa Inf.	Wyoming.	Jones.	Mr. Wells's.	160 14
Ryan, L.	26	Single.	N. Y.	Student.	Episcopal.	2d Neb. Cav.	Prairie City.	Jasper.	Mr. Peter's.	178 9
Sapp, W. F.	40	Married.	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Episcopal.	11th Iowa Inf.	Council Bluffs.	Pottawat.	Mr. Shaw's.	186 3
Safely, J. G.	25	Single.	N. Y.	Farmer.	Presbyteri'n	24th Iowa Inf.	Tipton.	Cedar.	Mr. Cattell's.	141 21
Serrin, J. R.	34	Married.	D. C.	Merchant.	Methodist.	Paymaster.	Marango.	Iowa.	Mr. Brandt's.	148 8
Sherman, Hoyt.	38	"	Ohio.	"	Episcopal.	"	Des Moines.	Polk.	Home.	149 18
Supple, W. C.	31	"	Del.	"	None.	"	Sidney.	Freemont.	Savery House.	120 10
Stockman, D. A.	36	Married.	N. Y.	Land Agent.	Methodist.	28th Iowa Inf.	Richland.	Keokuk.	Mr. Wells's.	160 4
Tracy, L. D.	41	"	Va.	Millwright.	Quaker.	15th Iowa Inf.	New Hartford.	Butler.	Mr. Johnson's.	145 27
Traverse, H. C.	25	Single.	Illinois	Lawyer.	Methodist.	30th Iowa Inf.	Keosauqua.	Van Buren.	Mr. Lewis's.	145 15
Tisdale, G. J.	30	Married.	Ohio.	Teacher.	Liberal.	9th Iowa Inf.	West Grove.	Davis.	"	150 10
Thomson, H. M.	54	"	Scott'd.	Farmer.	Christian.	"	Fred'ricksburg	Chickasaw.	"	195 21
Thorn, G. W.	49	Wid'wer	Eng'l'd.	Merchant.	Protestant.	"	Davenport.	Scott.	"	250 25
Van Leuvan, B. F.	34	Married.	N. Y.	"	Methodist.	"	Toronto.	Clinton.	Savery House.	140 14
Walden, M. M.	29	"	Ohio.	Editor.	None.	8th Iowa Cav.	Pella.	Marion.	"	160 5
West, J. P.	40	"	Ireland	Farmer.	Methodist.	10th Iowa Inf.	Centerville.	Appanoose.	Mr. Brooks's.	180 9
Wilcox, P. C.	45	"	Conn.	Banker.	Christian.	"	Mt. Pleasant.	Henry.	Savery House.	185 9
Wright, P. G.	49	"	N. Y.	Farmer.	Liberal.	"	Independence.	Buchanan.	Mrs. Gruss.	170 10
Wilson, T. S.	52	"	Ohio.	Lawyer.	Episcopal.	"	Waukon.	Alamakes.	Savery House.	145 30
Williams, J. W.	49	"	Vt.	Farmer.	Congreg'al	"	Dubuque.	Dubuque.	Willie House.	140 28
Wilson, J. J.	42	"	Scott'd	"	Universalist.	"	Huron.	Des Moines.	Mr. Perrior.	160 16
Wilson, P. J.	38	"	Maine.	Lawyer.	None.	"	Cottonville.	Jackson.	Restaurant.	190 11
							Albion.	Marshall.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Age	SOCIAL STATE.	Nativity	OCCUPATION	RELIGION.	Regiment of those who had been in service.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	BOARDING HOUSE.	Weight.	Yrs. in Iowa.
Williams, H. B.	40	Married	N. Y.	Lawyer	Episcopal		Hesper	Winnebiek	Savery House	205	8

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

<i>Speaker—</i>											
Ed Wright	38	Married	Ohio	Farmer	Golden Rule	24th Iowa Inf	Zoar	Cedar	Mr. Cattell's	170	13
<i>Chief Clerk—</i>											
C. Aldrich	37	Married	N. Y.	Editor		32d Iowa Inf.	Webster City	Hamilton	Mrs. Kent's	130	9
<i>1st Assistant Clerk—</i>											
C. S. Wilson	26	Married	La.	Editor	Episcopal	1st Iowa Cav.	Pella	Marion	Savery House	135	5
<i>2d Assistant Clerk—</i>											
B. Van Steenburg	27	Single	N. Y.	Telegr'ph'st	Universalist	24th Iowa Inf.	Van Buren	Jackson	Mr. Rhodes's	135	7
<i>Enrolling Clerk—</i>											
J. Lyman		Single	Mich.	Law Stud't		29th Iowa Inf.	Big Grove	Pottawat.	Mr. Stratton's	150	9
<i>Engrossing Clerk—</i>											
T. M. Benedict	27	Married	Ohio	Farmer	None	38th Iowa Inf.	Hesper	Winneb'k	Mr. Bennett's	145	10
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms—</i>											
E. G. White	43	Wid'w'r	Penn.	Saddler	Protestant	22d Iowa Inf.	Agency City	Wapello	Savery House	165	10
<i>Door Keeper—</i>											
Geo. Bailey	62	Married	Va.	Farmer	Methodist	39th Iowa Inf.	Redfield	Dallas	Willie House	185	13

SENATE RULES.

ORDER OF DAILY BUSINESS.

After the journal is read, the following order shall govern :

1. Presentation of petitions or memorials.
2. Introduction of bills.
3. Resolutions.
4. Communications on the President's table.
5. Reports of Standing Committees, in the order in which they stand in the rules, except the committees on Engrossed and Enrolled bills.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Bills, other matters, and unfinished business before the Senate.
9. General orders of the day.

STANDING RULES.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate is adjourned; and call the members to order; and if a quorum be present, he shall direct the journals of the preceding day to be read, and mistakes, if any, corrected. He shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall appoint all committees unless otherwise specially ordered.

2. One-fourth of the members may have a call of the Senate, and absent members sent for.

3. When the vote is taken *viva voce*, questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz. : "As many as are of the opinion (as the question may be) say 'aye.'" And after the affirmative voice is expressed, "as many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'no.'" If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall

divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

4. All motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit) shall be reduced to writing, if required by any member of the Senate. Any motion may be withdrawn by the mover before it is amended by the Senate.

5. Every member present when a question is put, shall vote, unless he shall, for special cause, be excused by a vote of the Senate; but no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is directly and personally interested, or in any case where he was not present when his name was called in the taking of the vote.

6. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to Mr. President, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities, and the imputation of improper motives.

7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

8. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

9. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate; and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided—whether an appeal or otherwise—without debate.

10. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct, that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall

remain for the decision of the Senate. A motion to strike out and insert, shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendments nor a motion to strike out and insert.

11. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by leave. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without a suspension of this rule.

12. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objections be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

13. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall state it as ready for amendment, commitment or engrossment, and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select, or standing committee, or a committee of the whole. If to a committee of the whole, the Senate shall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, it shall be in order for its third reading at any time after that day. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.

14. When a question is lost on engrossing a bill for a third reading on a particular day, it shall not preclude a question to engross it for a third reading on a different day. After a third reading of a bill or joint resolution, no amendment (except to fill blanks) shall be received, except by unanimous consent of the members present; and the vote on its final passage shall be immediately taken without debate.

15. A bill or joint resolution may be committed at any time previous to its third reading.

16. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

17. When a motion or question has been decided in the affirmative or negative, any member, having voted with the majority, may move a reconsideration the same or on the next business day.

18. Before acting on Executive business, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared, by direction of the President, of all persons except members, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms; the members



enjoined to observe secrecy, and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms to be sworn.

19. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or suspended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except any order fixing the hour to which the Senate shall stand adjourned.

20. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules or orders of the Senate, and the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

21. The Senate shall, at its pleasure, elect a President pro tem., who shall hold his office during the remaining portion of the time for which the President was elected; and when the President shall from any cause be absent, the President pro tem. shall preside, except when the chair is filled by appointment by the President.

22. On the return of a bill from the House, with an amendment, it shall be placed with the third reading of bills, unless the Senate shall otherwise order. On the question of adopting the amendment, the vote shall be taken as on the final passage of a bill; and if the amendment be adopted by a constitutional majority, no further vote is necessary.

23. It is in order for the committees upon engrossed and enrolled bills, to report at any time when no question is before the Senate.

24. When any order of the day is not proceeded with on the day assigned, it shall stand as a general order on each succeeding day until disposed of, unless otherwise ordered, but its consideration cannot be moved until that order of business is reached, when it shall be taken up in the order of its file.

25. When the pending question is interrupted by "a Special Order" it shall, upon the disposal of the special order, be before the Senate in the same stage, as if it had not been so interrupted.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Udell, Clark, Cattell, Stiles, Woolson, Bassett, Richards, Oliver and Hart.

Judiciary—Messrs. Leake, Henderson, Hunt, Stubbs, Cutts, Ross, Patterson, Sampson and Powers.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Warren, Stubbs, Meyer, Parvin, Patterson, Hart and Knoll.

Constitutional Amendments—Messrs. Woolson, Cutts, Crookham, McJunkin, Sampson and Hollman.

Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Henderson, Stiles, Robertson, Hilsinger, Paulk and Cattell.

Agriculture—Messrs. Clarkson, Henderson, McMillen, Paulk; King, Powers and Bridges.

Township and County Organizations—Messrs. Patterson, Hilsinger, Paulk, Bridges, Udell, Brayton, Wharton, Henderson and Moore.

Railroads—Messrs. Bassett, McJunkin, Oliver, Clark, Richards, Reed, Lakin, Hillyer and King.

State University—Messrs. Clark, Ross, Bullis, Knoll, Brayton, Young and Farwell.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Moore, Warren, Sampson, Smith, Meyer, Hollman and Edwards.

Elections—Messrs. McJunkin, Hunt, Woolson, Parvin and Hillyer.

Claims—Messrs. Cattell, Bullis, Hedges, Crookham and Smith.

Banks—Messrs. Crookham, Marshman, Edwards, Robertson and Knoll.

Commerce—Messrs. Hilsinger, Hedges, Young, Edwards and Brayton.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Stubbs, Clarkson, Oliver, McMillen and Hillyer.



Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Young, Hollman, Woolson, Wharton and Larimer.

Medical Institutions—Messrs. Robertson, Bullis, Udell, Crookham and Richards.

Incorporations—Messrs. Cutts, Larimer, Sampson, Doud and Marshman.

Manufactures—Messrs. Hart, Bullis, McJunkin, Hedges and Shippen.

Printing—Messrs. Reed, Henderson, Powers, Moore and Bassett.

Public Lands—Messrs. Ross, Edwards, Farwell, Leake and Richards.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Bridges, Lakin, Robertson, Udell and Knoll.

Roads—Messrs. McMillen, King, Marshman, Shippen and Dond.

New Counties—Messrs. Wharton, Hunt and Hart.

County Boundaries—Messrs. Shippen, Farwell and Robertson.

State Library—Messrs. Brayton, Smith and Crookham.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Meyer, Shippen and Stubbs.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Lakin and Paulk.

Senatorial Districts—Messrs. Stiles, Warren, Hillyer, Leake, Bassett, Lakin, Knoll, Ross and Hedges.

Representative Districts—Messrs. Hunt, Smith, Bridges, Reed, Richardson, Oliver and Clarkson.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Messrs. Powers, Parvin, Larimer, Lakin, Patterson, King, Moore, Dond and Shippen.

JOINT RULES.

1. In every case of disagreement between the two Houses, if either House requests a conference, and appoints a Committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a Committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement. They shall meet at a convenient time to be agreed upon by their Chairman, and having conferred freely, each shall report to their respective House the result of their conference. Should either House disagree to the report of the Committee, such House shall appoint a second Committee, and request a further conference, which shall be acceded to by the other house before adhering. The motion for a Committee of Conference and the report of such Committee, shall be in order at any time. When both Houses shall have *adhered* to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

2. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent, by the door-keeper thereof, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

3. All messages between the two Houses shall be communicated by the Secretary or Chief Clerk, or their respective assistants.

4. When a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the endorsement of the Secretary or Clerk thereof.

5. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a Joint Committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, who shall be a Standing Committee for that purpose, and who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the Houses, correct any errors therein, and make report thereof forthwith to their respective Houses.

6. After said report, each bill shall be signed, first by the

Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate, in the presence of their respective Houses.

7. After the bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by said Committee to the Governor for his approval, and they shall forthwith report the day of presentation, which shall be entered upon the Journal of the House in which the bill originated.

8. All orders, resolutions, memorials, or other votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall be enrolled, examined, signed and presented in the same manner as bills.

9. When any bill, joint resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice of said rejection shall be given to the House which passed the same.

10. When a bill, resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed one House, is rejected in the other, it shall not be again introduced during the session without five days' notice, and leave of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

11. Each House shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution, or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be founded.

12. When any report, bill, or resolution, shall be ordered printed, by either House, without stating the number, five hundred copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses; but when any bill or resolution which may have passed one House, is ordered to be printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than the House making the order shall determine.

13. It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate, when any document, except bills and resolutions, is ordered to be printed in their respective Houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other House.

14. In all elections in Joint Convention of the two Houses, the names of the members shall all be arranged in alphabetical order, and they shall be called upon to vote in the order in which they stand arranged.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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NAME.	AGE.	SOCIAL STATE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	BOARDING HOUSE.	WEIGHT.
Geo. W. Bassett.....	38	Single.	C. W.	Attorney.....	Presbyterian.	Fort Dodge.	Webster.	Savery Hotel.....	128 10
J. M. Brayton.....	34	Married	N. Y.	".....	Congregational	Delhi.....	Delaware.	Isaac Brandt's.....	120 12
C. G. Bridges.....	31	"	Indiana.	Cattle Broker	Liberal.	Decorah City.....	Decorah.	Mrs. Whitney's.....	180 24
H. C. Bulla.....	35	"	N. Y.	Physician	Congregational	Decorah	Winnebago.	Savery House.....	150 11
J. W. Cattell.....	45	"	Penn.	Farmer.....	Christianity	Des Moines.	Folk.	Hone.....	175 20
C. F. Clarkson.....	55	"	Maine	".....	Methodist	Eldora, Hard. co.	Grundy.	Mr. Vorse's.....	190 11
E. Clark.....	48	"	Ohio	".....	"	Iowa City.	Johnson.	".....	200 18
J. A. S. Crookham.....	48	Wid'wer	Ohio.....	Attorney.....	Presbyterian.	Oskaloosa.....	Mahaaka.	Mr. Murray's.....	160 19
M. E. Cutts.....	33	Married	Verm't	".....	Congregational	Montezuma.....	Poweshiek.	Mr. Vorse's.....	140 11
Eliab Doud.....	52	"	Penn.	Farmer.....	Protestant	Doud's Station.....	Van Buren.	Mr. Johnson's.....	148 24
E. F. Edwards.....	30	"	Indiana.	Lawyer.....	Restorationist.	Chariton.....	Lucas.	Stephen Brooks's.....	125 10
S. S. Farwell.....	31	"	Ohio.	Farmer.....	Baptist.	Monticello.....	Jones.	Mr. Wells's.....	155 14
L. W. Hart.....	40	"	N. Y.	Attorney	Orthodox.	Independence.....	Buchanan.	Mr. Vorse's.....	148 11
N. G. Hedres.....	55	"	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	Protestant.	New Boston.....	Lee.....	Dr. Shaw's.....	196 10
Henry C. Henderson.....	38	"	Tenn.	Editor.....	Methodist	Marshalltown.	Marshall.	Capt. Tobien's.....	170 20
J. Hilsinger.....	31	Single.	N. Y.	Lawyer.....	Christian	Sabula.....	Jackson.	Mr. Perrior's.....	155 8
L. W. Hillyer.....	48	Married	Ohio.	Farmer.....	Methodist	Platteville.....	Taylor.	Mr. Hunter's.....	160 8
J. Hollman.....	40	"	Md.	Lawyer.....	Protestant	Ft. Madison.....	Lee.....	Dr. Shaw's.....	165 20
B. T. Hunt.....	48	"	N. Y.	".....	Liberal.....	Elkader.....	Clayton.	Mr. Bennett's.....	220 6
Wm. B. King.....	52	"	N. Y.	Farmer.....	Lutheran.	Spring Creek.....	Tama.	Mr. Barnes's.....	175 10
F. M. Knoll.....	32	"	France.	".....	"	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.	Mrs. W. F. Gruss's	195 13
W. B. Lakin.....	34	"	Ohio.	Lawyer.....	Restorationist.	Fayette.....	Fayette.	S. Brooks's.....	190 6
A. M. Larimer.....	39	"	Penn.	Builder.....	United Presby.	LeClaire.....	Scott.	H. Lewis's.....	160 11
J. B. Leake.....	37	"	N. J.	Lawyer.....	Presbyterian.	Dayenport.....	Scott.	Wm. Shaw's.....	180 9
W. M. Marshman.....	51	"	Penn.	".....	"	Hartford.....	Warren.	Mr. Nichols's.....	165 29
J. F. McJunkin.....	51	"	"	".....	"	".....	".....	Mrs. McKane's.....	138 ..
T. McMillan.....	56	"	Scotland	Farmer.....	Presbyterian.	English Settlement.	Marion.	Mr. Lewis's.....	156 11

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIST OF MEMBERS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AGE.	SOCIAL STATE.	Native.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.	BOARDING HOUSE.	Wt. & Ht.	Yrs. in Iowa.
John Meyer.....	43	Married	Penn.	Merchant..	Congregational	Newton.....	Jasper.....	Mrs. Kent's.....	180 9	
S. A. Moore.....	44	"	Indiana.	".....	Universalist..	Bloomfield.....	Davis.....	Mr. Lewis's.....	183 13	
Addison Oliver.....	52	"	Penn.	Attorney..	".....	Onawa City.....	Monona.....	Mr. Johnson's.....	150 8	
J. A. Parvin.....	58	Widow'r	N. J.	Farmer.....	Methodist.....	Muscatine.....	Muscatine..	D. Hunter's.....	150 27	
C. Paulk.....	57	Married	Verm't	".....	".....	Waukon.....	Alamakee..	Gruss's.....	150 13	
J. G. Patterson.....	84	"	Penn.	Attorney..	Orthodox.....	Charles City.....	Floyd.....	Willale House.....	180 84	
J. B. Powers.....	32	"	N. Y.	".....	Universalist..	Cedar Falls.....	Black Hawk.	Rogg's.....	180 6	
J. R. Reed.....	80	"	Ohio.....	".....	Presbyterian..	Adel.....	Dallas.....	Hill's.....	150 9	
B. B. Richards.....	42	Single.	N. Y.	Real Est. Agt.	Episcopalian..	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	Mrs. Ramsay's.....	150 124	
J. M. Robertson.....	60	Married	Penn.	Physician..	United Presby.	Columbus City.....	Louisa.....	Mrs. Kent's.....	175 27	
Lewis W. Ross.....	38	"	Ohio.....	Attorney..	Congregational	Council Bluffs..	Potawatmie	Wm. Shaw's.....	170 9	
E. S. Sampson.....	34	"	Ohio.....	Lawyer.....	Christian.....	Sigourney.....	Keokuk.....	Mr. Scott's.....	150 23	
W. C. Shippin.....	37	"	Ohio.....	Minister..	Methodist.....	Albia.....	Monroe.....	Wells's.....	145 15	
J. Henry Smith.....	39	"	N. Y.	Farmer.....	Universalist..	Camanche.....	Clinton.....	Mr. Lewis's.....	183 16	
Edward H. Stiles.....	30	"	Conn.	Lawyer.....	Episcopalian..	Ottumwa.....	Wapello.....	Mrs. Bennett's.....	140 9	
D. P. Stubbs.....	36	"	Ohio.....	".....	Liberal.....	Fairfield.....	Jefferson..	Mrs. McCain's.....	185 8	
N. Udell.....	48	"	Penn.	Physician..	".....	Centerville.....	Appanoose..	Col. Walker's.....	155 17	
Fitz Henry Warren.....	49	"	Mass.	Merchant..	Episcopalian..	Burlington.....	Des Moines.	Savery.....	180 22	
Henry Wharton.....	66	"	Penn.	Farmer.....	Methodist.....	Inland.....	Cedar.....	Murray's.....	234 14	
Theron W. Woolson.....	54	"	N. H.	Lawyer.....	".....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Henry.....	Mrs. Kent's.....	154 10	

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

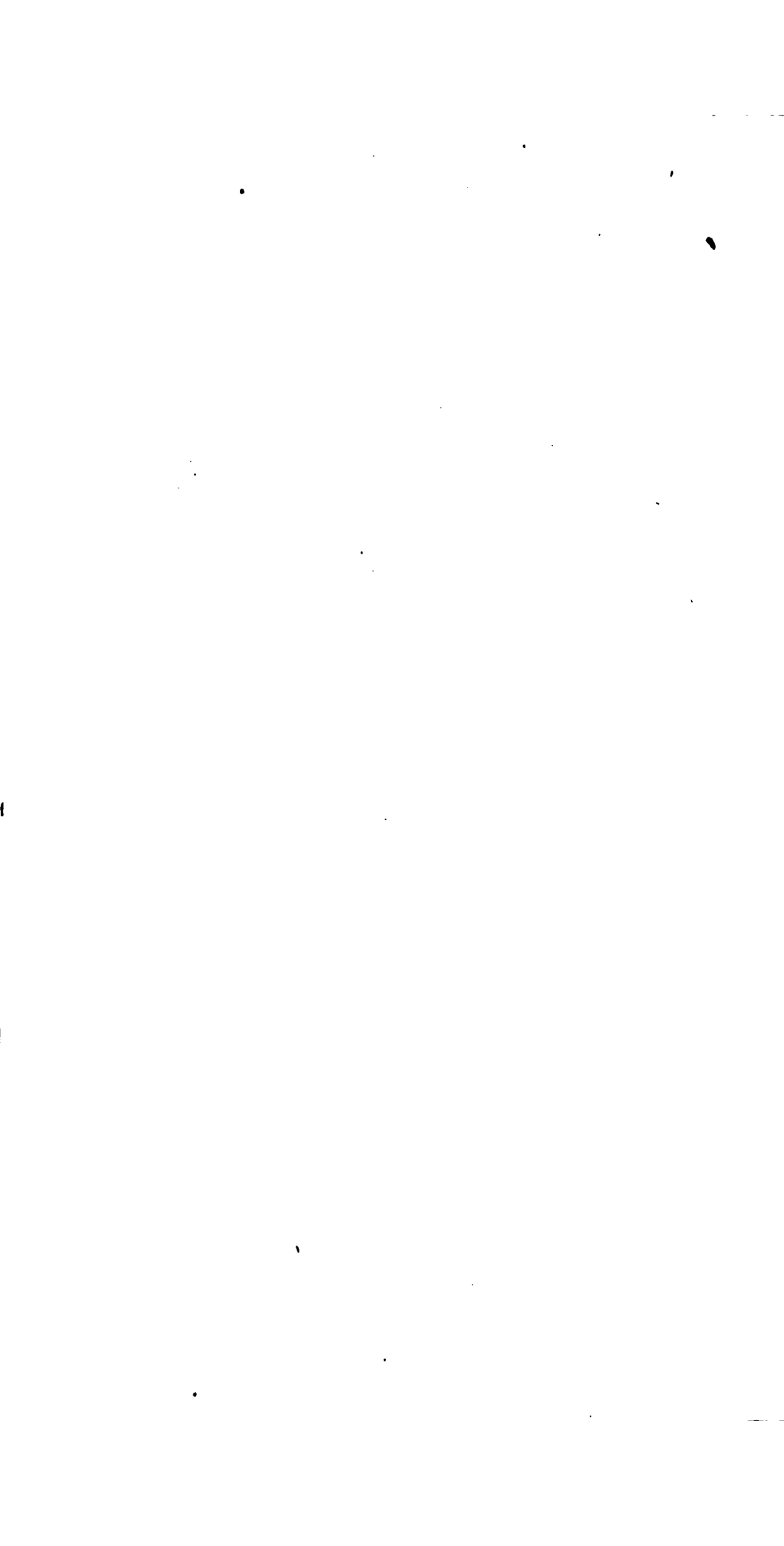
<i>President of Senate—</i> B. F. Gue.....	36	Married	N. Y.	Editor.....		Fort Dodge....	Webster.....	Mrs. Kent's.....	145 13
<i>Secretary—</i> J. W. Dixon.....	33	Married	Del.	Attorney....	Hick'ry Quak'r	Ottumwa.....	Wapello.....	Bennett's.....	168 10
<i>1st. Secretary—</i> James M. Weart.....	27	Single.	N. J.	Lawyer.....	Baptist.....	Independence...	Buchanan...	Mrs. Vorse's.....	120 2

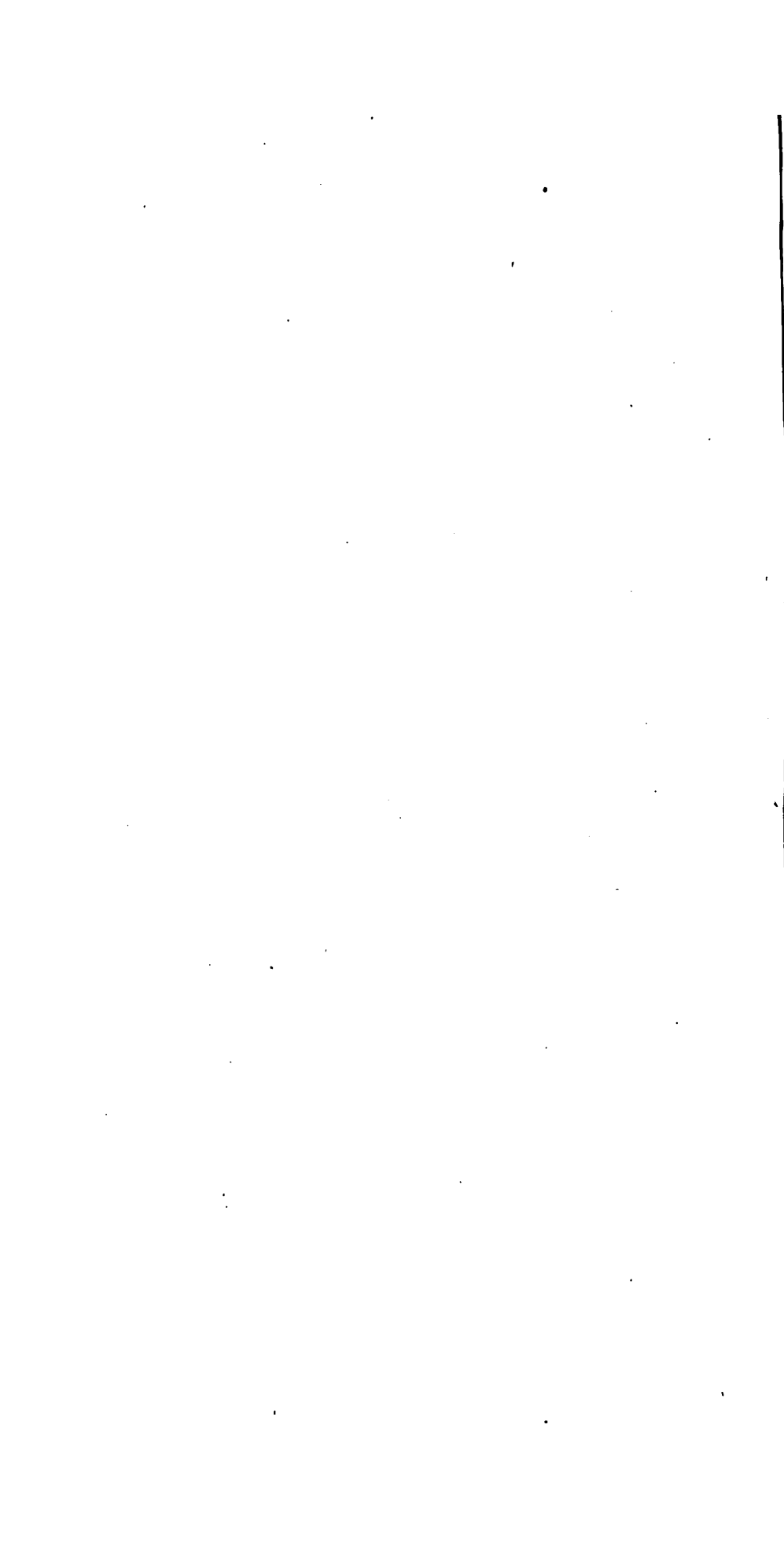
LIST OF MEMBERS.

27

2d Asst. Secretary— Geo. P. Abel.....	40 Married	Vt.	Claim Agent.	Congregational	Des Moines.....	Polk	Mrs. Abel's.....	175 18
Engraving Clerk— W. M. Kennedy.....	24 Single..	R. I.	Clerk.....	Episcopalian ..	Muscatine	Muscatine ..	Mr. Hunter's....	145 8
Enrolling Clerk— Erk. W. McKinlin...	21 Single..	Ohio....	Law Student.	Presbyterian ..	Washington ..	Washington ..	Avenue House....	141 1
Sergeant-at-Arms— Wm. B. Hunt.....	25 Single..	Ohio....	Law Student.	Liberal	Elkader	Clayton	Mr. Bennett's....	186 3
Doorkeeper— H. F. Beardsley.....	24 Single..	Iowa....	Clerk.....	.....	Bellevue.....	Jackson.....	Willie House....	156 24
1st Messenger— John H. Udell.....	13 Single..	Iowa....	Student	Presbyterian ..	Centerville ..	Appanoose ..	Col. Walker's....	70 13
2d Messenger— Orsino D. Stubbs....	10 Single..	Indiana	Student	Lutheran	Fairfield	Jefferson	Johnson's	60 8
1st Paper Folder— John S. Bosworth....	21 Single..	Ohio....	Printer.....	Mixed	Council Bluffs...	Pottaw'tamie	Mr. Johnson's....	171 11
2d Paper Folder— R. E. Doran.....	17 Single..	Iowa....	Disch. soldier	Methodist	Des Moines.....	Polk	Keeping bach....	148 17
Janitor— Wm. Rensburgh.....	53 Married	Md.	Preacher	Prot. Method't	Des Moines	Polk	Mrs. Rensburgh..	120 10
1st Master to General Assembly— S. W. McElderry.....	24 Single..	Ohio....	Law Student.	Presbyterian ..	Fairfield.....	Jefferson	Scott's	148 8
1st. Post Master— L. P. Baker.....	30 Married	N. Y....	Painter.....	Methodist	Des Moines.....	Polk	Mrs. Baker's....	135 13









BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR WILLIAM M. STONE

TO THE

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

**DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1866.**

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, January 8th, 1866. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

As the chosen representatives of the people, you are convened in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, to discharge the important duties which devolve upon the Legislative branch of the State Government, and I heartily congratulate you upon the encouraging auspices under which we meet. From a condition of disastrous and protracted war, existing at the close of your last session, the country has triumphantly passed to a period of repose which, through wise counsels and the continued blessing of Providence, we fondly hope may become perpetual.

In communicating to you the condition of the State, as required by the Constitution, I deem it expedient for your information to present, in connection with the financial statement, an exhibit of our military expenditures from the beginning of the war to the present time. And I may be allowed to anticipate this exhibit with the remark that, considering the sparseness of our settlements, the absence of steamboat and railroad facilities, largely supplied by wagon transportation, and that, in proportion to our population, we have furnished a larger number of troops than any other State, promptly filling all our quotas, our record presents through the entire period an economy of expenditure equalled by no other State in the Union.

There was expended for military purposes from

May, 1861, to Nov. 4, 1861.....\$233,568 43

Nov. 4, 1861, to Nov. 2, 1863..... 639,163 85

Nov. 2, 1863, to Nov. 4, 1865. 169,231 00

Nov. 4, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866..... 4,047 71

These dates express the periods within which the above sums

were paid, but not when they were actually incurred. The amount incurred from Jan. 14, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866, is \$44,931.32. Total military expenditures for all purposes up to January 1, 1866, are \$1,046,735.99.

It will be observed that most of these expenditures were incurred during the period beginning with the war and closing with the fiscal year 1863. This was caused by our being compelled, in order to facilitate the military operations of the General Government, to defray a large portion of the expenses incurred in enlisting, transporting, subsisting, quartering and paying the volunteer forces organized in this State. The sums thus expended were regarded merely as money advanced to the United States, for which, under the Acts of Congress approved respectively July 17th and 27th, 1861, we are entitled to reimbursement.

Although we have filled four several requisitions of the President for troops, and organized four regiments and one battalion, during the last two years, yet the entire cost to the State will not exceed one thousand dollars. While I was anxious that our State should promptly discharge its entire duty in contributing to the national defense, in the way of furnishing men, I refused to defray the expense involved in recruiting and forwarding our quotas from the State Treasury; and accordingly the expenditures thus made, were paid by disbursing officers assigned by the War Department. The residue of the expenditure of these two years was incurred in organizing the State Militia, under Act of the General Assembly approved March 26, 1864, transporting arms and ammunition, expense of the Adjutant General's Office, detail of men for protecting Southern border counties from threatened raids in the fall of 1864 and the winter of 1865, and for all other military purposes except the Sanitary Department.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

I desire in this connection, as briefly as I can, to present the condition of our claims against the United States for reimbursement under the Acts of Congress above referred to. The sums embraced in these claims were mostly expended during the first and second years of the war from the War and Defense Fund appropriated by Act of the Special Session, May, 1861. The history

of our military transactions during this period is too well known to the members of your honorable body to require explanation here. The evidence is perfectly clear that these claims are for money unavoidably expended for legitimate military purposes; and also that they were allowed, audited and paid by the accounting and disbursing officers of the State, in strict conformity with the laws of the General Assembly. Upon this point there has never been any room for controversy, as the accounting officers of the United States Treasury freely concede. But the real difficulty between us arises from the fact, that, after a large share of these claims had been paid by the State in the utmost good faith, the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury adopted a set of regulations exceedingly technical and unreasonable in their character, by which the accounting officers of that department were required to be governed in examining the military claims of the several States. In the biennial message of my predecessor, under whose administration these transactions occurred, this conflict is fully explained as follows:

“There is due this State, from the United States, for expenses incurred by the State in raising and equipping troops, and sending them to the field, and for other purposes growing out of the rebellion, the estimated amount of \$300,000. There is much difficulty in procuring an adjustment of this claim at Washington. When these moneys were expended by the State, there was no law of Congress, or regulation of the Federal Government, prescribing the form in which proof of the expenditure should be taken; and the General Assembly of this State provided, by law, for such proofs and vouchers as were deemed sufficient, both for the protection of the State and the United States. Upon presentation of these proofs and vouchers to the proper Department at Washington, they are found not to comply, in form, with regulations since adopted by that Department; and it is doubtful whether they will be allowed without some legislation by Congress. Some portions of these expenditures, thus made, are also objected to as not coming within the letter of existing laws of the United States. Among these are the sums paid by the State for the subsistence and pay of the troops that went from this State to Missouri, at the request of the United States officers, under the command of Colonels EDWARDS and MORLEDGE.



"There is, also, an unsettled claim against the United States, for expenditures by the State, for the protection of our people during the two winters following the massacre on our north-western frontier, by Ink-pa-du-tah and his band. The United States are also, in my judgment, justly liable for the amounts expended by this State in protecting our people on the north-western and southern borders since the commencement of the rebellion. I recommend the appointment of an agent of the State to proceed to Washington to press the adjustment of these claims, and to secure, if necessary, additional legislation by Congress for that purpose."

I fully concur in the opinion that the United States is under obligation to reimburse this State for money expended in defending our frontiers from Indian depredations. The General Government having assumed exclusive jurisdiction over the Indian tribes, and, being therefore responsible for their conduct, should willingly refund all money necessarily expended by this State in protecting its borders against their savage incursions. The claim for money expended in maintaining the Northern Border Brigade rests upon this ground. The organization of the Southern Brigade was rendered necessary, in the opinion of the General Assembly, to protect the border counties from the depredations of guerrilla bands existing in the adjacent State of Missouri. These expenditures, though constituting just claims against the United States, in the absence of any general law covering the case, will not probably be secured to us without further legislation by Congress. This matter is respectfully referred to your consideration.

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 61, Acts of the last session, I visited Washington and found the military claims of the State in a very unsatisfactory condition. But little progress had been made in their examination, and, under the regulations above referred to, most of them were necessarily suspended as the examination advanced. I pointed out the gross hardship of these regulations to the Secretary of the Treasury, and repeatedly solicited their modification, so as to make them conform to the laws of this State, under which our claims were allowed and paid. Failing in this, I presented the matter to the President, who readily perceived their injustice, and gave his opinion to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, that, under the circumstances, they should not be rigorously applied in the examination of the Iowa Claims.

Although this opinion was freely expressed by the President, yet he declined to make any positive order for the modification of these rules, on the ground that the subject was within the peculiar province of the Secretary of the Treasury. Repeated efforts have been made by myself and others for a suspension or change of the regulations mentioned, so as to procure a favorable examination of our claims, but so far the labor has been unavailing.

On the 1st of October last I was advised by the Third Auditor that the preliminary examination of the Iowa claims had been concluded, and a "statement of differences" forwarded. From this statement, now in the Executive office, it appears that the total amount of Iowa claims on file in the Treasury Department is about \$616,739.07. Of this amount, \$20,825.00 have been allowed; \$430,326.70 suspended, and \$165,589.23 disallowed.

To have a full understanding of the subject, it will be necessary to bear in mind that this total of \$616,739.07 embraces the entire amount of our Military expenditures for a given period, including expenses of the Adjutant-General's Office, Governor's Aids, interest on money borrowed, State Agents, duplicate payments to troops, &c., which do not come within the provisions of the Acts of Congress, and for which we cannot reasonably expect reimbursement. This class of claims amounts in the aggregate to \$165,589.23, stated as disallowed. The sum of \$430,326.70, stated as suspended, is money legitimately paid on behalf of the United States in recruiting and getting troops into the field. This sum has been merely suspended for want of the technical proofs required by the Treasury regulations above referred to, and is subject to re-examination and allowance. This is the entire amount in dispute between the State and the General Government under the Acts of July, 1861.

Upon this claim the United States is entitled to credit for \$384,274.80, being the quota of the direct Federal tax apportioned for the year 1861, to this State by the Act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, the assessment and collection of which the State assumed by Act of the General Assembly, approved January 31, 1862, and also to the further sum of \$100,000.00 paid the State from the United States Treasury, in advance of settlement on our military disbursements specified above—making a total credit of \$484,274.80.

Subsequent levies of this direct tax upon the States were abolished by Act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, but leaving them still liable for the apportionment of 1861. Section 53 of the Act of August 5, 1861, and the Act amendatory thereto, approved May 13, 1862 provide in substance for allowing such portion of this tax, due from any State, to be paid and satisfied in whole or in part by the release of such State, duly executed, to the United States of any liquidated and determined claim of such State for reimbursement of expenses incurred in enrolling, subsisting, transporting, &c., troops employed in aiding to suppress the rebellion, as should be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the 30th of July 1862. The bulk of the military claims of this State was duly filed in the Treasury Department within the time thus limited, but not having been "liquidated and determined" by its accounting officers, no release has or could have been executed.

All the money derived to the State Treasury from the levy imposed by the Act of January 31st, 1862, has been absorbed in the redemption of warrants issued upon these War and Defense Claims, and was, therefore, a virtual payment of them out of funds belonging to the United States, being sufficient as will be perceived with the \$100,000.00 advanced to the State to more than cover the entire amount of our suspended demands against them.

Under these circumstances, I have determined to hold these unadjusted claims as an offset to this direct tax, unless otherwise directed by the General Assembly. This course I have considered necessary to protect the interests of the State from what I am constrained to regard as exceedingly disingenuous conduct on the part of the Treasury Department towards us. By pursuing this course, but little detriment can result to the State from the suspension of our claims. But as a final adjustment is desirable for both parties, steps should be taken to procure it without unnecessary delay; and I therefore recommend the appointment of a special committee to investigate the subject, and report a definite and practicable plan for securing a settlement.

FINANCE AND REVENUE.

Our financial affairs were never in a sounder condition. During

the entire period of the war we have levied but two mills on the dollar for State purposes; and have incurred an indebtedness of only \$300,000, which was for military expenditures during the first year of the war. The total amount received in the Treasury during the fiscal two years ending November 4, 1865, was \$977,825.10; and the amount expended for all purposes for the same period is \$952,739.42, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$25,087.68.

The total amount of State Revenue derivable from general levy at two mills, and other sources for the ensuing biennial period, excluding the estimated balance due from the United States Government, may be calculated at \$1,311,002.87.

The total disbursements required for the same period for ordinary purposes, including payment of bonds (\$200,000) due in 1868, may be estimated with approximate accuracy at \$794,923.65, leaving a balance of \$516,079.22 in favor of resources, from which to make such special appropriations as the General Assembly shall deem expedient.

The entire debt of the State is only \$622,295.75, consisting of \$122,295.75 loaned from the Permanent School Fund, November 12th, 1864, loan of \$200,000.00, payable January 1868, and \$300,000.00 War and Defense Bonds.

The amount loaned from the School Fund is, practically, so much borrowed from ourselves, and is only a method resorted to for the permanent investment of that fund. The interest on this loan is due semi-annually; but the principal is payable at the pleasure of the General Assembly; leaving only \$500,000.00 as the actual indebtedness of the State. The \$200,000.00 due January 1st, 1868, may be promptly met from present resources. The remaining \$300,000 are not due until 1881.

This record of economy and exemption from indebtedness is a subject of profound satisfaction to our people.

The annual interest on the bonds of 1858 amounts to \$14,000; and, to curtail this expenditure as far as possible, I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the State Treasurer to redeem these bonds as he may be able to secure them, out of money in the Treasury not required for other purposes.

Our laws regulating the assessment and collection of taxes, though possibly defective in some respects, have in the main been eminently successful. Careful observation has satisfied me that

any attempt to improve the present revenue system by additional legislation would be an experiment of doubtful expediency.

POPULATION.

The population of Iowa, according to the Census of 1863, was as follows:

Total number of whites.....	700,842
Total number of blacks.....	1,320

Total population.....	702,162
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According to the Census of 1865, the population of Iowa is as follows:

Total number of whites.....	751,125
Total number of blacks.....	3,607

Total population.....	754,732
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No report for 1865 from the populous county of Winneshiek has been furnished, and the return for 1863 being taken for this county, a heavy increase is thereby omitted in the above calculation. The Census of 1865 also having been taken in the early portion of the year, the spring and fall immigration is necessarily left out. In all probability there are now over 20,000 people, residents of Iowa, not included for these reasons in the above statement, which would give an actual population of about 775,000. It will be observed that our increase has been much greater during the last two years than the former periods. If the increase continues in the same ratio during the residue of this decade, we may justly anticipate the next National census will give us a population of nearly one million.

It is observable that the ratio of our increase keeps pace with the advance of railroad enterprises, furnishing, as they do, increased facilities for traveling, and additional means for improving and developing the resources of the State.

The large amount of unoccupied and fertile lands within our borders, our vast agricultural resources, and our healthy climate, furnish so great inducements to the surplus and enterprising population of the older States, that we may reasonably expect this rapid increase of population to continue for years to come.

SCHOOLS.

By reference to the clear and comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, it will be observed that the schools of the State are in a healthy and flourishing condition. The system is working well, and is so far perfected as to require but little additional legislation.

The average attendance of pupils during the year 1864 was 117,378, and the number of youth of school age, 294,912. Out of 324,338 enumerated school children in 1865 there was an average attendance of 119,593 pupils.

Nothing committed to your care is more far-reaching in its importance than the education of our youth. To carry out this exalted duty successfully, we need not only the munificent school fund at our disposal, but we need especially an increasing corps of thoroughly trained and competent teachers. This is manifestly a great educational demand.

To supply this pressing want, a Normal Department has been added to the State University; but it is questionable whether this provision is or can well be adequate to the purpose. I would therefore most earnestly invite your attention to the importance and necessity of establishing a special school for the exclusive purpose of training teachers, with as little delay as possible. The value of special preparation for all professional avocations cannot be easily over-estimated, and should certainly not be disregarded in the infinitely important work of educating the young. I therefore cordially approve and recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, bearing on the subject of a Normal School.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The State University, located at Iowa City, is meeting with a most gratifying success. The present year opens with a largely increased attendance in all the departments. Established by the Constitution, munificently endowed by grants of lands, centrally situated in the midst of a cultivated and enterprising community, with the growing confidence of our people, and conducted by a faculty of laboring and competent professors; it bids fair in time



to equal in usefulness and renown the famed seats of learning in the older States.

An appropriation was made at your last session for the erection of an additional and much-needed building. Owing to the unexpected and rapid advance in the price of material and labor, a farther appropriation of about \$11,000 will be necessary to complete the structure as designed, which I earnestly recommend be granted. The wants of this important institution should always be promptly provided for.

A University is properly an institution in which all departments of learning are taught. A branch for instruction in the science of medicine is now established at Keokuk. In order to obviate the necessity our young men are now under of going out of the State to pursue a regular course of studies in jurisprudence, and to promote sound legal learning, I recommend the organization of a Law Department, with power to confer diplomas upon graduates which shall entitle their possessors to practice in all the Courts of the State.

While in some respects it would be desirable to have the Law School, when established, located at the same place with the collegiate department of the University, yet the fact that the United States and State Supreme Courts, attracting at regular periods the most eminent legal talent of the State, sit at Des Moines, and that the State Law Library, a valuable auxiliary to a Law School, is also located there, present peculiarly strong reasons for the location of this school at the Capital. Law students will naturally seek Court centers, where, while studying the principles of law, they can also observe its practical workings in the conduct of causes.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

The Auditor in his able report has called your attention to the present condition of the permanent School Fund. This subject should receive your early and serious attention. The plan originally adopted of distributing this fund among the counties, vesting the school fund commissioners with authority to loan it out to individuals, always of doubtful expediency, has caused much embarrassment, and resulted in a material diminution of the fund. Through the incompetency and mismanagement of county officers a large amount remains unaccounted for, and although

strenuous efforts have been made by the Auditor of State to obtain a satisfactory adjustment of the accounts, great discrepancies still exist in many instances between the sums charged to counties and the amounts accounted for in their returns. Unless a careful settlement can be obtained with those delinquent counties, and the remedies against them strictly enforced, the ultimate loss to the School Fund will amount to many thousands of dollars.

The last General Assembly, by the Act approved March 29, 1864, attempted to provide for the gradual return of the School money to the State Treasury; but this act leaves it discretionary with the County Supervisors to retain and reloan it in their counties, or direct it to the State Treasurer for the purpose of being invested in U. S. Stocks, as they may deem advisable. If it should be considered expedient to withdraw this fund entirely from the counties, and invest it in safe and available securities, it will be necessary to modify the 2d section of this Act, and make it obligatory upon County Treasurers to transmit this fund promptly as received to the Treasurer of State for investment. I cordially recommend to you the suggestions of the Auditor, whose opportunities for thoroughly understanding this subject entitle his views to great weight.

Our Constitution makes the State the responsible and perpetual guardian of this fund, ultimately liable for every dollar which passes through its hands. From this liability the State cannot absolve itself; and, the people being subject to taxation for all losses which may occur, the importance of carefully guarding and preserving this fund by efficient legislative enactment is apparent. The educational interests of the State, and the success of our common schools depend upon it; and therefore this duty must at all hazards be faithfully performed.

It should be borne in mind that the principal constitutes the permanent and inexhaustible fund, while only the interest derived from its investment creates the semi-annual fund distributed among the schools of the State for their current support. No mode of investment or rate of interest is prescribed by the Constitution. This matter is left to the sound judgment of the Legislative department. We may loan it out to individuals as we have heretofore done, or invest it in bonds either State or National. I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be advisable to require



the whole of this fund, now floating among the counties, to be returned to the State Treasury as soon as practicable, and so invested as to render the interest promptly receivable for apportionment among the schools.

Would it not be judicious to redeem our outstanding State bonds with this fund, executing in lieu thereof, bonds bearing the same rate of interest, payable semi-annually to the School Fund, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the General Assembly? We are now paying an annual interest of \$35,000 upon our bonded debt, and the most of this goes into the pockets of non-resident holders. By adopting the plan here suggested we could, within a reasonable time, liquidate our entire indebtedness, by transferring it to ourselves, paying the Schools of the State instead of strangers, the interest accruing thereon; and at the same time make a safe and permanent investment of this sacred fund. I can perceive no sound objection to this measure, and its importance is so obvious that I trust it will meet with your early and favorable consideration.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The completion of the Agricultural College is a subject which demands your early attention. By the Act of Congress under which we obtained this rich endowment of lands for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the State is required within five years from the date of the grant, to provide at least one College as described in said Act. If we fail to comply with this condition, the lands thus granted will revert to the United States. To lose this magnificent donation by our own neglect or parsimony, after having accepted it, would not only reflect lasting disgrace upon the State, but would be an irretrievable injury to the advancement of our agricultural interests. The primary object of this grant is to establish an experimental and model farm where all the fruits and cereals adapted to our climate and soil may be thoroughly and scientifically tested. The object of the College, as contemplated by the law, is to teach the different sciences which are necessary to more eminently qualify our young men for this ennobling avocation. Such is the character of our climate and soil that agriculture will not only be a profitable pursuit, but must, in the very

nature of things, forever constitute the great underlying interest of the State. Therefore, the necessity of providing an institution for the proper education of our young farmers in all those branches applicable to their calling is so obvious, that I trust you will not, as the legal guardians of this projected institution, hesitate to freely give it your fostering care.

As required by the Act of the last session, the Board of Trustees, after careful and due examination, adopted a plan and specifications for a College building. In addition to this the Board secured sworn estimates by architects and master-workmen of the cost of the building according to the plan submitted. The proof so furnished satisfied the Board and myself that the structure thus designed could be completed within the limits prescribed by the Act.

The work was begun in the utmost good faith ; but the estimate of expenses being based upon prices prevailing at the time our calculations, were to a great extent, frustrated in consequence of the unexpected and exorbitant advance in the prices of materials and mechanical labor. The foundation is completed and ready for the walls, and a large portion of the brick for the entire building on the ground. The appropriation, it will be remembered, was but two-fifths of the limited cost of the structure. These facts are more fully explained in the memorial of the Board, which in due time will be presented for your consideration.

This building must be completed at all hazards, and I trust the General Assembly will not hesitate to make an appropriation adequate to accomplish the work within the time limited by the Grant. When completed upon the present plan, next to the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant, it will be the finest edifice in the State ; and will have been erected for a much smaller sum than the other States have expended upon their colleges under the same Grant.

I also recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of reliably testing, by means of an experimental orchard, the varieties of fruit best adapted to the soil and climate of this State, and for the purchase of additional heads of improved stock. These departments will be of immense practical value to the State, and can soon be made self-sustaining ; and their utility depends very much upon their early introduction.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The State Historical Society is one of the established institutions of the State, and its utility as a permanent repository of historical documents, relics and memorials will be increased from year to year. This institution should be liberally provided for. The interesting report of the curators herewith transmitted will furnish you with a satisfactory statement of its present condition and wants, and I respectfully and earnestly commend them to your attention.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Charitable Institutions of the State demand your careful attention, and they should receive all needful and appropriate aid. The reports of the proper officers of the Insane, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Asylums herewith submitted, will furnish you with all necessary information in regard to their financial affairs and general condition. They appear to have been both ably and economically managed. And it should be regarded as a matter of sincere gratification, that these institutions, in spite of the many embarrassments incident to their foundation and early growth, have steadily advanced in usefulness, and are now in an exceedingly flourishing condition. As our population increases, we may naturally expect a corresponding augmentation in the number of our unfortunate fellow-citizens who will require treatment and education in these different institutions, and it becomes our solemn duty to render them fully adequate to the increasing demands of the State.

The law requires the expense of supporting patients at the Insane Asylum to be paid either from private means or by the counties from which they are sent. Great inconvenience results from the tardiness with which many counties return their dues to the State Treasury, while some of them have wholly neglected this duty. The importance of promptly paying their dues should not be overlooked, as all deficiencies must be made up to the Asylum from the General State Fund.

The Trustees of the Asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane, present in their reports the proper financial statements, and ask appropriations for repairs, improvements and contingent

expenses deemed necessary to advance the utility and meet the increasing wants of their respective institutions, which I trust will be promptly and favorably considered.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary at Fort Madison is one of the permanent and indispensable institutions of the State. It is, as yet, incomplete, and for years will need regular appropriations for current expenses not only, but large outlays for additions and improvements. It now has accommodations for 148 persons, and 14 additional cells in a short time will be ready for occupancy.

A warden's house, a clerk's office, a vault for the safe keeping of the records of the institution, and a building 104 by 40 feet for the purpose of a convict kitchen, dining hall, chapel and hospital are about completed.

The labor of the convicts has been leased at the rate of 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a day, per man, the contract having been made for 10 years from January 1st, 1865.

The Warden asks for appropriations to complete the yard wall, to construct a sewer from the south east corner of the yard to the river, to build a reservoir for water on the hill, for greater protection against fire, to put up fixtures for the purpose of warming and lighting the cells, which is now indifferently done, to enlarge the yard by moving the wall to the western limits of the prison grounds, to convert the west wing into cells, and for other important repairs and improvements, amounting in all to \$48,100.00.

The expediency of these appropriations is respectfully referred to your intelligent consideration. I earnestly urge upon you the importance of adequate security against fire by the means proposed in the Warden's Report, as no insurance can be effected; and of properly warming and lighting the cells of the convicts, so that the inmates can be rendered comfortable, and spend their leisure hours in reading.

I invite your attention to the Warden's Report, which will furnish you with a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Penitentiary, and suggest the appointment of a special committee to visit the institution, and report upon the propriety of the appropriations and improvements recommended. I take great

pleasure in saying that the affairs of the prison have been conducted with marked success in all the departments.

LAND GRANTS.

The elaborate and comprehensive report of the Register of the State Land Office, will present you the condition of the various land grants, which have been made by Congress at different times for the benefit of the State. It will be observed that many questions of an exceedingly complicated character have arisen from the conflicting claims of the parties interested in these several grants, the full and just determination of some of which may require judicial investigation. To settle these questions, however, so far as they can be settled by legislative action, will involve much thorough and patient labor. A large number of our citizens who have settled upon public lands in good faith under color of title, now find their homes jeopardized on account of claims insisted upon by corporations which have become the beneficiaries of those grants. These adverse claims, in most cases harshly insisted upon, will unless, some remedy is provided, ultimately cause great inconvenience and perhaps ruin to a large number of our enterprising and worthy settlers. It was evidently the intention of Congress in all these grants to preserve inviolate the rights of *bona fide* settlers, and allow them a fair opportunity to purchase at the minimum price. And the attempts now being made by these corporations to appropriate these lands against the rights of the settlers, are, in my judgment, a manifest departure from the spirit of the grants. I therefore earnestly recommend such legislation on your part, and resort to judicial tribunals, both of which I deem essential, as will speedily bring these conflicting interests to a full and final adjustment.

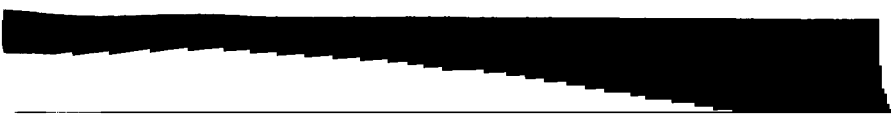
The difficulties existing in the adjustment of the Swamp Land claims in the Department at Washington are fully explained in the Register's report. I entertain the hope that these difficulties will be fully removed within a reasonable time, and that the counties will not be long delayed in procuring the allowance of their claims.

The law provides that where lands, afterwards proven to be Swamp lands, have been sold by the Government, the purchase money shall be refunded to the State, which goes to the benefit of the proper county. A large number of warrants for the indem-

nity money have been issued by the United States Treasury, and forwarded to this office. Some of these warrants, without coming into my personal possession, have been improperly and illegally applied by parties through whose hands they have passed, and the counties to which the warrants belong, have, up to this time, failed to receive their money. This matter is of so grave a character, that I deem it incumbent on me to call the early attention of the General Assembly to it, and I therefore ask for the immediate appointment of a joint committee to investigate the facts.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Your attention is specially invited to the subject of judicial salaries. Chapter 19, Acts of the Extra Session September, 1862, reduced the salaries of District Judges to \$1,300.00, and of the Supreme Judges to \$1,800.00. When this Act was adopted we were in the midst of the rebellion, liable to extraordinary outlays of money for an indefinite period, and the reduction of salaries was then regarded by the Legislature as an important measure in the general policy of retrenchment. The wisdom of such a measure, however, at any time, may be seriously questioned, especially in regard to judicial officers; for it should not be forgotten that upon the purity, ability and independence of the judiciary depends to a great extent our stability and strength as a nation. These essential qualifications cannot well be secured or continued by a system of compensation which is inadequate to the proper support of judicial officers. Those best qualified for the bench must, under the most favorable circumstances, make great pecuniary sacrifices in becoming judges. This reduction of salaries in its application to the District Judges took effect in January, 1863, with the commencement of the present terms, but in providing for the reduction of the salaries of the Supreme Judges "after the several terms of office of the present incumbents expire," it may well be doubted whether the act takes effect until the close of Justice Lowe's term in January, 1868, inasmuch as his is one of the "several terms which will not expire until that time. Otherwise the anomaly would be presented of paying some judges less compensation than others of the same grade, and for performing the same service. This the General Assembly clearly never intended,



and it may well be doubted whether they could have done so under the Constitution. This view is sustained by two of the Supreme Judges and the Attorney General, whose opinions will be found in the Auditor's report. If, therefore, it be correct that the salaries of these judges have not yet been affected by the operation of this law, the constitutional provision against changing the compensation of judges during the term for which they are elected, will not be contravened by its repeal, which would leave the salaries of all the Supreme Judges at \$2,000. But whatever view you may entertain as to the time of taking effect of this law, I trust you will perceive the expediency of its immediate repeal, as this cannot change the salaries of those now in office.

In my opinion the public interests would be clearly subserved by paying our District Judges \$2,000 a year, and those of the appellate tribunal \$2,500. A law increasing the salaries of District Judges would take effect in January, 1867, at which time the terms of the present incumbents will expire; but those of the Supreme Bench cannot be increased, if this view of the Constitution is sustained, until after all of the present terms shall have expired.

I recommend that you constitute the judges of the Supreme Court "Commissioners of Legal Inquiry" in place of those contemplated by section 2675 Rev. 1860, making it their duty at the close of each regular term to report fully to the Governor, and also to the General Assembly at each regular session, upon any discrepancies or imperfections in the general statutes and code of procedure. These duties should be made imperative, and compensation provided. This is not now the case, and as a consequence no report of Commissioners of Legal Inquiry has ever been submitted. The trust is one of such delicacy and responsibility, that it would be appropriate to confer it upon those who hold the highest judicial position in the State. In this way we will be gradually enabled to systematize and perfect our laws and code of practice, civil and criminal, at the same time that we raise the pay of the Supreme Bench by constitutional means to something near a proper compensatory standard.

RAIL-ROADS.

The successful development of the vast resources of this State,

and its consequent prosperity and wealth, are largely dependent upon the facilities offered by railway communication. To encourage and foster our Railroad enterprises by every feasible means, is manifestly the part of wisdom. The financial disorders through which the country has passed have crippled the means and retarded the progress of these enterprises in Iowa. Largely dependent for aid upon foreign capital, which is proverbially timid in regard to mode of investment, the difficulties incident to the construction of Railroads through this State will be readily appreciated. All the Railroads leading from the Mississippi River, with but one exception, have made an extension of their lines since your last session. New lines running from Missouri northerly through this State are now projected, and at least one of them is already in process of construction. The importance of a Railway connection with St. Louis by which the products of the Des Moines, Iowa and Cedar Valleys will find a cheaper and readier exit to market, than eastern lines are able to afford, is being duly comprehended in enterprising and intelligent commercial circles. Experience has already sufficiently demonstrated the incapacity of existing lines of Railroads for conveying our immense agricultural productions to the eastern markets. And it is also equally clear that, whatever may be the capacity of these eastern lines, their immoderate thirst for monopolizing the avenues of transportation, and their exorbitant charges for carrying stock and grain, render them formidable enemies to our agricultural prosperity. For this, the only permanent remedy is the establishment of competing lines. In this question the farmers of Iowa are deeply interested, and the time for prompt and decided measures upon their part has arrived. The projected Railway connecting us directly with St. Louis, and by this means affording us the advantage of navigation to the Ocean at all seasons, in spite of low water in summer and ice in winter, must be admitted as a commercial and agricultural necessity. Such a road leading up the Cedar Valley, and to St. Paul, would also bring us in more direct and certain connection with the pine regions of the North, enabling our rapidly increasing demands for lumber to be more readily and cheaply supplied.

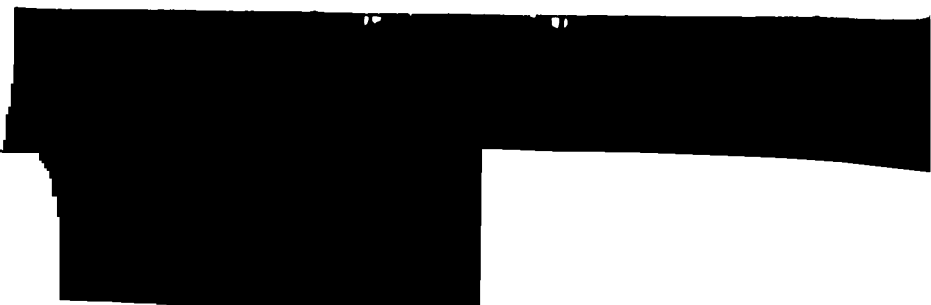
But it is not to the East alone that we should look for our future commercial relations. Iowa occupies a central position, a pivotal point, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The mountains and

the unproductive regions of the West must ultimately look to this State for a large portion of their agricultural supplies, while the Pacific States offer powerful inducements to our commercial enterprise. These vital considerations must not be disregarded.

Every rational calculation for the future urges the great importance of immediately seizing the opportunities now offered of securing these natural and invaluable tributaries to our commerce. Is it not of the highest importance, therefore, that we take immediate steps to secure the extension of the Union Branch of the Pacific Railroad through this State? The General Government has already given aid to the construction of one branch of this road through Kansas, and it is certainly not too much to expect that Congress would be equally generous towards this State. This road must inevitably become one of the important military lines of the Government, as intelligent statesmen will not fail to perceive. But space will not permit me to discuss the importance of this enterprise at greater length. I, therefore, most earnestly recommend that you address a joint memorial to Congress asking the proper aid for extending this road from its terminus on the Missouri River to some practicable point on the Des Moines where it can be united with one of the lines running eastward from that point.

MILITARY.

Without extending this communication much beyond the proper limits, it will be quite impossible to present even a general outline of our military history. The faithful services rendered during the late war by the troops from this State and their admirable conduct upon all occasions have furnished themes for abler pens than mine. Their fidelity and heroism have been often and appropriately acknowledged by the distinguished generals under whom they have served. It was their fortune to have borne a conspicuous part in all the renowned campaigns of the Western division of the army, bravely participating in its bloodiest and most decisive engagements. When the history of this great conflict shall have been fully and impartially written, it will contain no brighter pages than those upon which the achievements of Iowa soldiers are recorded. A State which before the war was scarcely known except as a patch upon the map of the Republic, to-day has a name calculated to excite becoming emotions in every manly and patriotic breast.



But the evidences of sorrow yet visible on every hand remind us that this good name has been earned at a fearful cost. Some of the brightest names which adorn the annals of the war are ours; and citizens of Iowa are numbered among the noblest of the fallen heroes.

Our average population during the war has not exceeded 700,000, and of this we have furnished *one ninth* to the national armies. The aggregate of the quotas assigned to this State, under all calls for the war since the first regiment was organized, being reckoned at their equivalents in three years' men, amount to 70,825, and the number claimed by us to have been furnished upon these quotas is 73,240. Not included in this statement are the First Regiment of Infantry, 962 men, furnished under the three months call of April, 1861, 12 two years' recruits, 3,689 one year recruits and 3,857 one hundred days' men, which last were a volunteer offering by the State, and independent of all calls, making a total aggregate of 78,059 men. These figures are not strictly accurate, but are as nearly so as they can be made from the data at our command. On account of discrepancies between the credits given by the War Department and our own records, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining proper credits for all that we claimed, but the accounts were finally so far adjusted in January, 1865, pending the previous December call, that, in consideration of our general promptness, and by special request, I procured a relinquishment of all further demands against the State under that and prior calls; although quite a number of the sub-districts were still delinquent.

By the Act of Congress passed in March, 1863, the enrollment of the national forces was made by sub-districts, consisting of townships and wards, and each sub-district thus designated was required to furnish the full amount of the quota assigned it, without reference to the county in which it was situated. The accounts of quotas and credits were kept, through the Provost Marshal's department, with sub-districts only, counties being disregarded. This was the method resorted to by the Government to compel each community to bear its own share of the common burden, in due proportion to its enrolled military strength. Many entertain the opinion that while the State was apparently in advance of all calls, a draft was ordered against it. This opinion is erroneous. But one draft was ever ordered for men in this State,



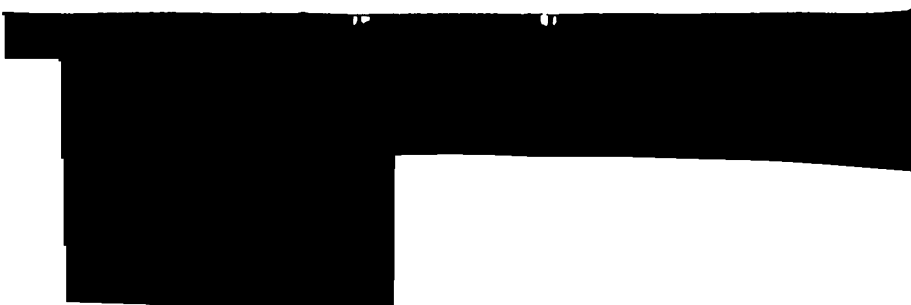
and this was under the July call of 1864, and in the delinquent sub-districts only. This being in accordance with the express requirement of the law, it was unavoidable while any ward or township was delinquent.

In this connection I deem it proper to state that, notwithstanding the grave differences of political opinions entertained, my efforts to procure enlistments under the several requisitions were, with rare exceptions, cheerfully and cordially seconded by the leading men of all parties. There were, however, on the other hand quite a number of inhabitants in different parts of the State, who, when the probabilities of compulsory enlistments became imminent, suddenly abandoned their homes and expatriated themselves. These persons should be known of all men, and held up to perpetual scorn. The citizen who, in the hour of his country's peril will flee beyond the reach of law to avoid the performance of military duty, is an unworthy subject of the government, and should be rendered forever incapable of enjoying the rights and privileges of citizenship.

During the last year of the war the regiments from this State being assigned to so many departments of the army, became dispersed over almost the entire theatre of military operations. This created the necessity of an increased amount of sanitary assistance, and imposed additional labor and responsibility upon the Executive department. Every practicable effort was made to secure proper attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and, if any were neglected, it was in most cases because of their remote and isolated situation, or the misconduct of U. S. Surgeons and other government officers entirely beyond our reach. Of the \$40,000 appropriated at the last session for extraordinary expenses of the Executive office and relief of sick and wounded soldiers, up to the close of the last fiscal term \$26,500 have been expended, of which \$3,500 were for claims unpaid under the preceding appropriation, leaving the sum of \$13,500, undrawn up to that date.

ARSENAL.

I desire to urge upon your attention the necessity of immediately erecting a building for the safe-keeping of ordnance stores belonging to the State, and the preservation of our military records. The last General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the construction of



an Arsenal at Des Moines, and directed the Adjutant General to commence the building, provided the necessary grounds for that purpose could be procured without expense to the State. The advance in prices so far increased the value of labor and materials beyond the estimate upon which the appropriation was based, that the Adjutant General deemed it advisable to defer the work for the farther consideration of the General Assembly.

We have now under our control about 18,000 stands of arms and several pieces of artillery, besides a large amount of ordnance stores, which can only be preserved from deterioration by having a suitable building in which to place them. In addition to this, the importance of a safe depository for the records of the Adjutant General's office must not be overlooked. These records contain the original rolls and all the documents of various kinds pertaining to the enlistment, service and discharge of Iowa soldiers, the destruction of which would be an irretrievable loss to the State. We now have none but rented buildings for this purpose, costing about \$1,000 annually, and without any adequate security against fire. A fire-proof building of sufficient capacity for all these purposes could be erected at a moderate cost, and it should be done without unnecessary delay.

MILITIA.

Early in the summer of 1864, General Orders were promulgated as contemplated by the law enacted at the last session, for the organization of the State Militia. Hostile Indians on the plains and guerrilla bands in Missouri threatening our Southern and North-Western borders and the preparations of a treasonable order in the State to offer forcible resistance to the Draft, necessitated the distribution of a large quantity of arms and ammunition to the militia. In many localities conspiracies were formed for securing the control of companies by excluding men of known loyalty, and having them commanded by persons chosen from the treasonable organization mentioned. I therefore appointed committees of prominent gentlemen in nearly all the counties to assist in the formation of companies that would be loyal and reliable, and I also directed that to such companies only were commissions and arms to be issued. Notwithstanding the opposition interposed to these pre-

cautionary measures, they were successful in preserving almost uninterruptedly the tranquility of the State.

The only serious outrage was perpetrated in Poweshiek County, in October, 1864, by a company styling themselves "Democrat Rangers." Captain John L. Bashore and Josiah M. Woodruff were brutally murdered by members of this company, while engaged in the execution of orders from the Provost Marshal of the Fourth District. The facts connected with this atrocious affair are fully set forth in the report of the Adjutant General for 1865 to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Having thus presented you with such matters as I deem most important for legislative consideration, I cannot close this communication without congratulating you upon the activity everywhere displayed in recovering from all effects of the recent struggle for the preservation of the Union. Where in all history has any nation developed such wonderful energy and power? The foreigner who now visits our shores will hardly discover in the general thrift and quietude of the country the traces of that gigantic contest which so amazed the civilized world. With no intermission in the exercise of its sovereign authority, either on land or sea, except the brief usurpations of the insurrectionary States, or any material diminution in the vast measure of its foreign commerce, our country has continued to advance, in all the essential elements of national greatness, with a steadiness and rapidity unsurpassed even during the periods of profound tranquility. Terrible and bloody, beyond all precedent, as the conflict was, it may not, under God's disposing Providence, have been unproductive of wholesome results. For, notwithstanding the unparalleled expenditure of life and treasure incurred in its prosecution, and the thousands of hearthstones made desolate, the sacrifices of the war have intensified the attachment of the American people to the Government of their fathers, and secured the involuntary respect of other nations for the exalted qualities it has developed in our National character.

Although unable at this juncture to adequately comprehend the influence of this gigantic struggle upon the ultimate destiny of the Republic, yet we may clearly discern that our gratitude is eminently due to the Divine Ruler of Nations for graciously sustaining our Government through its perils, in guiding our armies to victory, in preserving the Nationality of our people, and in His

own good time delivering our land from the horrors of continued war. Deriving wisdom from the instructive lessons of the past, let us calmly devote ourselves to the future, remembering that posterity has a claim upon our efforts, and that the great work of this generation remains to be completed.

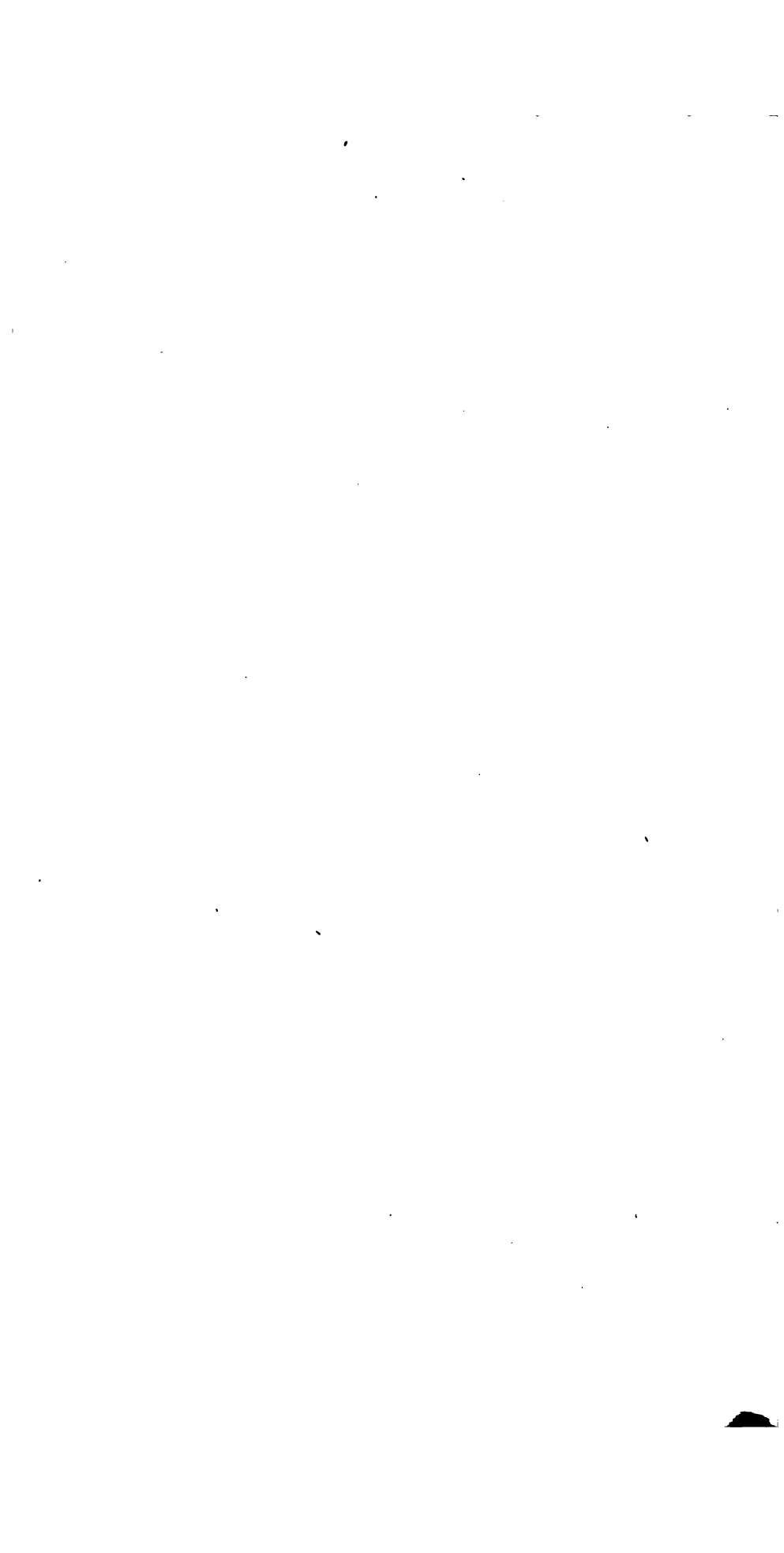
WILLIAM M. STONE.

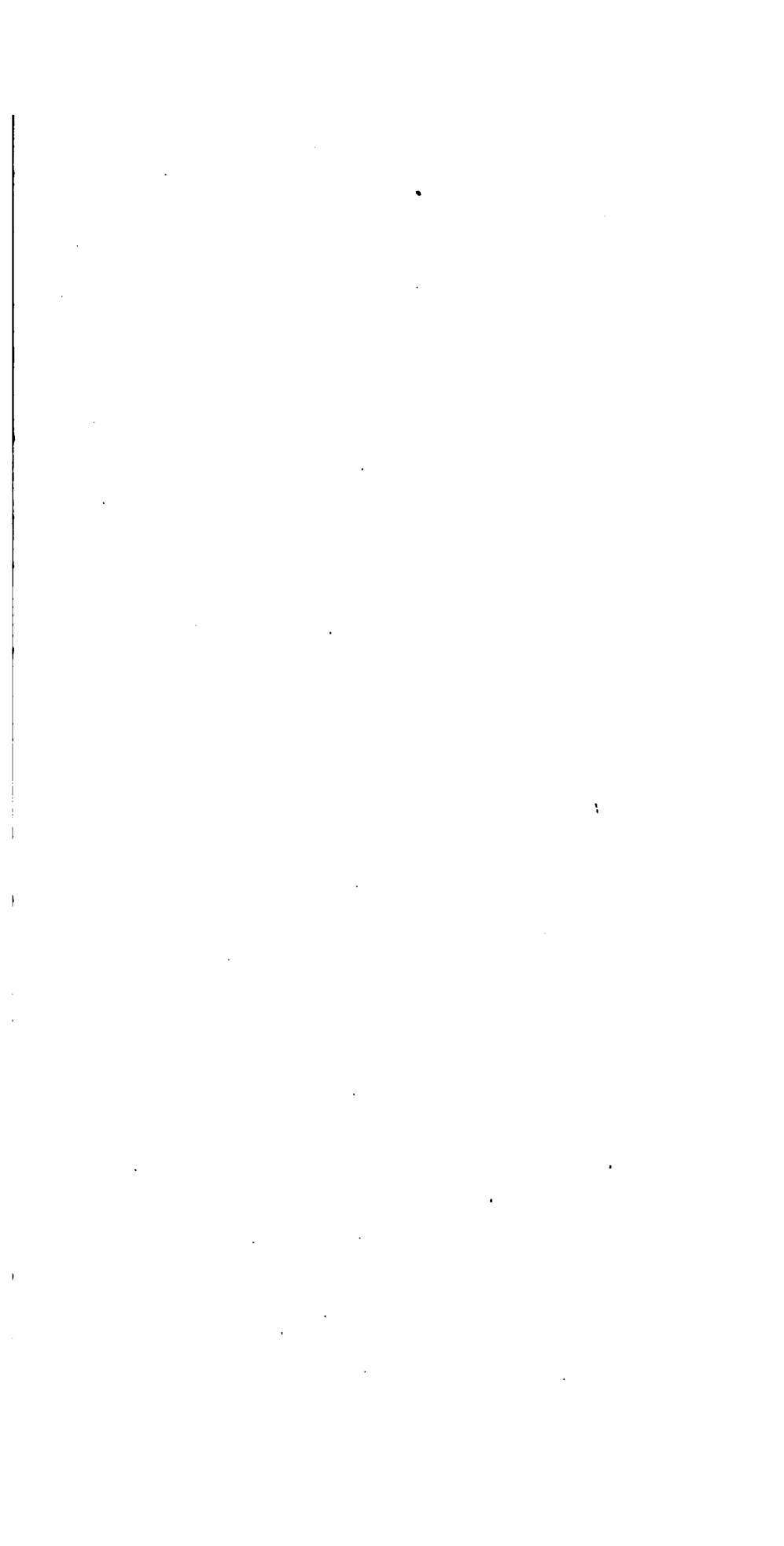












INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

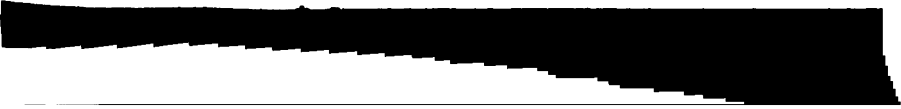
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, January 11th, 1866. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :—

Chosen by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to discharge the duties of the Executive office for a second term, I have appeared before you to solemnly renew the obligations prescribed by the Constitution of our State, and to repeat the assurances of my earnest devotion to the public welfare.

With a sense of profound obligation to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, for the altered condition of the country since my first inauguration, and the dawn of a more tranquil era in the national history to cheer me, I enter upon the present term with the flattering hope that the State will continue to prosper, our people realizing an adequate measure of success in developing the resources which nature has so bountifully placed at their disposal.

Grateful to Him who in mercy has guided and sustained us, I congratulate you that during the vicissitudes of a War which shook the foundations of the Republic, the people of Iowa have continued to advance in all the essential elements of enduring wealth. With extended borders exposed to the incursions of watchful enemies, the property and lives of our citizens have, nevertheless, been adequately protected. Notwithstanding that eighty thousand of our active and vigorous population were furnished to the national armies, yet by the aid of machinery substituted for the manual labor thus withdrawn, the annual yields of agricultural productions have steadily and rapidly increased. While our granaries have been abundantly supplied at home, the avenues of commerce have teemed with our surplus grain and stock contributed to the markets of other States; and the census returns exhibit from year to year a constant and astonishing augmentation in the avails of every other department of material industry. The increase of



useful inventions indicates that the labors of the mechanic and artisan have been duly rewarded. The progress of internal improvements, and especially of our Railroad enterprises; the growth of towns and cities; the complete recovery of all classes from pecuniary embarrassments; our present sound financial condition and the widely disseminated facilities for intellectual development, afford the general outlines of a picture, which older and more favored States may strive in vain to rival.

What Iowa is, she owes only to herself—to the industry, to the enterprise, the moral character and patriotism of her people, while her healthful climate and her soil of unexcelled fertility, her rich deposits of mineral wealth, the inland water-courses, and the navigable rivers which wash her boundaries; her central position between the two great Oceans, and the iron links uniting her inseparably with the commercial arteries of the continent, utter predictions of her coming greatness more emphatic than either pen or tongue can make.

But inasmuch as the biennial message has presented in detail the condition of the State, and its exigencies in the various departments, I may be pardoned if, in suggesting additional topics for your consideration, I now turn to the more extended theatre of national affairs.

Thoroughly imbued with the principles of liberty and equality, proclaimed by our fathers at the origin of the Republic, and alive to the importance of transmitting to posterity the Government which they established, the people of Iowa in the recent struggle contributed liberally of their blood and treasure for the preservation of the Union. Loyalty to the Constitution, and adherence to the Federal Union were the cardinal ideas of our people, and the exalted motives which unswervingly attached them to the national cause. If the spirit of treason or sympathy with rebellion existed among us, it was only in a modified form, emphatically stifled by the aggregated patriotism and preponderating influence of the loyal masses. As a member of the Federal Union, possessing a joint interest in the national heritage, Iowa had a destiny inseparably connected with that of the loyal and adhering States. Our radical and undeviating opposition to the bold and persistent demands of the slave power, prepared us to meet the issues which were finally submitted to the terrible arbitrament of War.



Fully realizing the magnitude of the questions at stake, and perceiving no adequate equivalent for an undivided Union, our citizens in obedience to the national call promptly abandoned their peaceful avocations, and became soldiers bravely rallying in defense of the common emblem. Their devotion to Liberty and the Union has been nobly vindicated by their blood. Their intelligent submission to discipline, their endurance and valor conspicuously displayed in marches, sieges and battles, are the subjects of imperishable history, and need not be recounted here. As they bore the flag of Iowa victoriously on the tide of War, the rattle of their musketry was heard upon every field of conflict made historic by the valor of the West, and the thunder of their cannon amidst the carnage of battle, announced the progress of our advancing columns.

In this connection, the occasion seems not unsuitable for a brief allusion to affairs resulting from the termination of the war. Conscious of no desire to excite unfounded distrust in the minds of others, regarding the prospects of an early return of the insurgent States upon a loyal and satisfactory basis, I nevertheless cannot disguise my own apprehensions of ultimate danger from existing adverse elements, unless the loyal States shall remain firm in their purpose to vindicate the majesty of the Government in dictating the terms of restoration. The statesmen to whose wisdom the destiny of this great nation is now entrusted, will be held responsible for a faithful performance of their work. Coming generations of our people will, in the light of history, carefully review the events of these times, and with a considerate judgment they will admire our fidelity or condemn our recreancy.

Let us not be deceived by the flattering assurance indulged by many, that the conflict is over. To suppose that this embittered contest between right and wrong, of adherence to the fundamental principles of the government, and the intensified spirit of treason nursed for half a century terminated when the rebel armies were overthrown, is to forget all the teachings of history, and disregard the instructive lessons of our own experience. Every indication of the times affords accumulating evidence that the great problem of our National Future remains to be solved. But I am not without hope. The substantial progress with which, under manifold difficulties, the work of restoration has been attended in so brief a period may be construed as a favorable indication of the future;



and although short of the anticipated measure of success, it yet affords encouraging evidence, that among the well disposed inhabitants of the South, the bitterness engendered by rebellion is rapidly giving way to a common purpose of conciliation. For this, all parties should be grateful. And the insurgent States especially will not fail to perceive their obligations to that magnanimous policy, which, in spite of opposing influences secured for their efforts the friendly co-operation of national authority.

This policy, known as the President's plan of reconstruction, has been characterized by the development of extraordinary constitutional power on the part of the Federal Executive, and this power having been exercised with so great a degree of general approbation, amounts to a practical interpretation of the Constitution absolutely conclusive upon all parties, and unavoidable as a precedent for the future. The successful exercise of this inherent power demonstrates that the Constitution contains, when rightly interpreted, ample resources for its own preservation.

Upon what grounds can this conduct of the President be justified? The effort to consider a State, for political purposes, separate and distinct from the people who compose it is a manifest absurdity. A State is a body politic, or civil community, united together for the purposes of government, and their government is the accredited legal organ through which they act, and by which they are known as a municipal organization. South Carolina may have land and defined territorial boundaries, but it can have no government without inhabitants, and without a government, although having inhabitants, it would not be known or recognized as a State. The people of that and every other State in the Federal Union, are nothing more or less than a municipal body, exercising the powers and franchises of a government under the authority of the United States, and in subordination to the paramount sovereignty of the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. This subordination of States, and supremacy of the Constitution, are our sheet anchor and bond of perpetual union. Any theory adverse to this would result in the inevitable destruction of our nationality.

While in a territorial condition, though having inhabitants, and the same boundaries she now possesses, and though within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, Alabama was in no Con-

stitutional sense a State in the Union, and she became such only through the act of admission adopted by Congress in pursuance of the provision authorizing new States to be admitted. By this act of admission, or ordinance, accepted by the people of Alabama, the United States became bound, among other things to secure to them a republican form of government, to protect them against invasions and domestic violence, while on the other hand, the State so created, acknowledged the sovereignty of the Constitution and the supremacy of the general Government within the scope of its granted powers. From these mutual obligations, perpetually binding as Constitutional covenants, neither party can legally recede. The original States became members of the Union by ratifying and accepting the Constitution which placed them upon a like footing with those subsequently admitted, and created between them and the government precisely the same reciprocal obligations.

Reasoning from these obvious premises it follows that the attempted expatriation of the Southern States, and their efforts to maintain it by war, virtually dissolved, for the time being, their political relations with the Federal Government, inasmuch as these unauthorized acts violated their constitutional obligations, and, on their part, the conditions upon which they were created and admitted as members of the Union. The treason of a few individuals, or a mere local insurrection would not have produced this result. But when the people *en masse* renounced their constitutional rights and deliberately transferred their allegiance to a hostile sovereignty, taking the entire power of the State with them, and levying war to maintain their new relations, it became treason on their part, involving by the established rules of national conduct, the destructibility of their political organizations. For it is manifest that, if these States had accomplished their treasonable designs, their political separation would have been complete, although their territorial boundaries might have remained as before. But, being overcome by the superior power of the Union, they were forcibly retained within its jurisdiction in the attitude of a conquered people. Having with treasonable intent violated the solemn covenants by which they were originally organized as States, and having forfeited their rights under them they are now in no condition to claim the benefits of these covenants, which can only be re-

newed by the disposition of the Federal Government, as the innocent and injured party, in the exercise of its sovereign power.

Having thus ascertained the true condition of these States, under the Constitution, the question as to whether they have been out of the Union becomes a mere abstraction. In legal contemplation they certainly were not; for all their acts in that direction, being in conflict with the Constitution, became null and void; yet it is nevertheless equally clear, as a matter of fact, that for a period of four years the authority of the Union was forcibly excluded from these States, and that, during that period, they were out of their constitutional orbits. Had this condition been maintained, and their separation permanently established, then the proposition that they were out of the Union would scarcely have been disputed; and may we not therefore with equal propriety now admit that, for all practical purposes, these States were not in the Union while this abnormal condition existed.

To hold, as many do, that the functions of these States were merely suspended, not destroyed by rebellion, would result in the logical conclusion that their former condition revived when the cause of that suspension was removed; and, if they have not been destroyed, by what right do we now intervene in their affairs, and require their governments to be reformed before allowing them to resume their civil and political relations with the Union? From what source does the President derive rightful authority to appoint Governors for these States, conferring power to elect delegates and organize constitutional conventions, prescribing the qualifications of electors, and, by compulsory directions, require them to adopt certain measures and reject others. He could do none of these things for Pennsylvania or Iowa, and he does them for the insurgent States only as the authorized agent of constitutional sovereignty, and because their civil vitality has been destroyed, and they have ceased to exist except as geographical boundaries within the Union, containing inhabitants deprived of organized governments.

Upon this broad and conclusive theory the work of restoration has so far progressed. It was the landmark which guided Abraham Lincoln in his labors, wherein he was endorsed by the overwhelming verdict of the American people. It is the grand and abiding principle in accordance with which the struggle was main-

tained by us, and the Union saved. And I hesitate not in saying, that to abandon it now would be an insult to the memory of the martyrs who have fallen in its defense, and a dishonorable surrender to the enemies we have conquered.

If the view we have taken be not correct, then the President has committed a flagrant violation of the constitution by arbitrarily invading the sovereignty of these States, in the absence of war and consequent military necessity, for which he should not only be arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion, but deserves the penalty of impeachment.

At a juncture so fraught with danger to the land, honest convictions may be fitly uttered. The boldest advocate of strict construction will scarcely deny the rightfulness of the power claimed and employed by the President, yet in the existing posture of affairs these obvious reasons for its exercise are far more important to the country in the adjustment of the grave questions before us, than the mere fact that the power itself has been asserted. And by keeping these reasons steadily in view we shall not only be furnished with a safe guide for our own conduct, but avoid casting any obstacles in the way of Congress whose duties, in solving the problem of reconstruction, are more responsible and delicate than those which devolve upon any other department of the government.

Though firmly entertaining these views, I would not be understood as doubting the exalted patriotism or integrity of the President. While I could have desired him to go farther than he has, I cannot withhold my cordial approval of the acts already done in the exercise of these constitutional powers, and would counsel my fellow-citizens to sustain him while performing his duties within the limits thus defined, with their generous confidence and cheerful support. He makes no immodest claim to perfection in his own theory, and, while we may differ from him on minor points, his courage and devotion, so amply tested, may be taken as a guaranty that he will not differ from us in the great object of saving and perpetuating the noble fabric of our American Union.

Starting from the substantial point of observation we have chosen, let us ascertain how far the ship of State has progressed in its proper course. After all this magnanimity and display of extraordinary power, what concessions has the Government obtained from the leaders of the rebellion that were not the immediate and



logical results of successful war? By the overthrow of the rebel armies treason in its overt form was abated, but if we have gained any practical advantage beyond that, except by compulsory measures, a patient and discriminating people have failed to perceive it. Amid the smoke of battle and the tramp of contending legions, Abraham Lincoln issued the emancipation edict not as the concession of a political right to four millions of bondmen, but in the exercise of his war powers and as a measure of military necessity to weaken the enemy and strengthen the national armies. Had its immortal author in the grim shadows of war, failed to seize the inspiration which conceived it, where are the statesmen and what their number, whose boldness gives assurance that they would have demanded emancipation at the close of the conflict as a measure of reconstruction? It may be noted as a significant fact that not a Southern State, either rebel or adhering, took any steps in this direction until after the proclamation was endorsed by the loyal party of the North, and had become the rallying cry of our conquering armies, while every one of them from the border to the Gulf denounced it as a usurpation of power, and an invasion of Southern rights. The Constitutional Amendment secured from unwilling States, in part by the bold requirements of the President, is the legitimate offspring of emancipation, while emancipation itself was but the result of military necessity. It was not statesmanship or diplomacy, therefore, but the patriot blood so nobly shed at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, at Vicksburg and in the mountains of Georgia, that secured freedom to the slave.

But let us consider the question from a nearer stand-point. In the recent conventions assembled under executive sanction for the re-organization of their late governments, the overthrow of slavery was conceded as a fact entirely beyond their power to control, but we have looked in vain for indications that they accept emancipation as a measure of justice, or regard it as a progressive idea of the age. The expressed determination of President Johnson to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and adhere to the Proclamation of Emancipation, as a basis of re-construction, the probable ratification of the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the Act of Congress, declaring the families of negro soldiers free, rendered absolutely futile all attempts to rehabilitate the doomed institution of American Slavery.

The early restoration of the Union upon an enduring loyal basis, is the obvious work of the hour, and its bearing upon the political and material interests of the country should not be lightly estimated. To this end, and with kindness toward all but the guilty authors of our national calamities, the energies of all good men should be earnestly directed. But in contemplating the task before us, a prudent statesmanship demands that we consider by what means it can be most successfully accomplished. I will not assume that treason would not have existed without slavery, but it may be asserted that if there had been no slavery, there would, in this age, have been no rebellion. For without an idea, or a motive, civil war for the disruption of this government could not have prevailed. Slavery, in its eagerness for perpetuity, furnished both, and thereby traitors were afforded a pretext for war. It will be perceived, therefore, that, by the total eradication of this mischievous element, we shall have abated the most exciting if not the only source of national peril. We cannot rest secure with the mere destruction of its acknowledged legal form; we must adhere to the edicts of freedom within every State, in the strictness of their letter and the fullness of their spirit. Universal Freedom and Political Equality must be defined as the cardinal principles upon which this Government shall hereafter exist. Let us have the courage to maintain that, inasmuch as these four millions of bondmen became free by the immutable fiat of the American people, so they shall be endowed with all the means necessary to practically defend that freedom against all who, under any form, pretext or subterfuge whatever, may attempt to abridge it. Place the Red Sea for all time between them and their oppressors. Let the whip and the hand-cuff remain forever broken on the field where the slave and his master fought. Animated by the spirit of justice, let us be vigilant in our efforts to correct the wrongs of the past. Record in bold letters upon the history of these times, as the deliberate judgment of this generation that "before the law" the loyal black man, the dusky defender of the flag, is at least the equal and peer of the pardoned traitor.

Add to the vicious theory of State Sovereignty, still boldly maintained by many, and renounced by none, the defiance of Federal authority, exhibited at their late elections, in rejecting from office all citizens of tried Union sentiments, the re-election of m

executive positions who had attained the most offensive notoriety in the rebel armies, the return of representatives to Congress who, on account of their treason, dare not take the oath prescribed by law, the bold avowal of purposes inimical to the future financial policy of the government, and all this, too, while begging for pardon at the feet of the President, and we have an array of testimony which completely demonstrates the impolicy of their immediate restoration to political power in the nation.

To expect a permanent or satisfactory adjustment of the Union, with States still adhering to these pernicious ideas, would, in my judgment, be the "suicide of hope." And to shield the country from the inevitable calamities of an inconsiderate or hasty restoration, let us keep these yet refractory States in political quarantine, until their inhabitants, by due repentance and healthful reflection, shall have abandoned their offensive theories, and the epidemic of treason shall have permanently abated.

How we shall deal with the authors of the late rebellion, is also a question which profoundly interests the loyal masses of our country, who so patiently endured the burdens and perils of the war, and whose yet mourning circles and desolate hearthstones too plainly tell of its calamities. "It is manifest that treason," says the President in his late Message, "most flagrant in character has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed, that traitors should be punished, and the offense made infamous."

In this sentiment I fully concur. To excuse these men from merited punishment upon the plea that the atrocious crime of treason has been merged in the grander drama of revolution, is to render crime respectable in proportion to its enormity and magnitude. If four deluded wretches, acting upon the vicious principles imbibed from the leaders of the rebellion, can be hung for taking the life of our chief magistrate, why cannot the hempen noose be as deservedly sprung around the necks of these guilty men of higher pretensions, who deliberately sacrificed a million of precious lives upon the altar of their mad ambition? If an ignorant foreigner, a mere subordinate of Jefferson Davis, can be condemned and executed for the barbarisms of Andersonville, should this arch-

conspirator, now hospitably quartered by the shores of the Chesapeake, and by whose fiendish connivance fifty thousand Northern soldiers were slaughtered in Southern prison pens, be allowed to escape the just demands of our violated laws?

The success which the American people have attained since the rebellion began, in the adoption of an enlightened and humane policy towards the African race, so long oppressed, may be regarded as a moral triumph highly creditable to our national character. The abolition of slavery, in spite of all efforts to avoid or postpone it, finally became, in the candid judgment of our intelligent statesmen, a measure of absolute necessity to the preservation of the Union. By this act, the validity of which all parties are now disposed to concede, responsibilities have devolved upon the Government as novel as they are imperative.

The magnanimous conduct of this immense population of bondmen, has contradicted the observation and experience of other Nations, and must excite in their behalf the admiration of posterity. Under no perceivable obligation to assist in the maintenance of a government from which they have never received either justice or mercy, and whose arm for generations had only sustained their oppressors, they nevertheless became, both in spirit and conduct, not merely the truest friends of the Union in the South, but the only friends from whose co-operation the National cause derived material aid in the entire region of the rebel States. Nor was their alliance to our cause by any means an inconsiderable accession to the disposable power of the Union. In various ways their physical efforts, always cheerfully rendered, and their knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, assisted in a large degree in overcoming the serious difficulties which so often interposed themselves to the advance of our armies through the insurgent States. While on many a field of conflict for the Union, their dusky battalions have displayed a steadiness, a devotion and courage excelled only by the tried veterans of the Northern armies.

Nor is this all. Pass by the outlines which present this war in its horrid form of carnage and blood, to those inner scenes which unfold the sublime spectacle of these black agents of mercy hovering upon the verge of battle-fields within range of bursting shells, bearing food and water to nourish the bleeding soldiers of the Union. Invoke the grateful memory of the many thousands who



have been rescued from the dead lines of Andersonville and Libby, to find sympathy and protection in the rude cabin of the slave. Appeal to the fathers and mothers all over this broad land, whose sad hearts have been relieved by the return of sons long mourned as among the hapless victims of rebel cruelty !

By these numerous acts of valuable service and their unwavering fidelity to the Union, these people have placed the Government in a position towards them which should engage the gravest consideration. The act of emancipation compelled them to occupy an essentially new and responsible relation to the country. While in the condition of slavery they neither claimed nor received any political recognition, and, beyond their amenability to the criminal code, the will of their masters was their only law. But, transformed from slaves to freemen, they have become invested with duties and rights which in their very nature necessarily create political relations between them and the Government.

Their emancipation was an emphatic assertion of Federal jurisdiction and authority over them, carrying with it by unavoidable implication the power to guaranty all the rights and incidents which result legitimately from it. Although, in form, a military measure, yet its validity did not terminate with the war. Independent of the Constitutional amendment, we insisted upon freedom in the Southern States as a condition of their return to the Union. This demand could not have been legally made anterior to the rebellion, but the power to do it now is clearly deducible from the position of the Government as the injured and prevailing party in the late war, exercising the right to require conditions of security from a vanquished belligerent. To maintain that we now lack the Constitutional authority to secure this freed people in the enjoyment of all the rights incident to their new condition, involves the inevitable conclusion that, on the part of the Federal Government, compulsory emancipation itself was a usurpation of power.

No large and distinct class of citizens in any community can long or successfully maintain their rights, deprived of the means to protect them against the gradual encroachments of power in the hands of others. While suffrage may not be regarded as an inherent right, yet, under a popular form of government, it becomes a political right, common to all classes from whom the duties of citizenship are required. This is the essential and manifest theory of

our Republican System. We invite the foreigner to our shores, tendering him the inducement of a home and protection under the flag. At the end of five years, if he chooses to avail himself of the privilege, we confer upon him the full stature of an American citizen. No people of any recognized nationality on the globe are excluded from the benefits of our naturalization laws. And as a bounty for military services, a foreigner who has served one year in the army and received an honorable discharge, may become naturalized without any further qualification. All this accords with the sublime truth announced in the Declaration of Independence that, to secure certain inalienable rights, "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the *consent* of the governed," and with that higher declaration that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men." And by what authority dare we declare that the loyal citizen of African descent, born upon our soil, shall, among "all men," be the solitary exception to this truth. He has worn our uniform, fought our battles, and proved true to the flag. We made him a freeman, an element of national power, and thereby a citizen, and as a citizen he obeys the laws, owns property, pays taxes, and will, when called upon again, cheerfully defend the flag. Yet there are those among us who would deny him the common political right which, more than any other, is enjoyed by all citizens under this Government. Can we satisfy ourselves that it would be expedient or wise to inflict so great a wrong upon an obedient and loyal subject. History affords no example of a Government having prospered, while violating a fundamental principle of its Constitution. This Government was not established for the benefit of any particular nationality or complexion of men, but was designed by its immortal founders as an asylum for all men who seek the shelter of its flag.

I speak now of a national necessity. Hereafter the political power of the late insurgent States must be exercised either by loyal citizens or traitors, or by both conjointly. Prejudice may dictate, but justice and sound policy will never sanction the disfranchisement of these four millions of tried people, whose loyal ballots, more formidable to treason than bayonets, would hereafter constitute them an army of occupation to the Government in the yet unquiet regions of the South.

Shall we adhere to this fundamental idea of political equality in-

corporated with our very existence, or must we surrender it in the hour of the nation's triumph, to the caprice of men who, by four years of desperate war, attempted to destroy the Constitution, thereby acknowledging that in spite of our greatness, the Government has ceased to contain in itself the means of its own preservation.

States in their individual capacity, must meet this vital issue by bold and decided action. Indications are not wanting that the people of this State, will pronounce upon it their calm and intelligent judgment. We have stricken from our statutes the infamous laws enacted in our early history, which denied the free negro, or the hunted fugitive the right to tread the free soil of Iowa. And it is a reflection no less gratifying, that the men through whose truculency to the slave power this black code was adopted, have long since been consigned to their political graves. Our present just laws reflect the liberal and humane sentiments of the people. We acknowledge that black men have some rights which are entitled to respect. They testify in our courts, they have the right of immigration and exit, they hold property, enjoy the benefits of our common school system, and are otherwise protected.

In the darkest hour of the late struggle for the Union, seven hundred of these black citizens stepped forward to fill the quota of Iowa under the President's call for troops. No class or people contributed so many soldiers in proportion to their numbers. The regiment thus formed, proud of the noble State whose name was borne upon their flag, served faithfully and fought bravely. Receiving the highest commendations for their good discipline and valor, they were honorably discharged at the close of the war, and are now among us. Their history belongs to the State. Their flag, torn by the storms of battle, has been received from their hands and deposited among the cherished mementoes of the war. Many of them have families, own property, and have long been among our industrious and quiet inhabitants. Have we that degree of moral courage which will enable us to recognize the services of these black veterans, and do them justice? Anticipating your friendly consideration, they have forwarded a memorial to your honorable body, asking that you take the necessary steps to secure them the right of suffrage. Shall we assume the responsibility of denying this request, while the many thousands who sym-

pathized with the rebellion, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, are allowed to vote and hold office under our laws?

Disclaiming any authority as the organ of others, and speaking only for myself, I declare it as my deliberate and solemn conviction that the prayer of this memorial should be heard and granted.

Political equality, the object sought to be attained, is a vital principle of the American Constitution as clearly exemplified by the coteremporaneous acts of the men who framed it. For in their day, freemen enjoyed the right of suffrage without regard to color, and if in any locality a distinction existed, it was a marked exception to the general rule. No danger was ever apprehended from this impartial dispensation of the elective privilege. With proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot box, I can perceive no danger in making loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, the basis of suffrage, adding thereto the qualification of intelligence. But, whatever conditions may be deemed expedient, the gravest considerations of policy demand that we make them applicable to all classes, ignoring the tyrannical distinction based upon nationality or color.

Desiring no fundamental change in our political system, we seek only a practical acquiescence in those immutable principles which an enlightened patriotism, intensified by the ordeal of civil war, has indicated as the only true foundation of the American Union.

For these reasons, and because the end cannot otherwise be attained, I earnestly press upon your attention the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution for striking out the word "white" from the article on suffrage, in order that, in due time, this much agitated question shall be submitted directly to the people, for their ultimate and final decision.

Every vestige of this atrocious institution must be forever obliterated from the land. No relic or memento should be left to remind posterity that the stars of our national emblem ever shone upon such a monstrous crime.

We cannot ask others to adopt this stern principle of impartial justice, if we reject it in our own State. Before we assert that the freedmen of the South should be invested with equality of political rights, let us chasten ourselves, placate our own animosity, and thus practically illustrate the sincerity of the convictions we profess to cherish.



The recent political canvass in this State was characterized by a thorough and comprehensive discussion of this subject by the opposing parties, and, while the result may not be fairly construed as a direct endorsement of free suffrage, it can nevertheless with entire accuracy be taken as a popular demand for the submission of the proposed amendment to the people.

Boldly assuming the van-guard in this great struggle for equal rights, and deliberately choosing our own path, whatever may be the action of surrounding States, our history is bond and security that we shall take no backward step. Among the first in the deadly breach for the Union, and with her tents still standing on the field, the courage and fidelity of Iowa are placed forever above suspicion. In all the great West her star is among the brightest, and her flag among the noblest.

I herewith transmit a copy of the joint resolutions adopted at the last session of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, forever abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude within the United States. These resolutions, having been ratified by the requisite number of States, have become a part of the federal constitution, forever, as it may be hoped, divorcing our land and people from this national sin. Let us trust in the infinite God that slavery, with its manifold crimes, has been consigned to the sleep which shall know no waking. An era of honor, of peace and unity, has dawned upon our land. As our fathers witnessed the birth of freedom amid the thunders of war, so it has been baptized at a holier font in the blood of their children. The conflict of years was finally narrowed to the sublime struggle of an hour, and in that hour after years of grief was the triumph of the bondman—the consummation of perfect liberty. Hopeful of the future, and protected by law, the American slave may now tread the land of his nativity in all the conscious pride of a freeman, realizing the fullness of the sublime truth that “all men were created equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” No more shall he be driven by the master’s whip from the home of his childhood and the graves of his kindred, a hunted fugitive seeking the boon of liberty beneath the shining stars of the North.

“That starry flag no longer waves
In sp’endid mockery o’er a land of slaves.”

These resolutions having been adopted by Congress since the last General Assembly was in session, their ratification by this State has necessarily been delayed until now. To make this triumph of freedom more emphatic and glorious, let us hasten to place Iowa in the column of ratifying States. Though late at the altar, our offering will help to swell the funeral pyre of slavery. These measures—Emancipation and Enfranchisement—radiant with the hopes of millions, and dictated alike by wisdom and justice, should together receive our cordial sanction. They are intimately related as concurrent rights, and we cannot consistently grant the one and withhold the other.

Fellow-citizens of the General Assembly, let me implore you to meet this great crisis like men and patriots, fearless in the discharge of duty. This offering of freedom should not be an empty thing—a mere formality. Lay aside your prejudice against the slave when you lift the iron from his neck, and make him a man. Our 80,000 bayonets have made a wall between you and the wrongs of slavery, while ten thousand Iowa graves scattered from the banks of the Des Moines to the Atlantic sea-board, are silent, yet eloquent advocates for those who have nobly earned the rights of manhood at the price of valor and blood.

As the unfading line of history stretches back from this age to the thunders of Sinai to the sea and the wilderness through which Jehovah guided the deliverers of Israel, so may it not reach forward to that golden era when this enfranchised race shall point to the children of statesmen now living and say, "their fathers delivered our fathers from the House of bondage and the Land of oppression."

WILLIAM M. STONE.



REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE,

TO THE

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

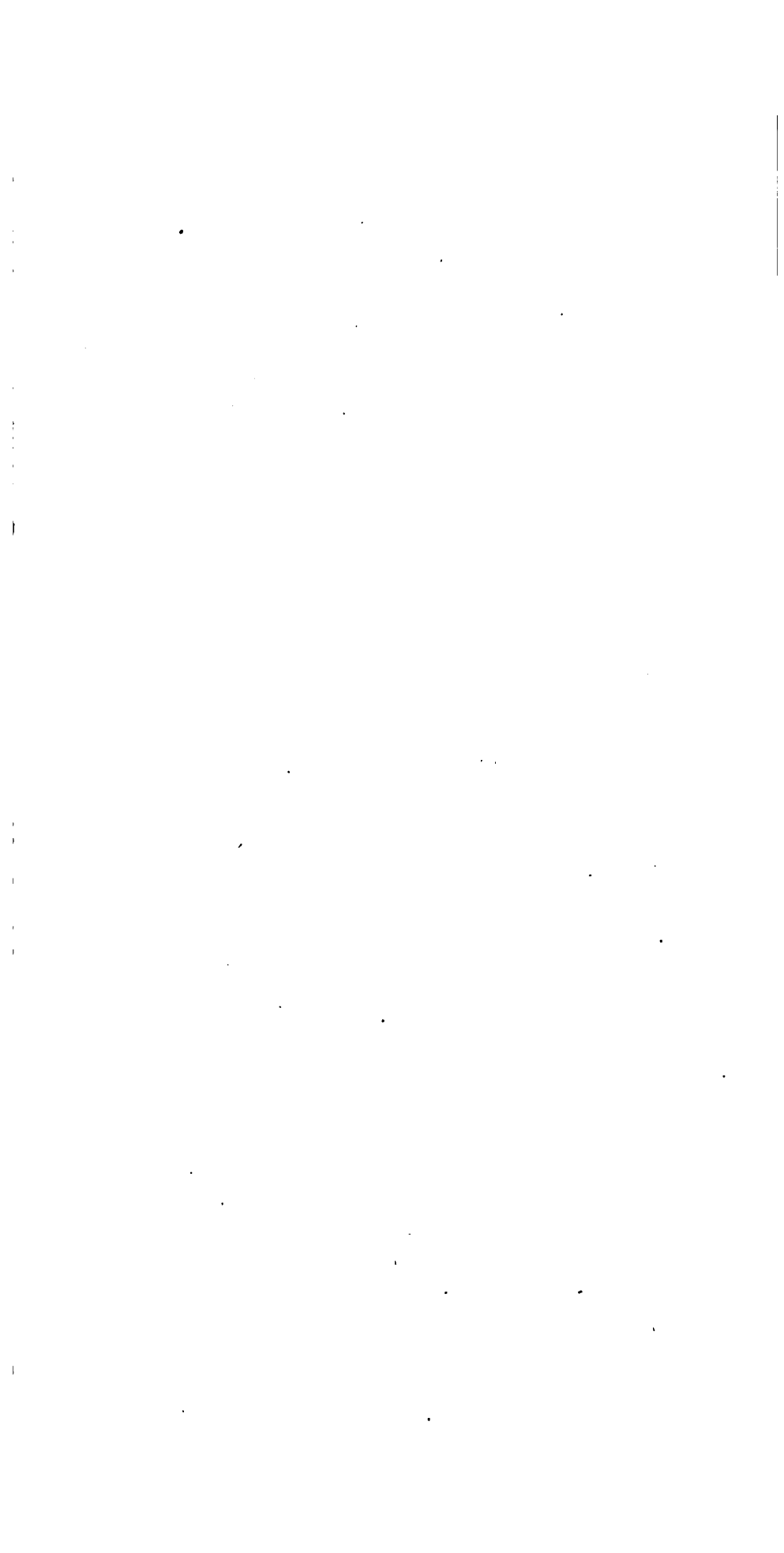
OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER 6, 1865.

**DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1865.**





REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Des Moines, Nov. 6th, 1865. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the business transacted in the Office of the Auditor of State, beginning November 2d, 1863, and ending November 4th, 1865, both days inclusive, containing

- 1st—Total amount of Receipts and Disbursements, and the actual amount remaining in Treasury.
 - 2d—Resources of the State.
 - 3d—Indebtedness of the State.
 - 4th—Receipts and Disbursements of the State Revenue.
 - 5th—Receipts and Disbursements of War and Defense Fund.
 - 6th—Expenditures of State Revenue, and to what account charged.
 - 7th—Revenue Warrants issued, redeemed and outstanding.
 - 8th—War and Defense Warrants issued, redeemed and outstanding.
 - 9th—War and Defense Fund.
 - 10th—Disbursement of Auditor's Contingent Fund.
 - 11th—Penitentiary Improvements.
 - 12th—Hospital for Insane.
 - 13th—Blind Asylum.
 - 14th—State Library.
 - 15th—State University.
 - 16th—Agricultural College.
 - 17th—Arsenal Building.
 - 18th—Estimated Expenditures for the two ensuing years.
 - 19th—Remarks on Appropriation asked for Judges of Supreme Court.
 - 20th—Remarks on Estimated Contingent Fund of State Officers.
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- 21st—Statement "A," Delinquent Tax due from Counties.
 22d—Remarks on settlement with County Treasurers.
 23d—Statement "B," Assessment and State Tax for 1865.
 24th—Remarks and suggestions.
 25th—Receipts and Disbursements of School Fund.
 26th—Statement "C," Permanent School Fund in Counties.
 27th—Statement "D," showing amount of Cash and Notes in hands of County Treasurers, as reported June 1st, 1865.
 28th—Amount of Permanent School Fund paid to State Treasurer by Counties.
 29th—Remarks by County Clerks on School Fund.
 30th—Eads' Loans.
 31st—Amount of Permanent School Fund, and how invested.
 32d—Statement "E," School Fund apportioned March, 1864.
 33d—Statement "F," School Fund apportioned Sept., 1864.
 34th—Statement "G," School Fund apportioned March, 1865.
 35th—Statement "H," School Fund apportioned Sept., 1865.
 36th—Statement "I," Insurance Companies.
 37th—Remarks on School Fund.

1st—TOTAL AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, AND THE ACTUAL AMOUNT REMAINING IN TREASURY.

1863.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 2. Balance in the Treasury of

State revenue.....\$ 40,754 10

1865.

Nov. 4. Amount received on account of State revenue during the two years.....

881,808 10

Nov. 4. Amount received on account of the War and Defense Fund during the two years.

55,264 90-- 977,827 10

1865.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 4. Amount paid out for redemption of Warrants, and interest and apportionment of railroad tax on account of

State revenue.....\$ 745,472 87

Nov. 4. Amount paid out for redemption of Warrants and payment of interest on account of War and Defense Fund. 207,266 55— 952,739 42

Leaving balance in Treasury of State Revenue, Nov. 4, 1865. 25,087 68

2D—RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

Balance of revenue in State Treasury\$ 25,087 68
 Balance of State revenue due from counties 286,172 68
 Balance of Insane Hospital dues, from counties 53,570 53
 Amount due from Council Bluffs Bank , 1,052 78
 Tax of 1865, based on valuation 430,126 83
 Tax of 1866, estimated, at 2 mills 450,000 00
 Balance of Federal tax, due from counties 34,992 19
 Railroad tax, estimated, for 1866 and 1867 30,000 00
 Estimated balance due from U. S. Government 300,000 00

Total resources\$1,611,002 87

I would estimate the interest on delinquent taxes, additional assessments, amount from peddlers' licenses, and the sale of laws, fully equal to interest on Auditor's warrants, unavailable taxes, and erroneous assessments; hence no reduction is made for any of the last named items. A levy of three mills for one year, on our present assessment, would pay our *entire indebtedness*.

3D—STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Under Sec. 1, Chap. 134, of the Acts of the Tenth General Assembly, a bond was issued to the Permanent School Fund of the State, dated Nov. 12, 1864, drawing interest from Jan. 1, 1864, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, the principal payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, for \$122,295 75
 *Iowa 7 per cent. bonds, payable in New York, Jan.

1, 1868, issued under Chap. 7, Acts 1858 200,000 00
 Bonds sold under Chap. 16, acts of Extra Session,
 1861, for War and Defense Fund 300,000 00

\$622,295 75

*See Remarks and Suggestions.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

7

CONTRA.

Nov. 5.	By Auditor's warrants re-			
	deemed during quarter...	45,584	47	
Nov. 5.	By interest allowed on same.	993	79	
Nov. 5.	Balance to next quarter.....	269,556	52—	316,084 73
1864.				
Nov. 5.	To balance brought forward.	269,556	52	
Dec. 31.	To amount received during			
	quarter ending this day...	35,492	97—	305,049 49

CONTRA.

Dec. 31.	By Auditor's Warrants re-			
	deemed during quarter...	51,579	66	
Dec. 31.	By interest allowed on same.	18	88	
Dec. 31.	By balance to next quarter..	253,450	95—	305,049 49
Dec. 31.	To balance brought forward..	253,450	95	
1865.				
Mar. 4.	To amount received during			
	quarter ending this day...	140,477	97—	398,928 92

CONTRA.

1865.				
Mar. 4.	By Auditor's Warrants re-			
	deemed during quarter...	53,101	41	
Mar. 4.	Interest allowed on same ...	62	65	
Mar. 4.	By balance to next quarter ..	340,764	86—	393,928 92
1865.				
Mar. 4.	To balance brought forward.	340,764	86	
June 3.	To amount received during			
	quarter ending this day ..	125,533	93—	466,298 79

CONTRA.

June 3.	By Auditor's Warrants re-			
	deemed during quarter...	84,320	04	
June 3.	By interest allowed on same.	330	20	
June 3.	Balance to next quarter.....	381,648	55—	466,298 79
1865.				
June 3.	To balance brought forward.	381,648	55	
Sept. 2.	To amount received during			
	quarter ending this day ..	96,955	71—	478,604 26

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

9

1863.

CONTRA.

Nov. 2. By balance overdrawn from
State Revenue..... 159,004 14

1864.

Mar. 5. By War and Defense Warrants
redeemed during quarter... 17,430 63
Mar. 5. By interest allowed on same.. 235 27
Mar. 5. By Auditor's re-issued War and
Defense warrants redeemed, 217 28—176,887 32

1864.

June 4. To amount received from Coun-
ties for Federal tax to date. 11,657 48
June 4. To balance overdrawn from
State revenue..... 215,903 86—227,561 34

CONTRA.

Mar. 5. By balance overdrawn from
State revenue..... 162,690 17
Mar. 5. By War and Defense warrants
redeemed during quarter... 63,110 91
Mar. 5. By interest allowed on same .. 1,755 26
Mar. 5. War and Defense (re-issued)
warrants redeemed..... 5 00—227,561 34

1864.

Sept. 3. To amount received from Coun-
ties for Federal tax to date. 6,756 21
Sept. 3. To balance overdrawn from
State revenue 269,197 84—275,954 05

CONTRA.

June 4. By balance overdrawn from
State revenue..... 215,903 86
Sept. 3. By War and Defense warrants
redeemed during quarter... 59,231 43
Sept. 3. By interest allowed on same .. 818 76—275,954 05
Nov. 5. To amount received from Coun-
ties for Federal tax to date. 5,172 47
Nov. 5. To balance overdrawn from
State revenue 269,708 24—274,880 71

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

CONTRA.

Sept. 3.	By balance overdrawn from State revenue.....	269,197 84
Nov. 5.	By War and Defense warrants redeemed during quarter...	5,660 99
Nov. 5.	By interest allowed on same..	21 88—274,880 71
Dec. 3.	To amount received of Jos. F. Favres, per A. Adj. Gen..	21 12
Dec. 31.	To amount received from Coun- ties for Federal tax to date.	3,830 73
Dec. 31.	To balance overdrawn from State revenue.....	270,425 23—274,277 08

CONTRA.

Nov. 5.	By balance overdrawn from State revenue	269,708 24
Dec. 31.	By War and Defense warrants redeemed during quarter...	4,491 95
Dec. 31.	By interest allowed on same..	76 89—274,277 08
1865.		
Mar. 4.	To amount received from Coun- ties for Federal tax to date.	8,311 49
Mar. 4.	To balance overdrawn from State revenue	270,269 35—278,580 84

CONTRA.

1864.		
Dec. 31.	By balance overdrawn from State revenue.....	270,425 23
1865.		
Mar. 4.	By War and Defense warrants redeemed during quarter...	8,086 86
Mar. 4.	By interest allowed on same..	68 75—278,580 84
June 3.	To amount received from Coun- ties for Federal tax to date.	2,677 64
June 3.	To balance overdrawn from State revenue.....	299,505 46—302,183 10

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CONTRA.

Mar. 4.	By balance overdrawn from	
	State revenue	270,269 35
June 3.	By War and Defense warrants	
	redeemed during quarter...	31,675 64
June 3.	By interest allowed on same ..	238 11—302,183 10
Sept. 2.	To amount received from Counties	
	for Federal tax to date.	2,475 61
Sept. 2.	To balance overdrawn from	
	State revenue	305,153 00—307,628 61

CONTRA.

June 3.	By balance overdrawn from	
	State revenue.....	299,505 46
Sept. 2.	By War and Defense warrants	
	redeemed during quarter...	7,956 93
Sept. 2.	By interest allowed on same..	166 22—307,628 61
Nov. 4.	To amount received from Counties	
	for Federal tax to date.	165 00
Nov. 4.	To balance overdrawn from	
	State revenue.....	311,005 79—311,170 79

CONTRA.

Sept. 2.	By balance overdrawn from	
	State revenue	305,153 00
Nov. 4.	By War and Defense warrants	
	redeemed during quarter...	6,013 89
Nov. 4.	By interest allowed on same..	4 40—311,170 79

RECAPITULATION.

Amount received for Federal	
tax	55,243 78
Amount received from A. A.	
Gen	21 12
Balance overdrawn from State	
revenue, Nov. 4, 1865	311,005 79—366,270 69

CONTRA.

By War and Defense warrants	
redeemed	203,658 73

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By interest allowed on same..	3,385 54
Re-issued War and Defense warrants redeemed.....	222 28
Balance overdrawn from State revenue, Nov. 2, 1863	159,004 14—366,270 69

6TH—EXPENDITURES OF STATE REVENUE.

Showing the amount of Warrants issued, and to what account charged, and other expenditures of General Revenue during the two fiscal years just past.

ACCOUNTS.	Amount Expended.
Adjutant General's salary.....	\$ 4,009 99
Assistant Adjutant General's salary.....	2,072 18
Attorney General's salary.....	2,000 00
Auditor of State's salary.....	2,600 00
District Attorney's salary, 1st District.....	1,200 00
District Attorney's salary, 2d District.....	1,200 00
District Attorney's salary, 3d District.....	1,400 00
District Attorney's salary, 4th District.....	1,300 00
District Attorney's salary, 5th District....	1,350 00
District Attorney's salary, 6th District.....	1,300 00
District Attorney's salary, 7th District.....	1,400 00
District Attorney's salary, 8th District.....	1,200 00
District Attorney's salary, 9th District.....	1,200 00
District Attorney's salary, 10th District.....	1,461 51
District Attorney's salary, 11th District.....	1,250 00
District Attorney's salary, 12th District.....	500 00
District Judge's salary, 1st District.....	2,600 00
District Judge's salary, 2d District.....	2,708 00
District Judge's salary, 3d District.....	2,708 00
District Judge's salary, 4th District.....	2,600 00
District Judge's salary, 5th District.....	2,600 33
District Judge's salary, 6th District.....	2,600 00
District Judge's salary, 7th District.....	2,707 00
District Judge's salary, 8th District.....	2,708 67
District Judge's salary, 9th District.....	2,708 00
District Judge's salary, 10th District.....	2,708 00
District Judge's salary, 11th District..	3,032 99
District Judge's salary, 12th District.....	1,083 00

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Governor's salary	6,149 00
Janitor and Night Watch	1,947 00
Register of State Land Office's salary.....	2,598 00
Secretary Agricultural College and Farm's salary....	1,173 46
Superintendent " " " " "	27 75
Secretary of State's salary.....	2,599 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction's salary.....	2,610 00
State Treasurer's salary.....	2,600 00
Surgeon General's salary.....	465 50
Supreme Judge's salary, Hon. R. P. Lowe.....	4,119 95
Supreme Judge's salary, Hon. Geo. G. Wright.....	4,004 00
Supreme Judge's salary, Hon. Jno. F. Dillon.....	3,800 00
Supreme Judge's salary, Hon. C. Baldwin.....	669 50
Supreme Judge's salary, Hon. C. C. Cole.....	3,000 00
Penitentiary Clerk's salary.....	1,500 00
Penitentiary Chaplain's salary... ..	1,000 00
Penitentiary Physician's salary.....	731 00
Penitentiary Warden's salary.....	2,000 00
Penitentiary Deputy Warden's salary.....	1,500 00
Adjutant General's contingent fund.....	631 30
Attorney General's fees and mileage.....	909 82
Auditor's contingent fund.....	2,664 00
Governor's contingent fund.....	2,425 00
Register of State Land Office's contingent fund	1,667 63
Secretary Agricultural College's contingent fund	700 58
Secretary of State's contingent fund	1,940 50
Superintendent of Public Instruction's contingent fund	1,620 00
State Treasurer's contingent fund.....	1,606 67
Supreme Court's contingent fund	2,940 46
State Superintendent of Weights and Measures' salary	100 00
Extraordinary expenses, Executive Department	29,092 12
General contingent fund	10,459 46
For fuel.....	\$743 00
For arrest of fugitives from justice	818 00
For postage, Executive office	573 41
For postage, Secretary of State	866 41
For postage, Auditor of State.....	503 33
For postage, Treasurer of State.....	60 24

For postage, Register of State Land Office...	300 19
For postage, Superintendent of Public In- struction.....	407 05
For postage, Attorney General.....	21 43
For postage, Adjutant General.....	75 62
For express charges, freight, drayage, and tele- graphing	415 38
For Capitol Building repairs.....	1,789 11
For repairing furniture.....	442 41
For canvassing election returns.....	268 00
For lights, lamps, &c.....	106 46
For carpeting, matting and window curtains.....	1,098 45
For furniture and supplies for State House...	637 10
For labor on State House and Grounds	635 16
For costs in foreclosing school fund mortgages, Eads' loan.....	52 45
For ice.....	114 87
For Attorney General's services in settlement with Winterbotham and Jones.....	100 00
For insurance.....	185 50
For miscellaneous items.....	245 89
Quartermaster General's expenses.....	6,997 34
Blind Asylum, support.....	18,910 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	22,145 00
Hospital for Insane, county dues.....	74,937 22
Hospital for Insane, deficiency.....	25,062 78
Hospital for Insane, Trustees' expenses.....	1,000 51
Interest on Bonds of 1858.....	28,140 00
Interest on School Fund Loans.....	19,209 57
Interest on War and Defense Bonds.....	42,188 90
Penitentiary contingent fund.....	100 00
Penitentiary, general support.....	18,961 00
Penitentiary improvements.....	28,457 00
Penitentiary, guards' pay.....	12,058 75
Agricultural Societies.....	12,811 00
Army vote.....	18,800 66
Capitol Building repairs.....	202 08
Hospital for Insane, improvements.....	12,000 00
Eighth General Assembly.....	2 00

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Governor's Aids.....	1,252 99
State Library	3,124 02
Ninth General Assembly, papers.....	216 00
Publishing laws.....	1,002 85
Reports of Iowa.....	7,920 00
State Bank expenses.....	1,439 00
Swamp Lands.....	3,208 00
Stationery.....	29,232 46
Special Appropriations.....	6,096 58
State Binding.....	17,869 39
State Printing.....	26,397 52
Teachers' Institutes.....	6,250 00
Blind Asylum, building.....	38 50
Blind Asylum, improvements.....	5,124 90
Agricultural College Building.....	20,000 00
Tenth General Assembly, Members and Officers....	50,519 40
Tenth General Assembly, postage	6,975 44
Tenth General Assembly, contingent expenses.....	959 25
Tenth General Assembly, papers.....	9,334 00
School Journal, Des Moines.....	237 50
State University, building.....	20,000 00
State University, Trustees' expenses.....	1,116 10
Hospital for Insane, arrest of patients.....	52 00
Presidential election returns	1,285 60
Rewards for criminals	550 00
Mileage, Agricultural College Board.	1,946 70
	719,091 33
Add for warrants issued for Adjutant General's post- age, and afterwards transferred to W. and D. fund	2,259 19
Total amount of warrants issued during the two years,	721,350 52
Interest paid on warrants redeemed.....	1,831 86
Mileage to County Treasurers by certificates.....	5,133 23
Commission to banks forwarding revenue	606 65
Total expenditures	728,922 26

7TH—WARRANTS (REVENUE).

Amount of warrants outstanding Nov. 2, 1863\$ 18,395 52

Amount issued during the two years ending Nov. 4, '65, 721,350 52

Total	739,746 04
Deduct amount redeemed during the two years.....	725,989 71
Leaves outstanding Nov. 4, 1865.....	13,756 33

8TH—WAR AND DEFENSE WARRANTS.

Amount of warrants outstanding Nov. 2, 1863.....	38,717 87
Amount issued during two years ending Nov. 4, 1865,	169,231 00
Total	207,948 87
Deduct amount redeemed during the two years.....	204,063 17
Leaves outstanding Nov. 4, 1865	3,885 70

WAR AND DEFENSE WARRANTS (RE-ISSUED).

Amount of warrants outstanding Nov. 2, 1863..	255 29
Amount redeemed during two years ending Nov. 4, '65,	222 28
Leaves outstanding Nov. 4, 1865.....	33 01

9TH—WAR AND DEFENSE FUND.

In order to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war, Chap. 16, Acts of the Extra Session of 1861, creating the War and Defense Fund, authorized the issuing of State bonds to the amount of \$800,000 drawing seven per cent. interest, and payable twenty years after date. Under this act there were issued and sold only \$300,000 of bonds, all dated July 1, 1861. The present condition of this fund is as follows:

	Dr.	
To total amount of warrants issued.....	\$1,041,960 28	
	Cr.	
By amount received of U. S.	\$100,000 00	
By sale of State bonds	277,320 00	
By Federal tax.....	357,525 81	
Received from all other sources.....	9,039 24—	743,885 05
Total		298,075 23
Of this amount State Treasurer has redeemed with General Revenue funds		294,189 53
Leaves outstanding at this date.....		3,885 70

None of the warrants outstanding are drawing interest, State Treasurer having advertised his ability to pay the same last March.

Col. J. N. Dewey, Auditing Commissioner of this fund, informs me that he intends resigning this position, his resignation to take effect about first of January next. It will, I presume, be necessary to make some provision for auditing claims that may be presented after that time, as there will doubtless be more or less bills against this fund presented after his resignation. If no Commissioner is appointed to succeed Col. Dewey, it will be necessary to empower the Auditor to settle all claims of this kind. All expenses of Adjutant General's office, except the salary of Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, are charged to the War and Defense Fund. Anticipating the action of the Legislature in abolishing the office of Commissioner of Allowance, I have, in my "Estimate of Expenditures," asked for \$5,000 Contingent Fund for Adjutant General, in order to pay clerks' salaries and other expenses of this office heretofore paid out of War and Defense Fund.

I would suggest that authority be given to transfer War and Defense account to General Revenue account, and that all claims presented against this fund in future may be audited and treated as bills presented against General Revenue. All vouchers for War and Defense claims presented hereafter can be filed and kept separate from claims on General Revenue, and can be referred to as readily, for claims against U. S. Government, as under the present system.

10TH—DISBURSEMENT OF AUDITOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

There has been paid out of this fund, for services rendered, as follows :

Nov. 1, '63, to Jan. 1, '65.	To Daniel Ellyson, Deputy Auditor.....	\$ 930 00
Nov. 1, '63, to Jan. 1, '65.	To Sam'l A. Ayres, Clerk,	900 00
Jan. 1, '65, to Nov. 1, '65.	To Sam'l A. Ayres, Deputy Auditor.....	834 00
Total		<u>2,664 00</u>

11TH—PENITENTIARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Appropriation for cistern, unexpended.....	125 00
Appropriation for clerk's vault, unexpended	250 00

Appropriation for locks for cells, unexpended	190 00
Appropriation for ash house, unexpended	63 50
Appropriation for concrete floor, Chap. 71, Sec. 2, Acts 1864	284 00
Appropriation for third tier cells, Chap. 71, Sec. 3, Acts 1864	2,002 00
Appropriation for prison yard walls, Chap. 71, Sec. 4, Acts 1864.	6,796 00
Appropriation for Warden's house and Clerk's office, Chap. 71, Sec. 5, Acts 1864	5,000 00
Appropriation for kitchen, D. R. hospital and chapel, Chap. 71, Sec. 9, Acts 1864	14,000 00
Total	<u>28,710 50</u>

THERE HAS BEEN DRAWN FOR

Cistern	125 00
Clerk's vault	250 00
Concrete floor	284 00
Third tier cells	2,002 00
Prison yard walls	6,796 00
Warden's house and Clerk's office	5,000 00
Kitchen, D. R. hospital and chapel	14,000 00
Leaving balance undrawn	253 50 — 28,710 50

12TH—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE (COUNTY DUES).

The Superintendent of the hospital has certified to this office quarterly the amount due from each County on account of board and clothing (under Sec. 1487, Revision of 1860,) which amounts, during the two years, in the aggregate to		78,248 55
Add for balance due hospital Nov. 2, 1863		<u>2,937 22</u>
Total		81,185 77
Under the above section, Auditor's warrants have been issued to the Steward of the hospital, during the two years, amounting in the aggregate to ...		<u>74,937 22</u>
Leaving balance undrawn and due hospital		6,248 55

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HOSPITAL FOR INSANE (DEFICIENCY).

Under Section 1476, Revision of 1860, Auditor's warrants have been issued to the Steward of the hospital, during the two years, for deficiencies, amounting in the aggregate to 25,062 78

Add above amount issued on account of county dues, 74,937 22

Total current expenses of hospital for two years. 100,000 00

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE (IMPROVEMENTS).

Chap. 63, Sec. 1, Acts of 1864, appropriates for improvements to Insane hospital buildings and grounds..... 12,000 00

Auditor's warrants have been issued during the two years, under said act, amounting in the aggregate to..... 12,000 00

13TH—BLIND ASYLUM (IMPROVEMENTS).

Chapter 55, Sec. 1, appropriates for improvements, &c. 5,000 00

Auditor's warrants have been issued during the two years, under said act, amounting in the aggregate to..... 5,000 00

14TH—STATE LIBRARY.

Chap. 42, Sec. 1, Acts of 1864, appropriates for the purchase of law books 3,000 00

Auditor's warrants have been issued during the two years, under said act, amounting in the aggregate to..... 3,000 00

Also for expenses in purchasing and transporting said books, under Sec. 2 of said act 124 02— 3,124 02

15TH—STATE UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

Chap. 73, Sec. 1, Acts of 1864, appropriates for an additional building for chapel, &c..... 20,000 00

Auditor's warrants have been issued under said act, during the two years, amounting in the aggregate to..... 20,000 00

16TH—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDING.

Chap. 62, Sec. 1, Acts of 1864, appropriates to aid in the erection of a permanent building for an Agricultural College	20,000 00
Auditor's warrants have been issued under said act, during the two years, amounting in the aggregate to	20,000 00

17TH—ARSENAL BUILDING.

Chap. 70, Sec. 1, Acts of 1864, appropriates for the erection of an Arsenal building	5,000 00
No warrants have as yet been issued on this fund.	

18TH—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

For the two fiscal years, commencing November 6th, 1865, and ending the first Monday in November, 1867, exclusive of extraordinary appropriations for special purposes; also, amounts of appropriations undrawn and estimated appropriations required to pay salaries and expenses until January 1st, 1868:

ACCOUNTS.	Estimated Expenditures.	Amount appropriated and undrawn.	Amount of appropriation required to pay to January 1st, 1868.
Adjutant General's salary	\$ 4,000 00	\$ 377 51	\$ 4,000 00
Ass't Adj. Gen.'s salary.....	2,000 00	169 07	2,000 00
Attorney General's salary ...	2,000 00	167 00	2,000 00
Auditor of State's salary	2,600 00	200 00	2,600 00
District Attorneys' salaries ..	14,400 00	1,089 00	14,511 00
District Judges' salaries	31,200 00	2,497 00	31,200 00
Governor's salary.....	5,000 00	351 00	5,000 00
Janitor and Night Watch....	2,920 00	.....	3,470 00
Reg. of State L. O.'s salary..	2,600 00	205 00	2,614 00
Secretary of State's salary...	2,600 00	203 00	2,615 00
Sup. of Pub. Inst's salary....	2,600 00	417 00	2,400 00
Treasurer of State's salary...	2,600 00	204 00	2,614 00
Supreme Judges' salaries	14,800 00	1,367 00	16,666 67
Penitentiary Clerk's salary...	1,500 00	187 50	1,500 00
Penitentiary Chaplain's salary	1,000 00	125 00	1,000 00
Penitentiary Physician's salary	730 00	.....	732 00
Penitentiary Warden's salary.	2,000 00	250 00	2,000 00
Penit'ry Dep. Warden's salary	1,500 00	187 50	1,500 00
Adj. Gen'l's contingent fund.	5,000 00	2,999 63	2,000 00
Att'y Gen'l's fees & mileage..	800 00	116 68	800 00
Auditor's contingent fund....	2,000 00	694 74	2,000 00

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ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

ACCOUNTS.	Estimated Expenditures.	Amount appro- priated and un- drawn.	Amount of ap- propriation re- quired to pay to January 1st, 1888.
Governor's contingent fund...	\$2,000 00	\$175 00	\$2,000 00
Reg. of State L. O.'s con. fund.	2,000 00		2,250 00
Secretary of State's con. fund.	2,000 00	42 80	2,250 00
Sup. of Pub. Inst's con. fund.	2,000 00		2,250 00
Treasurer of State's con. fund.	2,000 00		2,250 00
Supreme Court con. fund....	3,000 00	431 84	3,000 00
General contingent fund....	10,000 00	1,450 23	10,000 00
State Sup. Weights & Measures	100 00	250 00	
Extraord'y expenses, Ex. D'pt	6,000 00	13,500 00	
Q. M. General's expenses....	2,000 00		
Blind Asylum, (support)....	18,000 00		
Deaf and Dumb Ins. (support)	20,000 00		
Hospital for Insane (deficiency)	25,000 00		
Hospital for Insane (Co. dues)	75,000 00		
Hospital for Insane (Trustees expenses).....	1,000 00		
Int. on Bonds, issue of 1858..	28,280 00	7,453 00	28,140 00
Int. on School Fund loans....	19,567 82	14,465 95	5,101 37
Int. on War & Defense Bonds.	42,420 00	12,064 70	42,420 00
Army vote (mileage)....	1,000 00		
Penitentiary, general support.	20,000 00	2,358 18	20,000 00
Penitentiary guards' pay....	13,000 00	598 87	13,000 00
Sup. Ag. Col. & Farm's salary	2,000 00	27 75	
Agricultural Societies.....	12,000 00		
Eleventh General Assembly..	70,000 00		
Pub. laws in newspapers....	1,000 00		
Reports of Iowa.....	7,000 00		
Swamp Lands.....	3,000 00		
Stationery.....	25,000 00		
Special Appropriations.....	10,000 00		
State Binding.....	15,000 00		
State Printing.....	20,000 00		
Teachers' Institute.....	6,000 00		
Mileage Ag. College Board...	1,800 00		
Mileage to Co. Treasurers....	5,500 00		
School Journal.....	300 00		
State University (Trustees' ex- penses).....	1,500 00		
Hospital for Insane (arrest of patients).....	100 00		
Redemption of 7 per ct. Bonds payable in N. Y., Jan. 1, '68	200,000 00		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

ACCOUNTS.	Estimated Expenditures.	Amount appropriated and undrawn.	Amount of appropriation required to pay to January 1st. 1868.
Expenses in paying Bonds in New York.....	\$750 00	.....	.....
Capitol Building repairs.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Insurance on Capitol Building and contents	500 00	.....	.....
	781,167 32	.....	.....
Redemption of outstanding Warrants	13,756 33	.....	.....
Total estimated expenditures.	794,923 65	.....	.....

19TH—REMARKS ON APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR, FOR SALARY OF JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. John F. Dillon and Hon. C. C. Cole, Judges of the Supreme Court, received under *protest* their monthly pay at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, they asking \$2,000 per annum, claiming that Sec. 3, Chap. 19, Extra Session Ninth General Assembly, reducing salaries, was not intended to take effect until after the expiration of Hon. R. P. Lowe's term, he being the "last of the present incumbents" referred to in this act.

In order to present to you more fully their views of this law, I attach a copy of a communication I had the honor to receive from them, which is as follows :

DES MOINES, June 7, 1865.

HON. JOHN A. ELLIOTT, *Auditor of State* :—

DEAR SIR: As State Auditor, you have been allowing us, as Judges of the Supreme Court, salary at the rate of \$1,800 *per annum*, and to the other two Judges at the rate of \$2,000, against *protest* at the time your predecessor, Mr. Cattell, did the same.

The office of all of the Supreme Judges is alike, the tenure alike, the duties and labors equal and alike, and it is, therefore, manifestly unjust, and not a little humiliating, that the compensation allowed should be different.

The question turns upon Sec. 3, of the Act of Sept. 11, 1862, which is : "That the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall, *after the several terms of office of the present incumbents expire*, be the sum of \$1,800 per annum."

We claim that the Constitution contemplates, and distinctly and clearly requires, *uniformity of salary* to the Judges; and that it is not constitutionally competent for the Legislature to say that the pay of one of the Judges shall be more or less than that of his associates upon the same bench, who are only his equals, and who perform only the same duties. If the Legislature can enact that one shall receive \$2,000 and another \$1,800, they can, on the same principle, say that one shall receive \$5,000 and another only \$500. Because such a power could be grossly abused or employed for partisan or other improper purposes, the Constitution has, in letter and in spirit, denied this power to the Legislature.

Take for another illustration the District Judges. The position and duties of the District Judges are alike. Can a Republican legislature select a Democratic judicial district and say that the Judge of that district shall have only \$500, and all other districts \$1300, or *vice versa*? Such acts, we submit, are in contravention of that *uniformity and equality* of operation required and enjoined by the organic law.

But even if it was competent for the Legislature thus to discriminate between members of the same bench, no court or auditing officer would, upon acknowledged principles of construction, presume or hold that they intended to make an unjust discrimination, except upon the plainest language to that effect.

The above section (No. 3) of the Act of Sept. 11, 1862, is not a plain declaration to that effect. So far from it, its plain and fair meaning is just the reverse. It reduces the salary, but when? "After the *several terms* of office of the *present incumbents* expire." When do these terms expire? They expire at the expiration of Judge Lowe's term, Dec. 31, 1867, and not before, at which time, and not before, Sec. 3 of the act in question takes effect, and takes effect upon each and all of the Judges alike. Such is the fair and plain meaning. The *several terms* means the terms of all those in office. The word *several* is often thus used. The law might have provided that the salaries should be reduced when the rebellion in the "*several States*" shall be put down—that is, when it shall be put down in all of the States. A judicial illustration much in point will be found in the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, 4 Ind. Rep., 310. And see as to equality of compensation, 10 Ind. Rep., 85.

We could fortify these positions by elaborating them, and by a citation of other authorities; but we deem it not necessary, as the question seems to us to be plain and clear. We wish it decided. We do not want the claim allowed unless it is legal as well as just. We make the claim because we believe we are entitled to it by the law as it stands; but considering that we may be biased, we do not wish you to be at all influenced by our opinion that we are thus entitled. As an officer you are to judge for yourself, or with the aid, if you desire or prefer it, of the Attorney General. What we have said above is not intended to be a full argument, so much as an outline of the reasons on which we rely in making the claim that we shall be allowed at the rate of \$2,000.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. DILLON,
C. C. COLE.

On receipt of the above communication, I referred the matter to Hon. Isaac L. Allen, Attorney General, and received from him the following opinion:

DES MOINES, June 15, 1865.

HON. JOHN A. ELLIOTT, *Auditor of State* :—

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., requesting my opinion upon the law reducing the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court, being Sec. No. 3, of Chap. No. 19, of the Laws of the Extra Session of the Ninth General Assembly.

I suppose you desire to know whether the salary so reduced is to be paid to *each* new incumbent of that office, after that chapter took effect, and the old salary to those whose terms have not expired; or whether the old salary should be paid to all incumbents until the terms of all the incumbents, in office at the time of the taking effect of said chapter, shall have expired. The new Constitution, which provided that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be classified so that *one* Judge should go out of office every two years, by Sec. 9, of Art. 5, provided that the salary of each Judge should be two thousand dollars per annum. And under this section the salary of all the Judges of the Supreme Court was two thousand dollars each, at least up to the 11th day of September, A. D. 1862, at which time the chapter above mentioned took effect. Now, as a matter of course, all the incumbents

of such office, at the present time, should receive the sum of two thousand dollars, unless, by the language of said Sec. 3, the General Assembly have made the salary of some of them eighteen hundred dollars.

I do not deem it necessary, for the purposes of this opinion, to determine whether the General Assembly has the power to provide salaries, different in amount, for the Judges of the Supreme Court, incumbent at the same time, and doing the same duties substantially, for it is plain enough, by the language of said Sec. 3, that the General Assembly has not attempted to do that, in my opinion.

Sec. 3 provides "that the *salary* of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum." In this clause of said section the word "salary" is used instead of salaries, and the word "sum" instead of sums, which are not consistent with *either* of the salaries being different in amount from the others. Now, when *is* the salary of *the* Judges of the Supreme Court to be the sum of eighteen hundred dollars? Sec. No. 3 says, "*After* the several terms of office of the present incumbents expire." Using, then, the language of the Statute, have "the several terms" yet "expired?" Did "the several terms expire" with the expiration of Chief Justice Baldwin's term? I am clearly of the opinion *not*, nor will they until the successor to Gov. Lowe, Justice, whether it be himself or another, is qualified. Therefore, I am of opinion that the "*salary*" of the Judges of the Supreme Court is now, and will continue to be until the time above indicated, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, as provided by and by virtue of said section of the new Constitution above referred to; and that after that time "the salary will be eighteen hundred dollars per annum," by virtue of said Sec. 3.

Very truly yours,

ISAAC L. ALLEN, Attorney General.

30TH—ESTIMATED CONTINGENT FUND OF THE SEVERAL STATE OFFICERS.

At a full meeting of the Census Board, held January 17, 1865, taking into consideration the extreme high rates of living, and the fact that competent clerks could not be obtained for a less amount, the Board passed a resolution advancing the salary of the clerks of

the several State officers, from \$750 per annum to \$1,000 per annum.

At the same meeting, and governed by similar considerations, the Board raised the wages of Janitor and Night Watch from \$1.25 per diem to \$2.00 per diem.

The present Janitor and Night Watch have held these responsible positions for years, are efficient and trusty men, and are certainly entitled to receive as much pay for their services as common laborers do in irresponsible situations.

My estimated expenditures for these funds are based upon the above resolution of the Census Board.

21st--STATEMENT "A."

Showing the balances on the books of this office, due from the several counties on account of State and Federal Revenue and Insane Hospital dues on the 4th day of November, 1865:

COUNTIES.	Insane Hospital.	State Revenue.	Federal Revenue.
Adair .....	.....	842 45	122 21
Adams .....	.....	2,200 06	366 96
Alamakee.....	1,804 42	10,276 10	399 49
Appanoose.....	884 43	1,454 81	177 45
Audubon .....	.....	2,800 70	422 16
Benton	1,317 80	1,478 34	155 83
Black Hawk.....	31 00	4,826 95	274 61
Boone.....	579 20	5,125 30	618 59
Bremer.....	56 66	3,986 04	91 25
Butler.....	626 10	1,770 86	338 57
Buena Vista.....	.....	298 56	36 03
Buchanan.....	136 25	3,615 09	280 04
Calhoun .....	.....	1,688 84	454 34
Carroll	136 35	1,592 29	484 20
Cass.....	.....	1,803 85	307 48
Cedar	462 16	3,833 97	596 21
Cerro Gordo.....	35 90	826 64	146 27
Cherokee .....	.....	298 08	65 51
Chickasaw.....	156 00	2,061 20	87 43
Clarke	470 85	2,109 68	341 60
Clay .....	.....	overpaid...	8 87
Clayton.....	731 22	5,404 95	344 25
Clinton.....	276 53	7,842 89	521 27
Crawford .....	.....	480 43	32 85
Dallas.....	228 75	1,570 62	323 57
Davis	3,177 80	108 91	136 26
Decatur	290 40	7,612 06	879 84

STATEMENT "A"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Insane Hospital.	State Revenue.
Delaware	469 04	762 04
Des Moines	2,182 01	8,062 37
Dickinson .....	.....	overpaid...
Dubuque	3,766 46	19,568 55
Emmett .....	.....	overpaid...
Fayette	564 06	2,204 13
Floyd	412 02	959 81
Franklin .....	.....	2,677 63
Fremont	94 32	1,004 57
Greene .....	.....	730 51
Grundy .....	.....	971 63
Guthrie .....	.....	2,787 27
Hamilton .....	.....	2,715 72
Hancock .....	.....	1,143 86
Hardin	734 09	2,583 50
Harrison .....	.....	3,553 63
Henry	804 18	3,533 12
Howard	10 32	1,487 27
Humboldt .....	.....	857 44
Ida .....	.....	83 38
Iowa	840 79	2,606 83
Jackson	1,149 49	3,135 93
Jasper	328 09	9,139 95
Jefferson	1,015 82	1,852 69
Johnson	1,557 08	3,912 46
Jones	690 21	2,051 92
Keokuk	914 05	596 51
Kossuth .....	.....	1,836 98
Lee	4,556 46	19,312 55
Linn	1,842 50	1,367 92
Louisa	317 97	4,867 88
Lucas	730 12	5,251 15
Madison	72 90	2,251 21
Mahaska	245 26	1,933 44
Marion	760 45	3,260 84
Marshall	overpaid ..	90 73
Mills	1,302 17	1,974 23
Mitchell	208 95	559 84
Monona	24 90	2,111 08
Monroe	111 15	1,235 90
Montgomery .....	.....	2,205 72
Muscatine	1,814 40	6,382 96
O'Brien .....	.....	968 87
Page	323 70	1,643 27
Palo Alto .....	.....	157 09

STATEMENT "A"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Insane Hospital.	State Revenue.	Federal Revenue.
Plymouth .....	.....	303 27	61 59
Pocahontas .....	.....	991 23	83 64
Polk	3,536 22	11,679 82	1,135 00
Pottawattamie	163 95	2,930 71	184 86
Poweshiek	30 83	3,859 57	553 92
Ringgold	18 64	2,493 05	302 32
Sac .....	.....	763 69	105 99
Scott	4,260 27	5,846 44	772 44
Shelby .....	.....	1,361 16	209 81
Story	651 53	3,317 38	326 23
Sioux .....	.....	939 94	150 28
Tama	385 81	1,439 21	128 32
Taylor .....	.....	3,266 87	580 84
Union	115 27	2,646 51	349 90
Van Buren	1,414 29	2,029 60	586 05
Wapello	1,742 23	3,611 11	601 91
Warren	221 98	2,569 54	264 80
Washington	623 51	4,075 01	616 77
Wayne	416 89	3,723 15	726 08
Webster	42 50	6,268 83	847 37
Winneshiek	837 13	1,850 23	446 72
Woodbury .....	.....	2,384 86	553 15
Winnebago .....	.....	2,404 22	267 17
Worth .....	.....	893 54	167 42
Wright .....	.....	1,562 14	229 54
	53,705 83	286,409 63	34,992 19
Deduct for amount overpaid by			
Clay co. (State rev.)..\$119 64			
Dickinson " " 68 78			
Emmett " " 48 85		236 77	
Marshall (Insane Hospital)...	135 30		
Total amount due from counties	53,570 53	286,172 86	34,992 19

RECAPITULATION.

Insane Hospital dues—due from counties	\$ 53,570 53
State Revenue—due from counties	286,172 86
Federal Revenue—due from counties	34,992 19

Total amount due from counties on all funds..... 374,735 58

STATEMENT

Showing the balances due from County Treasurers, whose terms

of office have expired. In some cases we have not received reports of the final settlement made with said Treasurers, and in such cases the balances will be mostly accounted for by delinquent taxes, which passed into the hands of their successors:

Alamakee . . .	Topliff, ex-Treasurer, (bondsmen released by statute of limitation).	\$ 3,884 09
Audubon . . .	Hamlin, ex-Treasurer, (in suit).	733 25
Adair	Armstrong, ex-Treasurer.	39 00
Benton	Filkins, ex-Treasurer.	450 97
Boone	Hamilton, ex-Treasurer, (no report since January 1, 1863).	6,955 31
Bremer	Norris, ex-Treasurer.	2,075 01
Buena Vista .	Chas. A. Lee, ex-Treasurer, (no report since June 1, 1863).	329 91
*Clinton . . .	Lockwood, ex-Treasurer.	3,231 30
Dubuque . . .	O'Brien, } Mahoney, } ex-Treasurer, (in suit).	11,527 86
Dubuque . . .	Stewart, ex-Treasurer, (no report since January 1, 1863).	30,464 16
Floyd	Smith, ex-Treasurer.	675 14
Franklin . . .	Miller, ex-Treasurer.	338 84
Fremont . . .	Biggs, ex-Treasurer.	1,104 56
Fremont . . .	Armstrong, ex-Treasurer, (no report since January 1, 1862).	4,340 67
Hardin	Pardee, ex-Treasurer.	100 00
Ida	Loveland, ex-Treasurer, (no report since January 1, 1863).	692 45
Jasper	Hammer, ex-Treasurer (in suit).	6,435 48
†Johnson . . .	Gardner, ex-Treasurer.	91 70
Lucas	Wade, ex-Treasurer.	3,120 16
Monona	Burton, ex-Treasurer.	969 07
Page	Conner, ex-Treasurer.	696 32
Polk	Dyer, ex-Treasurer.	4,281 28
Shelby	Wyland, ex-Treasurer.	37 45
Washington .	Cox, ex-Treasurer.	190 95
		82,764 93

22D—SETTLEMENT WITH COUNTY TREASURERS.

Section 798 of the Code makes it the duty of the Board of Supervisors, at their regular meetings in January and June of each year, to make a full and complete settlement with the County

*The amount due from ex-Treasurer Lockwood (3,231 30) has been assumed by the county, and the Clerk writes will soon be paid.

†Judgment obtained against ex-Treasurer Gardner, and receipted in full by S. Batcheller, ex-Clerk.

Treasurer, and to make and certify to the Auditor of State all credits to the Treasurer for double and erroneous assessments, and unavailable taxes. Also, all dues for State revenue, interest or delinquent taxes, amount of all revenue collected, and amount of revenue delinquent.

This duty is scarcely ever attended to by the Supervisors. Consequently we receive no reports except those made by the Clerks, some counties not having reported to this office for several years.— It is impossible to keep our accounts correctly with the counties without receiving their reports regularly. I would suggest that the Clerk be authorized to settle with the Treasurer on the first day of January of each year, submit this settlement to the Board of Supervisors for approval, and forward his report immediately.

In order to make this effective there should be some penalty attached for non-performance of this duty.

320—STATEMENT "B."

Showing the number of acres of land assessed, the average value per acre, and the aggregate valuation before and after equalization. Also the aggregate value of Town Property and of Personal Property, and total valuation of Taxable Property, and the State Tax thereon, in each County, for the year 1885:

COUNTIES	Acres of Land	Reported value per acre.	Equalized value per acre.	Reported value of Lands	Reported value of Town Lots	Reported value of Lands and Town Lots	Equalized value of Lands and Town Lots	Personalty value.	Reported Total Value	Equalized Total Value	Tax at 2 Mills
Adair	351,890	4.07	3.05	1,431,767	11,259	1,443,026	1,082,270	81,156	1,524,182	1,163,426	3,326 85
Adams	247,152	2.90	2.90	716,468	85,650	752,118	752,118	155,535	907,648	907,648	1,815 89
Alamakee	397,031	3.45	3.45	1,369,298	168,882	1,538,110	1,538,110	576,894	2,114,994	2,114,994	4,329 99
Appanoose	297,723	5.43	4.89	1,616,445	80,812	1,696,767	1,537,082	983,274	2,680,031	2,460,356	4,920 71
Audubon	106,197	4.89	2.64	468,744	9,950	478,694	286,016	166,469	643,163	452,485	904 97
Benton	456,459	5.64	5.64	2,575,887	165,383	2,740,770	2,740,770	724,101	3,464,871	3,464,871	6,929 74
Black Hawk	354,533	6.72	6.05	2,381,453	673,910	3,054,363	2,748,931	987,484	4,041,808	3,736,365	7,473 73
Boone	302,199	12.10	6.05	3,657,431	144,531	3,801,962	1,900,976	192,045	3,993,997	2,098,021	4,186 04
Bremer	276,460	4.81	3.61	1,339,788	114,923	1,444,661	1,088,496	331,600	1,776,261	1,415,096	2,880 19
Buchanan	855,462	7.00	5.83	2,497,597	845,416	2,883,018	2,360,844	641,523	3,474,536	3,002,367	6,004 78
Buena Vista (no report)			2.00			1,323,240	1,137,835	250,247	1,578,487	1,408,083	2,816 16
Butler	362,175	3.50	3.06	1,268,323	54,918	1,323,240	1,137,835	20,015	729,368	729,368	1,456 73
Calhoun	297,486	2.37	2.37	706,913	2,440	709,353	709,353	28,219	518,886	513,886	1,027 77
Carroll	218,919	2.19	2.19	479,862	5,785	485,647	435,667	190,950	1,192,562	1,192,562	2,385 12
Cass	341,384	2.81	2.81	958,194	43,418	1,001,612	1,001,612	1,126,590	4,705,759	3,810,967	7,621 93
Cedar	361,274	9.10	6.82	3,288,763	290,406	3,579,169	2,684,377	143,763	1,171,346	945,839	1,891 66
Cerro Gordo	353,571	8.14	2.51	1,108,818	19,371	1,128,189	902,067	4,790	1,05,782	139,446	278 89
Cherokee	65,235	1.52	2.03	99,273	1,720 334	1,00,99 2	134,656	223,890	1,195,475	1,247,082	2,494 16
Chickasaw	315,553	3.08	3.08	971,785	51,607	1,023,392	1,023,392				

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

STATEMENT B—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	Reported value per acre.	Equalized value per acre.	Reported value of Land.	Reported value of Town Lots.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Equalized value of Lands and Town Lots.	Reported Total Value.	Equalized Total Value.	Tax at 2 Mills.
Clarke	260,298	3.73	3.73	1,005,053	89,828	...	...	1,094,881	1,648,663	1,648,644	3,287.09
Clay	180,284	2.00	2.00	360,406	...	...	...	360,406	7,901	268,397	536.79
Clayton	432,360	5.93	6.51	2,555,269	547,081	10	...	3,402,930	1,208,478	5,011,685	10,028.87
Clinton	381,298	7.28	8.01	2,777,141	791,267	10	...	3,568,408	1,261,044	4,829,452	9,658.88
Crawford	222,782	1.91	2.15	426,286	10,763	121	...	437,040	39,824	476,873	953.74
Dallas	346,578	5.40	4.50	1,871,550	188,179	...	161	2,009,729	748,094	2,757,823	5,515.68
Davis	331,063	4.96	5.46	1,595,459	98,957	10	...	1,694,416	980,202	2,674,618	5,349.37
Decatur	238,658	3.75	3.75	1,251,981	52,089	...	...	1,304,070	477,488	1,781,558	3,563.12
Delaware	363,108	5.90	6.90	2,140,792	178,260	...	...	2,319,052	848,781	3,168,833	6,337.67
Des Moines	259,178	10.41	10.41	2,697,833	1,919,302	...	...	4,617,135	2,302,648	6,919,783	13,839.56
Dickinson (no report)	...	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dubuque	381,889	6.67	8.00	2,547,269	2,319,295	20	...	4,866,564	2,668,775	7,535,339	15,070.78
Emmett	10,633	3.26	2.03	33,988	8,617	10	...	27,605	26,975	54,580	109.64
Fayette	457,261	4.82	5.06	2,204,393	166,781	5	...	2,371,174	2,480,732	2,950,870	5,901.66
Floyd	314,486	2.88	3.02	904,538	111,975	5	...	1,016,513	238,297	1,254,810	2,509.61
Franklin	333,968	5.22	3.14	1,744,700	10,489	40	...	1,755,189	1,053,113	2,808,302	5,616.61
Fremont	303,822	2.99	3.49	909,701	68,490	101	...	978,191	509,172	1,487,363	2,974.72
Greene	304,508	3.03	3.03	935,473	15,867	...	...	951,340	112,959	1,064,299	2,128.60
Grundy	313,079	3.09	3.09	970,317	2,546	...	...	972,863	91,429	1,064,292	2,128.58
Guthrie	344,854	4.35	3.48	1,500,850	39,935	...	20	1,540,785	204,711	1,745,496	3,490.92
Hamilton	317,450	2.50	2.50	783,911	62,288	...	...	846,199	157,886	1,004,085	2,008.16
Hancock	356,184	4.04	2.69	1,440,112	4,517	331	...	1,444,629	13,706	1,458,335	2,916.68
Hardin	328,439	4.55	3.41	1,494,134	107,682	25	...	1,555,810	2,085,240	3,641,050	7,282.10

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Harrison.....	325,113	2,053,807	997,969	79,079	50	1,044,048	1,596,073	439,956	1,484,004	2,006,028	4,012 06
Henry.....	266,701	8,488,922	2,262,605	606,510	5	2,860,175	8,012,633	1,898,508	4,207,773	4,851,231	8,702 46
Howard.....	293,351	2,502,275	784,558	23,853	10	758,411	834,252	119,895	877,806	938,647	1,907 29
Humboldt.....	187,212	2,882,889	394,589	2,761	...	397,350	397,350	49,275	446,625	446,625	893 25
Idaho.....	60,525	2,002,200	121,051	...	...	121,051	121,051	4,316	125,367	125,367	250 78
Iowa.....	362,520	5,345,834	1,937,307	787,137	...	2,724,444	2,724,444	116,056	2,840,500	2,840,500	5,681 00
Jackson.....	391,673	5,216,511	2,061,231	376,670	25	2,437,891	3,047,364	982,945	3,870,386	3,960,209	7,960 62
Jasper.....	449,174	7,632,571	8,414,731	250,257	...	3,064,988	2,748,741	1,848,914	5,213,902	4,297,655	8,595 81
Jefferson.....	270,409	6,067,077	1,693,456	198,011	18	1,891,447	2,206,711	807,490	2,698,957	3,014,201	6,028 40
Johnson.....	391,393	6,257,703	2,451,537	551,932	12	8,003,469	3,878,908	1,263,971	4,267,440	4,642,874	9,285 76
Jones.....	354,484	7,066,335	2,508,733	184,606	...	2,688,339	2,419,505	1,059,446	3,747,785	4,478,951	6,957 90
Keokuk.....	391,175	6,239,529	1,969,794	106,004	...	2,014,798	2,014,798	1,056,328	3,071,126	3,071,126	6,142 25
Kossuth.....	193,378	2,032,038	391,184	8,384	...	399,568	399,568	87,345	486,916	486,916	873 83
Lee.....	313,022	7,322,805	2,280,951	3,184,984	10	5,474,935	6,092,428	2,215,162	7,690,097	8,287,590	16,475 18
Linn.....	448,955	7,027,702	3,152,517	786,344	...	3,938,861	3,938,861	1,495,990	5,434,851	5,434,851	10,869 70
Louisia.....	247,841	5,816,971	1,440,743	153,732	20	1,594,475	1,913,370	862,903	2,457,378	2,776,273	5,552 55
Lucas.....	267,708	8,743,393	1,001,481	99,471	5	1,100,952	1,156,000	408,721	1,509,673	1,564,721	3,129 44
Madison.....	357,420	5,074,456	1,813,520	145,266	...	1,958,786	1,762,907	755,651	2,714,437	2,518,558	5,037 12
Manitowish.....	361,392	7,916,692	2,860,029	392,062	12	3,222,091	2,819,330	1,655,141	4,877,232	4,474,471	8,948 94
Marion.....	354,137	8,662,604	3,051,367	389,074	...	3,440,441	2,408,309	1,535,680	4,970,121	3,948,989	7,887 98
Marshall.....	361,726	7,505,500	2,711,489	205,796	...	2,917,285	1,944,857	743,702	3,660,987	2,688,559	5,377 12
Mills.....	252,128	3,573,377	901,226	87,845	...	989,071	989,071	624,056	1,613,127	1,613,127	3,226 25
Mitchell.....	301,445	2,922,922	879,762	73,110	...	952,872	952,872	216,397	1,169,269	1,169,269	2,338 54
Monona.....	234,257	1,861,195	434,844	28,700	5	453,544	456,721	98,953	557,497	580,674	1,161 85
Monroe.....	257,974	7,495,500	1,932,599	120,315	...	2,052,914	1,368,609	881,342	2,894,256	3,199,951	4,899 90
Montgomery.....	181,433	2,942,994	532,581	15,749	...	548,350	548,350	77,396	625,726	625,726	1,251 45
Muscatine.....	258,083	11,009,660	2,839,452	1,910,410	12	4,749,892	4,156,156	1,827,818	6,077,710	5,488,974	10,967 95
O'Brien (no report).....	...	1,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Page.....	315,675	8,823,444	1,206,072	85,153	10	1,291,225	1,163,103	469,268	1,760,493	1,631,371	3,262 74
Palo Alto (no report).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth.....	46,434	2,002,200	92,868	450	...	98,318	98,318	7,269	100,587	100,587	201 17
Pocahontas.....	256,854	2,002,200	513,308	...	...	513,308	513,308	11,709	525,017	525,017	1,050 08
Polk.....	380,740	7,586,663	2,865,004	1,896,959	12	4,771,963	4,175,468	1,746,862	6,518,825	5,922,380	11,844 66
Pottawattamie.....	452,558	8,153,151	1,426,567	941,090	...	2,367,677	2,367,677	779,873	3,147,549	3,147,549	6,295 10
Poweshiek.....	381,822	6,085,438	2,077,167	125,647	...	2,202,021	1,983,533	862,923	3,065,737	2,845,456	5,690 91
Ringgold.....	343,521	2,462,845	845,846	26,347	20	872,193	1,040,632	298,395	1,108,568	1,283,027	2,566 05
Sac.....	129,216	2,212,221	285,994	11,088	...	297,082	297,082	22,534	319,616	319,616	639 23
Scott.....	278,348	11,109,889	3,090,009	2,264,668	10	5,354,677	4,819,209	1,731,599	7,080,376	6,550,808	13,101 61

STATEMENT "B"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land.	Reported value per acre.	Equalized value per acre.	Reported value of Land.	Reported value of Town Lots.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Reported value of Lands and Town Lots.	Equalized value of Lands and Town Lots.	Personalty Value.	Reported Total Value.	Equalized Total Value.	Tax at 2 Mills.
Shelby	210,300	2.83	2.88	608,632	13,661	...	...	620,293	620,293	67,271	687,564	687,564	1,375 13
St. Louis	174,140	2.50	2.50	435,350	...	...	20	435,350	848,280	1,600	436,950	849,880	699 76
Story	821,747	3.64	3.64	1,170,001	63,327	...	...	1,233,328	1,233,328	504,205	1,737,533	1,737,533	8,475 06
Tama	451,010	4.21	5.05	1,899,004	89,479	20	...	1,988,483	2,388,180	555,812	2,544,295	2,921,992	5,848 98
Taylor	822,528	2.92	2.92	943,605	81,725	...	...	976,330	976,330	861,189	1,836,469	1,836,469	2,672 94
Union	270,068	4.26	2.85	1,156,351	35,103	...	384	1,191,454	794,303	161,504	1,352,958	955,807	1,911 61
Van Buren	297,087	7.25	6.85	2,152,661	824,416	...	5	2,477,077	2,853,224	1,080,314	3,557,391	3,443,538	6,887 06
Wapello	267,227	9.15	6.87	2,446,493	893,437	...	25	3,332,930	2,499,698	3,364,780	6,697,710	4,864,478	9,728 96
Warren	359,302	7.13	4.90	3,561,852	139,877	...	80	2,701,729	1,891,210	975,208	3,676,937	2,866,418	5,732 84
Washington	849,985	5.96	6.56	2,066,340	345,975	10	...	2,432,315	2,675,546	1,543,397	3,975,712	4,218,948	8,487 89
Wayne	310,043	8.77	3.95	1,170,871	41,348	5	...	1,212,219	1,272,580	801,300	1,518,519	1,574,130	3,148 26
Webster	440,967	8.18	3.18	1,401,961	125,900	...	...	1,527,161	1,527,161	234,155	1,761,316	1,761,316	3,522 63
Winnebago	25,076	3.00	2.00	75,228	791	...	384	76,019	50,679	12,513	88,532	63,192	126 88
Winnechee	434,974	4.01	4.01	1,745,507	190,530	...	...	1,936,037	1,936,037	1,458,008	3,394,045	3,394,045	6,788 09
Woodbury	223,681	1.62	1.95	871,928	90,792	20	...	462,720	555,264	175,546	638,266	730,810	1,461 62
Worth	240,984	2.60	1.95	625,524	5,123	...	25	630,640	472,967	46,277	676,926	519,264	1,088 53
Wright	845,628	2.43	2.43	888,658	9,023	...	...	848,281	848,281	44,971	893,252	893,252	1,786 50
Total	28,041,051			140,061,305	27,451,897			167,542,692	137,486,286	57,578,116	225,120,719	215,063,401	430,126 58

24TH—REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

BONDS OF 1868.

It will be necessary for the Legislature of this session to make some provision to meet the payment of the bonds issued in 1858, due Jan. 1st, 1868, \$200,000. Our claims against the U. S. Government are sufficient to cover the same, but as yet we have failed to get the Federal Government to acknowledge our demands; on the contrary they have been examined and rejected; rejected for reasons that perhaps nothing but Congressional action will overcome. The uncertainty of realizing from these claims is too great to risk upon it the reputation of our State. Our general revenue will go far towards meeting the payment of these bonds. Whether it will be sufficient to do so or not depends entirely upon the economy used in making appropriations this session. In order, not to endanger the credit of the State it would be wise to make some provision that would not fail to meet this emergency.

It would perhaps be well to authorize the Census Board to borrow funds for any deficiency that may be necessary to meet the payment of these bonds, and to issue State bonds for the same at as low rate of interest as they can negotiate the loan. Or to borrow from Permanent School Fund and issue bonds drawing 7 3-10 per cent. interest same as U. S. Bonds in which we are now investing school fund.

FEDERAL TAX.

The amount of Federal tax levied in 1861 was about \$360,000; of this tax, including interest, there has been collected \$357,525.81. The balance delinquent is now only \$34,992.19. I would suggest, that authority be given to charge over, or, transfer to the general revenue account of each county, the balance of delinquent Federal tax. By making this transfer it will diminish the number of accounts to be kept, nearly two hundred.

PAYMENT THROUGH BANK.

Section 800 of the Code authorizes the Auditor to require County Treasurers to make payment through any bank, chartered by the laws of this State.

As our State Banks have nearly all gone out of existence, I would ask authority to have County Treasurers pay through National Banks.



MONTHLY REPORTS REGISTERED.

Section 799 of Code, makes it the duty of the County Treasurer to report to this office the amount of money remaining in his hands, due the State, on the first day of every month and to "register" the same.

Registering these reports gives to the Treasurer unnecessary trouble and makes a useless expense of twenty cents for each report. I would recommend that the words "and have the same registered" be struck out of the section referred to.

NOTICE TO THE AUDITOR OF RESIGNATIONS.

It has, for the convenience of District Judges, and other salaried officers living at a distance from the Capital, been the practice in the Auditor's office to mail to them warrants on the State Treasurer for their monthly pay; these warrants are cashed by the Treasurer of the county in which the payee resides. One or two instances have occurred, where the Auditor has sent warrants to parties after the resignation of their office, owing to the fact that this office had not been notified of their resignations. To accommodate these officers, and at the same time protect this office, I would suggest that it be made the duty of the Governor to notify the Auditor of all resignations of salaried officers and of appointments to fill vacancies in same.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Hon. Wm. Crum, Treasurer of Iowa State University reports losses to the University Fund, amounting to \$7,969.49.

Section 3, Article 7 of the Constitution treats of losses to this und and to the Permanent School Fund. Chapter 134, Acts of the 10th General Assembly provides for auditing losses to the Permanent School Fund, but, I am unable to find any law authorizing the auditing of losses to the University Fund or for issuing State bonds for the same.

You will see the necessity of passing some law to keep this Fund intact and make some provision for issuing bonds for losses.

SCHOOL FUND.

25TH—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SCHOOL FUND.

STATE TREASURER—(PERMANENT FUND,) RECEIPTS.

1863.

Nov. 2. To balance on hand at this date..... \$1,142 94

1864.

June 11. To amount received from Dallas County ... 3,000 00

June 17. To am't received from J. B. Stewart on note 2,000 00

July 6. To amount received from Van Buren County 6,000 00

July 26. To amount received from Cedar County (by
Muscatine Bank) 2,000 00

Aug. 10. To amount received from Henry County... 5,000 00

Sept. 3. To amount received from Fayette County
(by McGregor Bank) 6,000 00

Sept. 21. To amount received from Henry County ... 3,000 00

Oct. 6. To amount received from Madison County.. 1,000 00

Oct. 21. To amount received from Madison County.. 1,355 59

Dec. 19. To amount received from J. B. Stewart, in
full of note 6,000 00

1865.

Jan. 5. To amount received from Dallas County.... 7,000 00

Jan. 10. To amount received from L. Dewey on note, 540 00

Jan. 11. To amount received from Madison County, 2,523 60

Feb. 18. To amount received from L. Dewey, on note
in full..... 1,460 00Mar. 1. To amount received from J. Hedge, on note
in full..... 1,000 00April 3. To amount received from Anderson & Reid
on note..... 300 00

May 9. To amount received from Lee County 10,000 00

June 13. To amount received from Van Buren County 4,639 55

June 13. To amount received from Henry County ... 5,000 00

June 13. To amount received from Delaware County . 2,000 00

July 3. To amount received from Keokuk County.. 4,000 00

July 6. To amount received from Poweshiek County 3,982 00

July 13. To amount received from Linn County..... 6,000 00

July 21. To amount received from Poweshiek County 18 00

Aug. 2. To amount received from Eads' sureties.... 5,000 00

Aug. 10.	To amount received from Cedar County.....	4,500 00
Oct. 6.	To amount received from Floyd County (by Dubuque Bank).....	3,491 25
Oct. 30.	To amount received from Chickasaw County (by McGregor Bank)	1,496 25
		<u>\$99,449 18</u>
Nov. 4.	To balance (overdrawn)	1 49
		<u>\$99,450 67</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1864.

Mar. 7.	By amount apportioned to Jefferson County.....	\$446 42
Aug. 31.	By amount invested in U. S. Bonds, 6s '81 (\$20,000)..	21,308 00

1865.

Mar. 4.	By amount invested in United States Bonds, 7 3-10.....	24,000 00
June 3.	By amount invested in United States Bonds, 7 3-10.....	18,200 00
Sept. 4.	By amount invested in United States Bonds, 7 3-10.....	35,500 00
Nov. 4.	By amount invested in United States Bonds, 7 3-10.....	4,996 25—\$99,450 67

STATE TREASURER (TEMPORARY FUND) RECEIPTS.

1864.

Mar. 9.	To amount received of State (Int. or Loans).	\$9,242 50
April 30.	To amount received of J. B. Stewart (Int. on note,).....	1,000 00
Dec. 19.	To amount received of J. B. Stewart, (Int. on note in full,)	1,762 54
Dec. 31.	To amount received of United States (Int. on 6 per cent. Bonds,)	1,381 80

1865.

Jan. 10.	To amount received of L. Dewey, (Int. on note,)	960 00
Feb. 18.	To amount received of L. Dewey, (Int. on note in full,)	9 55

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Mar. 1.	To amount received of J. Hedge, (Int. on note in full,)	460 00
Mar. 4.	To amount received of United States, (Int. on Bonds,).....	139 20
Mar. 13.	To amount received from the State, (Int. on loans,) ..'	8,172 58
July. 6.	To amount received of United States, (Int. on Bonds,)	837 00
Aug. 2.	To amount received of J. M. Anderson, (Int. on note,)	300 00
Sept. 7.	To amount received of the State, (Int. on loans,)	1,794 49
		\$26,059 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

1864.

Mar. 9.	By amount included in the apportionment of March, '64, and transferred Revenue to reimburse the same for warrants issued under Sections 1967 and 1969 of Rev. of 1860	\$9,242 50
Sept. 10.	By am't included in apportionment of Sept., 1864, as above.....	46 36

1865.

Mar. 7.	By am't included in apportionment of March, 1865, as above....	13,839 31
Sept. 7.	By am't included in apportionment of Sept., 1865, as above.....	2,931 49—\$26,059 66

26TH—STATEMENT "C."

Showing the amount of Permanent School Fund in the several Counties in 1858-9 and 1861, 1863, and 1865, respectively, so far as reports have been received, and the difference in the amounts reported in 1865, and in the last preceding report from the several Counties.

COUNTIES.	Amount in '58-9.	Amount in 1861.	Amount in 1863.	Amount in 1865.	Difference. Decrease.	Difference. Increase.
Adair,.....	\$ 5,471 63	\$ 6,071 95	\$ 5,685 96	\$ 33,20 62	\$ 2,365 34	\$.....
Adams,.....	5,337 69	5,337 69	6,085 46	68,31 22	.....	745 76
Alamakee,*.....	103,590 87	no report.	106,612 98	113,144 61	.....	6,531 63
Appanoose,*.....	20,031 30	no report.	19,805 50	20,217 36	.....	411 86
Audubon,*.....	4,981 83	no report.	no report.	9,366 37	.....	.....
Benton,*.....	41,533 98	no report.	40,453 07	40,443 83	9 24	.....
Black Hawk,.....	39,589 18	40,983 88	47,858 91	51,029 74	.....	3,170 83
Boone,*.....	15,663 08	.....	.....	17,289 26	.....	.....
Bremer,.....	42,777 95	44,458 27	45,222 45	44,755 50	466 95	.....
Buchanan,.....	15,496 22	15,444 22	15,444 22	20,645 12	.....	5,200 90
Butler,.....	13,422 86	.....	.....	no report.	.....	.....
Calhoun,.....	224 45	224 45	217 34	222 50	.....	5 16
Carroll,.....	1,436 43	.....	1,800 00	no report.	.....	.....
Cass,.....	1,534 00	.....	1,534 00	1,534 00	.....	.....
Cedar,*.....	48,265 43	.....	47,165 35	47,060 90	104 45	.....
Cerro Gordo,.....	6,725 59	8,907 59	.....	8,058 89	848 70	.....
Cherokee,*.....	.....	180 00	180 00	270 00	.....	90 00
Chickasaw,.....	18,509 39	19,385 39	19,811 65	14,865 17	4,946 48	.....
Clarke,*.....	29,840 28	.....	29,724 92	29,831 92	.....	107 00
Clayton,.....	52,674 91	52,823 55	54,555 55	54,555 55		
Clinton,*.....	44,284 10	48,841 00	47,370 70	47,420 70		50 00

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Crawford,.....	7,502 44	7,513 14		6,163 09		
Dallas,*.....	31,706 49	31,656 49	31,452 50	22,294 99	9,157 51	
Davis,*.....	26,985 28	.....	25,262 22	25,147 87	114 35	.....
Decatur,.....	69,486 58	.....	67,299 72	55,626 85	11,672 87	.....
Delaware,.....	31,882 29	31,942 29	33,568 21	28,290 57	5,277 64	.....
Des Moines,*.....	33,530 51	33,323 01	33,023 01	36,971 62	.....	2,948 61
Dubuque,.....	48,721 17	49,551 89	49,551 98	40,691 45	8,860 53	.....
Fayette,.....	71,478 50	71,480 49	70,674 49	64,774 49	5,900 00	.....
Floyd,*.....	25,829 02	25,753 68	25,209 60	25,819 00	.....	609 40
Franklin,.....	2,806 22	5,756 22	6,668 72	9,428 70	.....	2,759 98
Fremont,.....	6,257 30	.....	7,264 37	no report.	.....	.....
Greene,*.....	6,042 78	5,916 80	5,452 78	4,845 76	607 02	.....
Grundy,*.....	819 44	819 44	819 44	4,853 29	.....	4,033 85
Guthrie,.....	8,514 08	.....	8,363 58	8,514 08	.....	150 50
Hamilton,.....	19,301 38	18,662 80	14,955 21	13,571 98	1,383 23	.....
Hardin,.....	15,042 10	14,609 00	18,850 11	no report.	.....	.....
Harrison,.....	13,129 47	14,404 48	13,829 48	13,229 09	600 39	.....
Henry,*.....	29,524 84	29,072 51	33,473 48	17,381 40	16,092 08	.....
Howard,*.....	26,711 47	26,751 54	23,430 53	no report.	.....	.....
Humboldt,*.....	1,432 37	5,306 82	5,306 82	5,430 80	.....	123 98
Iowa,.....	66,386 50	66,414 93	54,526 75	no report.	.....	.....
Jackson,.....	29,102 43	29,196 17	.....	25,535 05	.....	.....
Jasper,.....	20,465 89	20,485 80	.....	18,359 75	.....	.....
Jefferson,.....	25,046 91	.....	25,046 91	25,343 33	.....	296 42
Johnson,.....	32,808 90	32,808 90	30,753 54	33,229 45	.....	2,475 91
Jones,*.....	57,738 13	58,971 02	58,593 59	58,130 02	463 57	.....
Keokuk,*.....	21,235 04	21,075 41	21,551 25	22,652 91	.....	1,101 66

*See "Special Notes in regard to Permanent School Fund."

STATEMENT "C"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Amount in 1882-9.	Amount in 1861.	Amount in 1868.	Amount in 1865.	Difference. Decrease.	Difference. Increase.
Kosuth	\$ 10,753 88	\$ 6,922 77	6,879 42	no report.	.....	.....
Lee	51,275 86	51,276 95	50,793 95	38,086 36	12,707 59	.....
Linn	41,916 15	.....	.....	41,890 90	.....	.....
Louisa	18,011 25	18,011 25	.....	no report.	.....	.....
Lucas	18,736 48	.....	.....	no report.	.....	.....
Madison	24,362 77	.....	23,326 94	26,428 84	.....	3,101 90
Mahaaka*	32,838 01	32,838 01	32,145 23	33,131 96	.....	986 73
Marion*	26,653 20	26,653 20	.....	26,368 09	.....	.....
Marshall	21,779 78	21,779 78	22,179 78	25,031 77	.....	2,851 99
Mills*	17,028 10	16,987 60	15,199 50	13,436 52	1,762 98	.....
Mitchell	12,855 70	13,710 58	12,991 11	no report.	.....	.....
Monona	194 61	2,121 43	1,921 41	no report.	.....	.....
Monroe	14,975 68	.....	15,070 44	14,698 17	372 27	.....
Montgomery	9,965 16	9,965 16	.....	no report.	.....	.....
Muscatine	24,661 89	.....	26,844 89	22,059 29	4,785 60	.....
Page*	24,701 55	.....	18,240 90	12,102 80	6,138 10	.....
Polk	28,839 42	.....	25,695 89	32,410 61	.....	6,714 72
Pottawattamie	4,999 67	5,399 66	.....	no report.	.....	.....
Poweshiek	59,850 50	59,658 74	59,518 75	no report.	.....	.....
Ringgold	24,274 15	25,383 98	18,996 16	21,320 09	.....	2,323 93
Sac	572 43	.....	572 43	572 43	.....	.....
Scott*	40,504 00	.....	32,300 01	36,089 51	.....	3,789 50
Shelby	1,723 16	2,359 94	2,203 16	2,153 16	50 00	.....
Story	22,951 21	23,546 86	27,466 77	no report.	.....	.....
Tama	42,414 80	39,797 13	39,743 63	no report.	.....	.....

Taylor	3,913 50	.....	4,919 82	4,840 20	79 62	.....
Union	14,289 39	17,378 81	19,250 42	19,079 59	170 83	.....
Van Buren	29,970 81	30,069 80	30,525 51	no report.	.....	.....
Wapello	26,485 31	.....	27,017 10	22,534 48	4,472 62	.....
Warren*	18,547 75	.....	.....	18,578 61	.....	.....
Washington*	33,163 05	.....	33,681 45	29,040 68	4,640 77	.....
Wayne	32,762 50	.....	49,638 11	no report.	.....	.....
Webster	24,836 50	24,836 50	18,709 17	15,751 34	2,957 83	.....
Winneshiek*	51,345 23	51,505 43	52,355 99	53,235 34	.....	879 85
Woodbury	3,761 00	3,761 00	.....	3,929 61	.....	.....
Worth* .....	.....	.....	300 00	2,480 80	.....	2,180 80
Wright	5,030 15	5,430 39	3,551 19	5,431 00	.....	1,879 81
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	1,616,727 95	107,008 56	52,522 18
Add for amount of fund in eighteen Counties which have not reported this year, according to their last report to this office ....	.....	.....	.....	400,091 88	.....	.....
Total amount of fund in Counties .....	.....	.....	.....	2,016,819 83	.....	.....

*See "Special Notes in regard to Permanent School Fund."

27TH—STATEMENT "D."

Showing the amount of notes and cash in hands of County Treasurers, as reported June 1, 1865, belonging to the Permanent School Fund.

COUNTIES.	NOTES.	CASH.
Adair.....	\$ 3,038.16	\$ 282.46
Adams.....	6,827.55	3.67
Alamakee.....	109,827.00	3,317.61
Appanoose.....	19,676.22	541.14
Audubon.....	8,288.97	1,077.40
Benton.....	40,108.87	339.96
Black Hawk....	50,898.44	131.30
Boone.....	16,208.44	1,080.82
Bremer.....	43,752.73	1,002.77
Buchanan.....	20,645.12	.....
Buena Vista.....	No fund.....	.....
Butler.....	No report.....	.....
Calhoun.....	222.00	.50
Carroll.....	No report.....	.....
Cass.....	1,232.60	301.40
Cedar*.....	40,139.87	6,921.03
Cerro Gordo.....	7,455.48	603.41
Cherokee.....	179.00	91.00
Chickasaw*.....	12,001.14	2,864.03
Clarke.....	28,937.63	894.29
Clay.....	No fund.....	.....
Clayton.....	50,092.56	4,462.99
Clinton.....	38,407.75	9,012.95
Crawford.....	5,456.21	706.88
Dallas*.....	21,304.20	990.79
Davis.....	24,482.41	665.46
Decatur.....	55,597.44	29.41
Delaware*.....	24,320.00	3,970.57
Des Moines.....	18,929.42	17,042.20
Dickinson.....	No fund.....	.....
Dubuque.....	28,085.37	12,606.08
Emmett.....	No fund.....	.....
Fayette*.....	63,701.24	1,073.25
Floyd*.....	18,830.31	6,988.69
Franklin.....	9,367.59	61.11
Fremont.....	No report.....	.....
Greene.....	4,640.76	205.00
Grundy.....	4,502.68	350.61
Guthrie.....	8,398.89	115.19
Hamilton.....	11,515.59	2,056.39
Hancock.....	No fund.....	.....

STATEMENT "D"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NOTES.	
Hardin	No report	...
Harrison	12,487.20	
Henry*	17,381.40	Nor
Howard	No report	...
Humboldt	4,273.57	
Ida	No fund	...
Iowa	No report	...
Jackson	16,333.71	
Jasper	18,159.75	
Jefferson	16,757.25	
Johnson	22,131.85	
Jones	57,298.17	
Keokuk*	17,478.25	
Kossuth	No report	...
Lee*	36,196.31	
Linn*	33,893.13	
Louisa	No report	...
Lucas	No report	...
Lyon	Not organized	...
Madison*	21,549.65	
Mahaska	30,142.04	
Marion	25,661.36	
Marshall	24,935.16	
Mills	13,037.23	
Mitchell	No report	...
Monona	No report	...
Monroe	14,375.47	
Montgomery	No report	...
Muscatine	20,073.29	
O'Brien	No fund	...
Osceola	Not organized	...
Page	11,857.95	
Palo Alto	No fund	...
Plymouth	No fund	...
Pocahontas	No fund	...
Polk	28,011.84	
Pottawattamie	No report	...
Poweshiek*	No report	...
Ringgold	21,320.09	None
Sac	398.93	
Scott	13,820.25	
Shelby	2,024.41	
Sioux	No fund	...
Story	No report	...
Tama	No report	...

STATEMENT "D"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NOTES.	CASH.
Taylor.....	4,148.50	691.70
Union.....	18,817.62	261.97
Van Buren*.....	No report.....	
Wapello.....	21,206.95	1,327.53
Warren.....	16,850.11	1,728.50
Washington.....	25,873.49	3,167.19
Wayne.....	No report.....	
Webster.....	15,420.47	330.87
Winnebago.....	No fund.....	
Winneshiek.....	51,639.30	1,596.04
Woodbury.....	2,990.00	939.61
Worth.....	2,199.00	281.80
Wright.....	5,361.94	69.06
	\$1,441,075.28	\$ 175,652.67

28TH.—AMOUNT OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND PAID TO STATE TREASURER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2, CHAP. 118, ACTS 10TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Cedar County,.....	\$ 6,500 00
Chickasaw County,†.....	1,500 00
Dallas County,.....	10,000 00
Delaware County,.....	2,000 00
Fayette County,.....	6,000 00
Floyd County,†.....	3,500 00
Henry County,.....	13,000 00
Keokuk County,.....	4,000 00
Lee County,.....	10,000 00
Linn County,.....	6,000 00
Madison County,.....	4,879 19
Poweshiek County,.....	4,000 00
Van Buren County,..	10,639 55
	\$82,018 74
Eads' Sureties,.....	5,000 00
Eads' Loans,.....	11,287 50
	\$98,306 24

* For amount paid to State Treasurer under Sec. 2, Chap. 118, Acts of 10th General Assembly, see Statement No. 28.

†The commission retained by Banks for forwarding funds from Chickasaw and Floyd, reduces the amount on hand of State Treasurer \$12.50. This error will be corrected on first payment of General Revenue from these Banks; this expense properly belongs to General Revenue Account and should not have been deducted from the Permanent School Fund.

29TH--REMARKS OF COUNTY CLERKS ON PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND, AS PER THEIR REPORTS OF JUNE 1, 1865.

ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

The Clerk says: We have endeavored to fill up the accompanying School Fund Reports, but can find no past report on record or on file from which to get a foundation for this one, and have been compelled to go through the ledger to get the balance on hand of mortgage and contract notes, as per report. Included in this balance on hand is \$17,678 of mortgages sold to the School Fund for \$5,935.50 and \$9,844.60 in suit and not disposed of. There are also contracts in suit amounting to \$1,680.61, sold by Ross before contracted \$112.50 and 74.07 sold to School Fund for \$100.

This, we think, is somewhere within gunshot of correct; but, from what we can find to start from, the number of doubtful cases not yet disposed of, and the fact that we are now issuing some eighteen executions, it is impossible to make a correct report, and will be so long as these old cases hang on.

J. G. ORR, Clerk District Court.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

There have been no books kept as contemplated by law, and I cannot make out a report that would be intelligible to myself or any other person. Will you be so kind as to send me a form of keeping books that will correspond with this report as a basis. You will perceive that I report \$411.86 more Permanent School Fund than was reported by Mr. Bryan two years since. This should not be. There will also be a loss to the fund as soon as some of the judgments can be executed, which could not be done heretofore in consequence of defendants being in U. S. service. I have now an inventory of contract and mortgage notes, judgments and cash, which shows the above result, and should like to open the books from this date in accordance with this form of report.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAC. RUMMEL.

CENTERVILLE, Aug. 17, 1865.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

The Clerk says: Quite an amount of contract notes are about being placed in the Attorney's hands for collection. The fund as yet has sustained no loss in this county. The prospect of contin-

uing the Loan at 10, per cent. is bad, 8 per cent. is thought enough.

G. W. CAMERON, Clerk Board Supervisors.

BENTON COUNTY.

The sum of \$8,514.41 reported as received on Mortgage notes includes the sum of \$665.73, being amount received on sale of lands by the Board of Supervisors. This report is greater than report of June 1864 to the amount of \$150.98 which results from notes overlooked and not reported in former report, and which are reported herein, which makes the total sum overrun the former report.

There have also been some small losses to the Fund, but as the precise amount thereof cannot yet be definitely ascertained, I have not reported the same. No difficulty is experienced in loaning the money at eight per cent. interest, being the rate fixed by the Board of Supervisors.

J. CHAPIN, Clerk Board Supervisors.

BOONE COUNTY.

The \$37.50 that appears in the statement is the N. P. Berry's note; was given in at last settlement, and he had a patent for the land. The books and papers are in such a predicament that I was obliged to take some time to prepare this report.

CHAS. WESTON, Clerk Board Supervisors.

CLARKE COUNTY.

The Clerk of Clarke County says: I have no losses to report. There is some discrepancy between this and my last report. I am satisfied that my last report is erroneous. This report increases the fund \$26.37. [June report of 1864.]

CEDAR COUNTY.

I have given the books, notes, and judgments the most careful examination, and I think the report is now correct. I know that the cash balance on hand June 1, 1865, corresponds with County Treasurer's books. The books show the cash on hand, June 1, 1864, to have been \$2,966.52 instead of \$1,966.52, as reported by Mr. Shaw. You will also observe some other differences between Mr. Shaw's accounts and mine. He reports balance of contract notes on hand June 1, 1864, to be \$9,276.91, and the books show

that the balance at that time was \$9,495.71. I believe that my present report is correct.

SYLVANUS YATES, Clerk Board of Sup.

CLINTON COUNTY.

There is but little of the Fund now being paid in, and we are loaning considerable at this time at 8 per cent. I think if the Legislature would modify the law, so that we could loan a greater amount than \$500 to an individual—and would confine the Clerk to one-half of the assessment, or appraised value—do away with one or the other of those clauses, and do away with the personal security clause, the fund could all be loaned at 10 per cent., and just as securely as it now is. I think the Fund would be more secure by letting the assessment clause stand, and doing away with appraisement.

W. FAMILTON, Clerk Board Supervisors.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

I have not much to say about this fund, only we have loaned out none, and I see no prospect of loaning any at present. We have sold only what was needed for actual settlers. I don't think it could be loaned here at present at any rate of interest, but it may be after awhile. There is as yet not any loss to the Fund in this county.

ORANGE S. WRIGHT, Clerk Board Supervisors.

DAVIS COUNTY.

"We have no difficulty in loaning all the Fund in this county. We now have but \$83 on hand, and applicants for at least \$1,500. There are some inaccuracies in this Report, but it is the best I could do from the books. I am satisfied that the amount of contract notes reported in 1863 included some old notes paid off, but left in the office. Should I find anything more I will include it in my next Report."

DES MOINES COUNTY.

"The Board have authorized me to sell land purchases, and also with the parties we have judged have not been able as yet to do so; when I loss—that is on the \$2,210.98. It will n

nearly all for interest due on contract notes. I am loaning money now fast; have loaned \$1,785 since 1st June, and have four or five applications now—Sept. 27, 1865.”

DALLAS COUNTY.

“I give statement of School Fund at present time because I cannot give it as required. I will in future be able to give all the items. I have no copy of any former Report.

COLE NOEL, Clerk Board Supervisors.”

Dallas county has paid into State Treasury \$10,000. This fully accounts for the deficiency reported.

FLOYD COUNTY.

“Executions are now in Sheriff’s hands, so that no loss can be reported. The School Fund cannot be all loaned under the present law. If it could be loaned without regard to the *assessment* it could be kept loaned at 8 per cent. on good safe security.”

GREENE COUNTY.

“No trouble to loan at 10 per cent., yet cannot see the propriety of having 8 and 10 per cent. collected in the same office from the same Fund. It should be uniform. As to losses it is impossible to determine that fact until after Court, (third Monday in August.) We have not had Court for one year.”

GRUNDY COUNTY.

“In this Report I have no losses to report, and believe there will be none on the loans made. I am now loaning at 8 per cent., as it was believed that we could not loan at a higher rate. The interest is promptly paid, and the condition of the Permanent School Fund in this county, I am glad to report, in a healthy condition.”

HENRY COUNTY.

“The School Fund books of this county as kept by the County Judges before coming into my hands, and as kept since by me, render it impossible for me to make my report conform to your blank forms above. I suppose the above is all that is needed. In his last payment to you of \$5,000 the Treasurer overpaid \$72.56,

as shown above. No steps have been taken yet to sl
the Fund."

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

"No losses have occurred since June 1, 1864. ' being recently settled, the prospect of loaning the Fun
time to come is comparatively good. The loans will be
at 8 per cent. as a matter of course."

JONES COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of Jones county, at their
A. D. 1865, report the following notes as not collected
less :

Notes on mortgage.....	\$1,000
Notes on contract.....	100
Total.....	\$1,100

KEOKUK COUNTY.

"Can loan a part of the Fund at 8 per cent. No loss
ascertained.

J. A. DONNELL, Clerk Board Super

MAHASKA COUNTY.

The Clerk of Mahaska county remarks in his report
amount of contract notes reported above, as on hand, wi
larger than amount reported in 1863, as the notes in har
torneys and in judgment were not included in said report

MILLS COUNTY.

The amount in judgments will be collected as soon as de
shall get home from the army.

H. A. COPELAND, Clerk Board Superv

MARION COUNTY.

I think there will be no difficulty in loaning the School
10 per cent. in this county.

GEO. KRUCK, Clerk Board Superv



PAGE COUNTY.

"The amount of balances on judgments against parties who are non-residents is not included in this report, for the reason that no general execution has ever been issued and there is no order for general execution, consequently I cannot determine losses, or report on the same intelligently, that losses might be determined."

SCOTT COUNTY.

"By referring to the report of June, 1863, the balances there are incorrect. I have the correct balances in this report.

The whole amount of this money, (\$22,269.26,) could be loaned, provided real estate security was sufficient, and could loan more than \$500 to any one applicant. Parties are very reluctant at this day to ask a man to sign a note besides giving real estate security."

WARREN COUNTY.

There will be a probable loss of \$119 cash, amount accumulated 1st June to loan the county for Relief Fund. Can loan all at 8 per cent.

C. MCKAY, Clerk of Warren County.

WINNESHEIK COUNTY..

I am of the opinion that the School Fund of this county can be loaned at 10 per cent.

S. W. MATTESON, Clerk Board Supervisors.

WORTH COUNTY.

The Clerk of Worth county says that he has had no difficulty in loaning all the School Fund that comes into his hands at 8 per cent. The Fund in this county is loaned on ample security and no losses apprehended.

J. C. V. DWELLE, Clerk Board Supervisors.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Clerk says: "I have labored and endeavored to prepare a report that would be more satisfactory, but I am not able to make anything better than the statement which I send—which is the condition of the Permanent School Fund, June 1st, 1865, as shown by account and books which came into my possession January last. Our School Fund accounts will undergo an overhauling this



winter, and I think the amount which I now report as unaccounted for, \$11,968.80, will turn up all right."

EADS' LOANS.

Amount of loans made by Superintendent J. D. Eads, unpaid as per Auditor's Report, November 2, 1863,	\$146,203.87
Amount paid on said loans during the two fiscal years ending November 4, 1865,...	\$11,300.00
Amount of said loans settled and canceled under Section 4, Chapter 94, Acts of 1864,.....	40,100.00
	51,400.00

Amount of principal remaining unpaid Nov. 4, 1865, \$94,803.87

Sylvester, Harrison & Bro.....	2,100.00	Placed in hands of G. Wattson, Dist. Att'y, Sept. 16, '85
Geo. Andrews, (and R. H. Kelly).....	1,250.00	No mortgage to secure this note on file.....
W. J. Gilbert.....	600.00	Placed in hands of J. Tracy, February 15, 1861....
W. H. White.....	500.00	" " " C. R. Scott, September 30, 1865.....
Hugh F. King, (and Wm. White).....	500.00	" " " " " " " "
E. W. Lake.....	1,000.00	" " " J. Tracy, February 15, 1861.....
Thos. Snyder.....	1,500.00	" " " " " " " "
Benj. Grossman, (and Marsell).....	1,000.00	" " " " " " " "September 30, 1865.....
Total,	\$94,803.87	

Herewith find report of Hon. C. C. Nourse, of disposition made of notes and mortgages referred to in Chapter 94, Section 4, Acts of 10th General Assembly :

DES MOINES, IOWA, Oct. 23d, 1885.

HON. JNO. A. ELLIOTT, *Auditor of State*—

DEAR SIR : As per request, I herewith hand you statement of the condition of the Eads' mortgages referred to in chapter 94 of Acts of 10th General Assembly.

In pursuance of section 4 of said act, the stockholders of the Capital Building Association, by deed, duly authorized their President and Secretary to make conveyance to the State of Iowa to lots 11 and 12, in block 6 in W. A. Scott's addition to Des Moines, being the lots upon which the present State House is situated. The sufficiency of the conveyance and title was duly attested by me as Attorney General, and the deed has been recorded and deposited with the Secretary of State.

In consideration of the above conveyance the State Census Board, with the Attorney General, executed an assignment to S. P. White, without recourse, for the use of the parties in interest of the following described mortgages, to-wit: All of the notes and mortgages referred to in section 4 of said act, except those required to be foreclosed.

These have been disposed of as follows :

The mortgage of W. A. Scott and James A. Williamson, dated June 27, 1856, for \$8,300, has been duly foreclosed and a decree obtained in the District Court of Polk county thereon ; and according to the provisions of said act upon special execution issued, I caused to be sold and bid off in the name of the State of Iowa, block No. 4 in W. A. Scott's addition to Des Moines, for the sum of four thousand dollars, as directed by the State Census Board. The Sheriff has executed a deed for the property to the State, and the balance of the judgment or decree remains to be assigned under the provisions of the statute.

The mortgage executed by J. D. Cavenor and J. M. Griffiths for \$4,125, July 1st, 1856, has been foreclosed and a decree obtained in the District Court of Warren county, and special execution awarded for the sale of the lands therein described, to-wit: $8\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 4, and $sw\frac{1}{4}$ and $se\frac{1}{4}$ of $nw\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 15, and w. frac. $\frac{1}{2}$ of

sec. 7 and the north frac. $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 18 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—all in township No. 77 n. range 25 west 5th P. M.

Before the sale took place upon execution issued on the above decree, I went out of office and by direction of Mr. Allen, my successor in office, the business of buying in the above property, was entrusted to Mr. H. W. Maxwell, District Attorney. It appears that on the day of sale Mr. Maxwell was called away from home to attend Court in Polk county by his official duties, and by some misunderstanding between him and the Sheriff no bid was made for the State. One Lewis Todhunter, and perhaps another party, made a nominal bid on the property and the Sheriff, in violation of official duty, declared them the purchasers. I immediately caused a Bill in Chancery to be filed and notice to the pretended purchasers and the Sheriff to set aside this sale. It will no doubt be set aside. The land is worth about \$10 an acre, and should have been bid off for the State for the amount of decree and costs.

The remaining mortgage of Alexander Shaw and John W. Stanton is now in suit in the District Court of Polk county. It was necessary in order to perfect the title to the property proposed to be bought by the State under this mortgage, to make the judgment creditors of Shaw, and the subsequent mortgagees of the mortgaged property, parties to the foreclosure proceeding. The law also directs a foreclosure of the mortgage for the whole amount and against all the property. Some of the subsequent creditors are resisting a foreclosure of this mortgage as to a portion of the property, on the ground that the debt of the State is canceled and satisfied as to all the property except as to that which the law directs to be purchased. However untenable this position may be in point of law and fact, yet, until the case can be brought to a hearing, no decree can be obtained.

Having accepted of the position of Judge of the 5th Judicial District, I shall not be able to give any further attention to these cases. The chancery proceeding to set aside the sale under the Cavenor mortgage, I presume will be attended to by Mr. Maxwell as he resides in Warren county.

Very truly yours,

C. C. NOURSE.

In connection with the Reports of the disposition made of the notes and mortgages of the "Capitol Building Association" it may be proper to give an estimate of the amount the Capitol Building has cost the State of Iowa by this arrangement:

Amount of loans settled and canceled by this arrangement	\$40,100.00
From which deduct the amount paid for block 4	
in Scott's addition.....	\$4,000
Estimated value of Cavenor's land.....	8,000
Estimated n $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, T. 80, R. 24 (Shaw's)	1,000
	13,000.00

Leaving cost of building..... \$27,100.00

In this estimate there is no calculation of interest on these claims settled as above; but allowing the rent or use of the building to equal the interest on the mortgages given School Fund.

31st—AMOUNT OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND AND HOW INVESTED.

This Fund is composed of the following sums as near as can be determined from the reports received and the books in this office, to-wit:

Amount in the counties.....	\$2,016,819.83
Amount loaned to the State.....	122,295.75
Amount of loans made by Supt. J. D. Eads, unpaid.	94,803.87
Amount loaned Med. Department State University.	15,000.00
Amount invested in U. S. Bonds.....	99,004.25
Amount due from J. C. Bishop, Ex-School Fund	
Commissioner of Mitchell county....	6,162.69
Amount due from W. W. Reed, Ex-School Fund	
Commissioner of Shelby county.....	31.25
Amount due from M. Glazebrook, Ex-School Fund	
Commissioner of Madison county.....	569.13
	\$2,354,686.77

From which should be deducted as follows:

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Amount overdrawn from State Revenue.....	\$ 1.49
Balance due J. Tolman, Ex-School Fund Commissioner of Webster county as appears from settlement sheet.....	769.85
Balance due S. K. Scovell, Ex-School Fund Commissioner of Dallas county.....	267.73—\$1039.07
Leaves amount of Permanent Fund.....	\$2,353,647.70

32D—STATEMENT "E."

Of the apportionment of interest on the Permanent School Fund, made by the Auditor of State, on the 7th day of March, 1864, in pursuance of law.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Amount of In- terest Delin- quent.	Amount of In- terest Col- lected.	Amount of In- terest Appor- tioned.	Warrants on Revenue for deficiency.	Excess paya- ble to Rev- enue.
Adair	381	\$ 843 77	\$ 132 57	\$ 182 88	\$ 50 31	\$.....
Adams	670	437 20	428 67	331 60	.....	107 07
Alamakee	5,233	17,780 03	5,382 72	2,511 84	.....	2,870 88
Appanoose	5,559	2,584 66	1,146 49	2,668 32	1,521 83	.....
Audubon	157	1,470 60	75 07	75 36	29	.....
Benton	3,745	6,319 76	3,582 06	1,797 60	.....	1,784 46
Black Hawk	3,662	4,048 02	2,323 83	1,757 76	.....	566 07
Boone	1,938	3,678 96	701 66	930 24	228 58	.....
Bremer	2,045	7,740 68	2,820 39	981 60	.....	1,838 79
Buchanan	3,254	1,323 80	1,178 13	1,561 92	383 79	.....
Butler	1,678	3,872 33	682 13	805 44	123 31	.....
Calhoun	53	9 92	5 25	25 44	20 19	.....
Carroll	140	227 30	71 60	67 20	.....	4 40
Cass	673	281 40	50 10	323 04	272 94	.....
Cedar	5,195	4,401 09	3,522 16	2,493 60	.....	1,028 56
Cerro Gordo	403	1,019 86	285 30	193 44	.....	91 86
Cherokee	17	33 26	.....	8 16	8 16	.....
Chickasaw	1,883	6,825 32	660 65	903 84	243 19	.....
Clarke	2,569	3,634 09	1,722 20	1,233 12	.....	489 08
Clayton	8,800	7,060 08	3,914 74	4,224 00	309 26	.....
Clinton	7,657	2,579 91	3,588 19	3,675 36	87 17	.....
Crawford	200	1,003 00	73 01	96 00	22 99	.....

Dallas	2,243	2,841	62	1,651	62	1,076	64	.....	574	98
Davis	6,056	1,261	25	1,694	55	2,906	88	1,212	38	.....
Decatur	3,788	3,538	66	2,615	13	1,815	84	.....	799	29
Delaware	4,551	2,026	43	2,854	60	2,184	48	.....	670	12
Des Moines	7,926	3,524	07	1,471	81	3,804	48	2,332	67	.....
Dubuque	11,369	7,948	90	3,278	75	5,457	12	2,178	37	.....
Emmett	64	No fund	...	No fund	...	30	72	30	72	.....
Fayette	5,108	9,327	42	4,658	45	2,451	84	.....	2,206	61
Floyd	1,422	9,718	76	1,224	73	682	56	.....	542	17
Franklin	636	970	12	208	88	305	28	96	40	.....
Fremont	2,194	883	40	421	33	1,063	12	681	79	.....
Greene	605	2,020	06	275	33	290	40	15	07	.....
Grundy	408	46	26	57	93	195	84	137	91	.....
Guthrie	1,327	659	62	960	55	636	96	.....	323	59
Hamilton	705	6,920	10	1,317	37	338	40	.....	978	97
Hancock	88	No fund	...	No fund	...	42	24	42	24	.....
Hardin	2,362	739	76	809	13	1,133	76	324	63	.....
Harrison	1,519	2,438	09	693	57	729	12	35	55	.....
Henry	6,739	6,602	75	1,066	26	3,234	72	2,168	46	.....
Howard	1,389	7,558	73	913	56	666	72	.....	246	84
Humboldt	160	1,284	25	169	12	76	80	.....	92	32
Ida	22	No fund	...	No fund	...	10	56	10	56	.....
Iowa	3,544	6,133	43	3,743	00	1,701	12	.....	2,041	88
Jackson	7,903	1,517	93	1,903	90	3,793	44	1,890	24	.....
Jasper	4,347	1,726	18	1,558	81	2,086	56	527	75	.....
Jefferson	6,302	1,220	90	1,206	29	3,024	96	1,818	67	.....
Johnson	6,767	3,717	00	2,243	64	3,248	16	1,004	52	.....
Jones	5,735	4,616	29	3,769	39	2,752	80	.....	1,016	59
Keokuk	5,598	599	75	1,409	91	2,684	64	1,274	73	.....

STATEMENT "E"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Amount of In- terest Delin- quent.	Amount of In- terest Col- lected.	Amount of In- terest Appor- tioned.	Warrants Revenue for deficiency.	Excess paya- ble to Reve- nue.
Kosuth	156	3,009 23	29 75	74 88	45 13	.....
Lee	11,353	7,989 89	3,749 43	5,449 44	1,700 01	.....
Linn	7,864	5,289 03	2,583 05	3,774 72	1,191 67	.....
Louisa	4,355	3,086 26	940 64	2,090 40	1,149 76	.....
Lucas	2,647	1,441 34	996 98	1,270 56	273 58	.....
Madison	3,452	1,855 04	2,265 67	1,656 96	.....	608 71
Mahaska	6,622	1,907 76	2,823 15	3,178 56	355 41	.....
Marion	7,301	1,710 35	2,396 63	3,504 48	1,107 85	.....
Marshall	2,817	1,327 38	1,553 74	1,352 16	.....	201 58
Mills	1,808	917 13	938 39	867 84	.....	70 55
Mitchell	1,467	4,057 39	222 96	704 16	481 20	.....
Monona	365	54 57	159 16	175 20	16 04	.....
Monroe	4,043	1,243 11	1,231 57	1,940 64	709 07	.....
Montgomery	457	2,521 58	454 88	219 36	.....	235 52
Muscatine	5,962	2,719 23	1,245 34	2,861 76	1,616 42	.....
Page	2,030	3,275 33	868 19	974 40	106 21	.....
Palo Alto	58	No fund	No fund	27 84	27 84	.....
Plymouth	31	No fund	No fund	14 88	14 88	.....
Pocahontas	46	No fund	No fund	22 08	22 08	.....
Polk	5,297	5,399 46	2,747 52	2,542 56	.....	204 96
Pottawattamie	1,963	282 94	103 35	942 24	838 89	.....
Poweshiek	2,703	9,863 52	5,857 60	1,297 44		4,560 16
Ringgold	1,250	1,782 15	1,410 56	600 00		810 56
Sac	114	28 15	35 60	54 72	19 12	

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Scott.....	8,874	1,718 75	2,209 94	4,019 52	1,809 58	
Shelby.....	389	109 18	106 41	186 72	80 81	
Story.....	1,823	4,662 69	1,050 96	875 04	.....	175 92
Tama.....	2,720	7,674 67	2,534 03	1,305 60	.....	1,228 43
Taylor.....	1,611	208 65	334 94	773 28	438 34	.....
Union.....	970	2,188 71	1,071 64	465 60	.....	606 04
Van Buren.....	6,759	1,192 74	2,797 08	3,244 32	447 24	.....
Wapello.....	7,105	1,645 69	1,148 53	3,410 40	2,261 87	.....
Warren.....	4,647	1,902 25	1,181 52	2,280 56	1,049 04	.....
Washington.....	6,084	1,793 38	1,588 76	2,920 32	1,331 56	.....
Wayne.....	2,501	1,717 58	942 37	1,200 48	258 11	.....
Webster.....	1,186	2,612 77	1,078 55	569 28	.....	509 27
Winnebago.....	93	No fund...	No fund...	44 64	44 64	.....
Winneshek.....	5,605	3,830 31	2,433 24	2,690 40	257 16	.....
Woodbury.....	486	1,264 40	236 70	233 28	.....	8 42
Worth.....	341	.....	14 27	163 68	149 41	.....
Wright.....	303	258 00	220 33	145 44	.....	74 89
Total in Counties.....	281,937	\$259,552 31	\$126,087 26	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Eads' Loans.....	.....	99,448 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Medical College Loan.....	.....	8,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on State Loans.....	.....	.....	9,942 50	.....	.....	9,942 50
Totals.....	.....	\$367,400 75	\$135,329 76	\$135,329 76	\$36,807 04	\$36,807 04

33b—STATEMENT "F."

Showing the apportionment of interest on the Permanent School Fund made on the 10th day of September 1864, as provided by Sections 1967 and 1969 of the Revision of 1860.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Delinquent Interest.	Collected Interest.	Apportioned Interest.	Warrant or Revenue.	Excess in Counties.
Adair.....	381	639 43	149 51	106 68	.....	42 83
Adams.....	670	130 64	203 20	187 60	.....	15 60
Alamakee.....	5,233	19,832 49	2,306 10	1,465 24	.....	840 86
Appanoose.....	5,559	1,576 31	617 16	1,556 52	939 36	.....
Audubon.....	157	1,157 45	313 15	43 96	.....	269 19
Benton.....	3,745	4,146 02	2,173 74	1,048 60	.....	1,125 14
Black Hawk.....	3,662	2,657 41	1,901 75	1,025 36	.....	876 39
Boone.....	1,938	4,386 78	417 11	542 64	125 53	.....
Bremer.....	2,045	5,770 73	2,585 42	572 60	.....	2,012 82
Buchanan.....	3,254	910 54	557 91	911 12	353 21	.....
Butler.....	1,678	3,595 85	395 40	469 84	74 44	.....
Calhoun.....	53	no report	no report	14 84	14 84	.....
Carroll.....	140	220 10	7 20	39 20	32 00	.....
Cass.....	673	168 60	117 65	188 44	70 79	.....
Cedar.....	5,195	1,793 31	2,147 29	1,454 60	.....	692 69
Cerro Gordo.....	403	1,039 09	224 18	112 84	.....	111 34
Cherokee.....	17	27 00	5 00	4 76	.....	24
Chickasaw.....	1,883	6,209 29	648 00	527 24	.....	120 76
Clarke.....	2,569	2,246 25	1,717 90	719 32	.....	998 58
Clayton.....	8,800	3,230 20	3,112 72	2,464 00	.....	648 72
Clinton.....	7,657	2,626 06	1,161 77	2,143 96	982 19	.....
Crawford.....	200	823 02	185 98	56 00		129 98
Dallas.....	2,243	1,449 23	1,468 18	628 04		840 14

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Davis.....	6,056	85 62	1,038 03	1,695 68	657 65		730 65
Decatur.....	3,783	2,534 36	1,789 89	1,059 24			
Delaware.....	4,551	1,374 55	1,010 75	1,274 28	263 53	.....	.....
Des Moines.....	7,926	600 11	1,753 00	2,219 28	466 28	.....	.....
Dubuque.....	11,369	7,900 43	1,171 23	3,188 32	2,012 05	.....	.....
Emmett.....	64	No fund.,...	No fund.,...	17 92	17 92	.....	.....
Fayette.....	5,108	8,068 64	1,782 82	1,430 24	.....	.....	352 58
Floyd.....	1,422	8,221 61	1,762 74	398 16	.....	.....	1,364 58
Franklin.....	636	694 25	288 59	178 08	.....	.....	110 51
Fremont.....	2,194	1,079 33	266 75	614 32	347 57	.....	.....
Greene.....	605	1,668 37	262 02	169 40	.....	.....	92 62
Grundy.....	408	23 10	44 18	114 24	70 06	.....	.....
Guthrie.....	1,327	504 06	155 56	371 56	216 00	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	705	.....	1,430 69	197 40	.....	.....	1,233 29
Hancock.....	88	No fund.,...	No fund.,...	24 64	24 64	.....	.....
Hardin.....	2,362	129 32	690 49	661 36	.....	.....	29 13
Harrison.....	1,519	.....	* 425 32	425 32	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	6,739	3,806 39	2,796 36	1,886 92	.....	.....	909 44
Howard.....	1,389	6,604 60	1,110 68	388 92	.....	.....	721 76
Humboldt.....	160	779 68	509 19	44 80	.....	.....	464 39
Ida.....	22	No fund.,...	No fund.,...	6 16	6 16	.....	.....
Iowa.....	3,544	1,547 97	2,714 89	992 32	.....	.....	1,722 57
Jackson.....	7,903	1,588 16	907 17	2,212 84	1,305 67	.....	.....
Jasper.....	4,847	.....	1,002 67	1,217 16	214 49	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	6,302	351 86	941 35	1,764 56	823 21	.....	.....
Johnson.....	6,767	2,724 20	1,417 15	1,894 76	477 61	.....	.....
Jones.....	5,735	2,164 62	2,454 67	1,605 80	.....	.....	848 87

*Estimated.

STATEMENT "F"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Delinquent Interest.	Collected Interest.	Apportioned Interest.	Warrant or Revenue.	Excess in Counties.
Keokuk.....	5,593	596 60	341 27	1,566 04	1,224 77	.....
Kossuth.....	166	2,783 63	.....	43 68	43 68	.....
Lee.....	11,353	6,015 73	1,556 61	3,178 84	1,622 23	.....
Linn.....	7,864	3,609 00	2,499 54	2,201 92	.....	297 62
Louisa.....	4,355	2,706 38	326 46	1,219 40	892 94	.....
Lucas.....	2,647	1,126 10	522 63	741 16	218 53	.....
Madison.....	3,452	814 77	970 62	966 56	.....	4 06
Mahaska.....	6,622	1,224 25	871 13	1,854 16	983 03	.....
Marion.....	7,301	425 44	1,038 89	2,044 28	1,005 39	.....
Marshall.....	2,817	261 15	642 76	788 76	146 00	.....
Mills.....	1,808	234 68	312 81	506 24	193 43	.....
Mitchell.....	1,467	416 83	304 44	410 76	106 32	.....
Monona.....	365	43 76	35 31	102 20	66 89	.....
Monroe.....	4,043	771 97	332 06	1,132 04	799 98	.....
Montgomery.....	457	.....	* 127 96	127 96	.....	.....
Muscataine.....	5,962	3,250 26	465 18	1,669 36	1,204 18	.....
Page.....	2,030	800 97	567 21	568 40	1 19	.....
Palo Alto.....	58	No fund....	No fund....	16 24	16 24	.....
Plymouth.....	31	No fund....	No fund....	8 68	8 68	.....
Pocahontas.....	46	No fund....	No fund....	12 88	12 88	.....
Polk.....	5,297	4,494 19	905 27	1,483 16	577 89	.....
Pottawattamie.....	1,963	222 94	.....	549 64	549 64	.....
Poweshiek.....	2,703	6,816 93	3,104 10	756 84		2,347 26
Ringgold.....	1,250	726 81	803 42	350 00		453 42
Sac.....	114	61 55	9 00	31 92	22 92	

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Scott.....	8,374	1,045 25	799 39	2,344 72	1,545 33	
Shelby.....	389	10 00	88 93	108 92	19 99	
Story.....	1,823	5,074 31	539 98	510 44		29 54
Tama.....	2,720	6,315 53	1,623 45	761 60	.....	861 85
Taylor.....	1,611	65 85	137 80	451 08	313 28	.....
Union.....	970	1,172 18	1,016 53	271 60	.....	744 93
Van Buren.....	6,759	607 63	566 00	1,892 52	1,326 52	.....
Wapello.....	7,105	582 32	1,063 37	1,989 40	926 03	.....
Warren.....	4,647	821 86	1,080 39	1,301 16	220 77	.....
Washington.....	6,084	2,210 60	1,592 53	1,703 52	110 99	.....
Wayne.....	2,501	1,161 72	1,120 16	700 28	.....	419 88
Webster.....	1,186	1,620 39	1,459 99	332 08	.....	1,127 91
Winnebago.....	93	No fund....	No fund....	26 04	26 04	.....
Winneshiek.....	5,605	1,791 79	1,662 30	1,569 40	.....	92 90
Woodbury.....	486	.....	* 136 08	136 08	.....	.....
Worth.....	341	.....	2 50	95 48	92 98	.....
Wright.....	303	169 97	127 38	84 84	.....	42 54
Totals.....	281,987	\$157,134 37	\$78,896 00	\$78,942 36	\$23,773 94	\$23,727 58
Medical College Loan.....	.....	8,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eads' Loans.....	.....	98,448 44	46 36	.....	.....	46 36
.....	.....	\$283,982 81	\$78,942 36	\$78,942 36	\$23,773 94	\$23,773 94

*Estimated.

34TH—STATEMENT "G."

Of the Apportionment of the Interest on the Permanent School Fund, made by the Auditor of State on 6th day of March, 1865, in pursuance of law.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Amount of In- terest Delin- quent.	Amount of In- terest Col- lected.	Amount of In- terest appor- tioned.	Warrants on Revenue for deficiency.	Excess payable to Revenue.
Adair	386	\$ 603 32	\$ 396 49	\$ 181 42	\$.....	\$ 215 07
Adams	734	258 56	401 50	344 98	.....	56 52
Alamakee.....	5,464	12,034 57	4,583 20	2,568 08	.....	2,015 12
Appanoose.....	5,769	958 32	2,100 67	2,711 43	610 76	.....
Audubon	190	1,158 75	332 27	89 30	.....	242 97
Benton.....	4,062	4,134 11	4,194 16	1,909 14	.....	2,285 02
Black Hawk.....	4,077	3,322 64	2,829 42	1,916 19	.....	913 23
Boone	2,141	2,359 65	997 54	1,006 27	8 73	.....
Bremer	2,394	4,213 45	2,430 64	1,125 18	.....	1,305 46
Buchanan	3,433	844 44	1,510 53	1,613 51	102 98	.....
Butler	2,007	4,234 85	1,428 57	943 29	.....	485 28
Calhoun.....	75	.....	20 00	35 25	15 25	.....
Carroll	159	219 92	74 34	74 73	39	.....
Cass.....	791	154 15	211 83	371 77	159 94	.....
Cedar	5,591	2,749 78	2,559 37	2,627 77	68 40	.....
Cerro Gordo.....	494	201 73	886 50	232 18	.....	654 32
Cherokee	20	16 60	20 00	9 40	.....	10 60
Chickasaw	1,982	4,092 36	1,626 76	931 54	.....	695 22
Clarke	2,518	2,470 94	2,029 45	1,183 46	.....	845 99
Clayton	8,703	4,703 59	2,657 43	4,090 41	1,432 98	.....
Clinton	8,217	2,335 70	1,803 31	3,861 99	2,058 68	
Crawford	223	719 49	303 46	104 81		198 65

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Dallas	2,550	2,081 42	1,724 44	1,198 50		525 94
Davis	5,419	738 47	1,574 85	2,546 93	972 08	
Decatur	3,837	4,028 59	3,157 76	1,803 39	.....	1,354 37
Delaware	4,822	922 79	2,021 50	2,266 34	244 84	.....
Des Moines	7,930	839 12	1,554 26	3,727 10	2,172 84	.....
Dickinson	157	No fund...	No fund...	73 79	73 79	.....
Dubuque	11,395	8,628 80	1,593 19	5,355 65	3,762 46	.....
Emmett	134	No fund...	No fund...	62 98	62 98	.....
Fayette	5,285	9,564 90	3,965 26	2,483 95	.....	1,481 31
Floyd	1,651	7,746 68	2,650 70	775 97	.....	1,874 73
Franklin	735	*600 00	*345 45	345 45	.....	.....
Fremont	2,238	245 45	521 50	1,051 86	530 36	.....
Greene	628	1,541 17	456 02	295 16	.....	160 86
Grundy	463	46 61	308 47	217 61	.....	90 86
Guthrie	1,372	302 83	401 50	644 84	243 34	.....
Hamilton	759	1,615 59	1,593 03	356 73	.....	1,226 30
Hancock	116	No fund...	No fund...	54 52	54 52	.....
Hardin	2,603	360 83	1,092 18	1,223 41	131 23	.....
Harrison	1,780	2,257 63	718 47	836 60	118 13	.....
Henry	6,984	3,211 78	1,962 09	3,282 48	1,320 39	.....
Howard	1,392	*6,000 00	*654 24	654 24	.....	.....
Humboldt	181	848 84	470 32	85 07	.....	385 25
Iowa	3,777	1,514 02	5,346 29	1,775 19	.....	3,571 10
Jackson	7,864	1,931 49	1,721 91	3,696 08	1,974 17	.....
Jasper	4,878	412 04	1,061 35	2,292 66	1,231 31	.....
Jefferson	6,475	792 24	1,446 97	3,043 25	1,596 28	.....
Johnson	7,149	2,856 38	1,832 13	3,360 03	1,527 90	.....
Jones	5,801	2,125 65	4,720 62	2,726 47	.....	1,994 15
Keokuk	6,301	747 84	1,361 99	2,961 47	1,599 48	.....

STATEMENT "G"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Amount of In- terest Delin- quent.	Amount of In- terest Col- lected.	Amount of In- terest appor- tioned.	Warrants Revenue on deficiency.	Excess payable to Revenue.
Kosuth	214	1,904 51	1,030 18	100 58	.....	929 60
Lee	11,621	7,840 86	1,786 69	5,461 87	3,675 18	.....
Linn	8,295	2,199 82	3,433 13	3,898 65	465 52	.....
Louisa	4,585	2,988 22	1,221 55	2,154 95	933 40	.....
Lucas	2,687	1,738 76	742 39	1,262 89	520 50	.....
Madison	3,520	803 42	1,582 64	1,654 40	71 76	.....
Mahaska	6,950	1,151 43	2,709 99	3,266 50	556 51	.....
Marion	7,271	710 81	1,870 23	3,417 37	1,547 14	.....
Marshall	3,401	1,352 24	1,811 49	1,598 47	.....	213 02
Mills	2,172	424 09	1,253 71	1,020 84	.....	232 87
Mitchell	1,552	485 58	543 44	729 44	186 00	.....
Monona	396	32 29	126 07	186 12	60 05	.....
Monroe	3,981	995 75	1,276 22	1,871 07	594 85	.....
Montgomery	542	2,642 63	843 93	254 74	.....	589 19
Muscatine	6,406	2,289 93	1,317 27	3,010 82	1,693 55	.....
Page	2,130	594 14	837 11	1,001 10	163 99	.....
Palo Alto	93	No fund.	No fund.	43 71	43 71	.....
Plymouth	27	No fund.	No fund.	12 69	12 69	.....
Pocahontas	72	No fund.	No fund.	33 84	33 84	.....
Polk	5,618	4,833 96	1,818 61	2,640 46	821 85	.....
Pottawattamie	2,179	399 71	88 00	1,024 13	936 13	.....
Poweshiek	2,877	2,887 61	2,317 78	1,352 19	.....	965 59
Ringgold	1,069	723 69	1,904 66	502 43		1,402 23
Sac	130	57 28	42 20	61 10	18 90	
Scott	9,185	1,106 00	1,607 38	4,316 95	2,709 57	

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Shelby	379	47 51	139 41	178 13	38 72	
Story	2,340	5,013 10	1,519 85	1,099 80		420 05
Tama	3,024	5,347 85	1,921 48	1,421 28		500 20
Taylor	1,620	117 46	359 23	761 40	402 17	.....
Union	1,045	1,542 93	1,313 25	491 15	.....	822 10
Van Buren	6,633	961 81	1,837 67	3,117 51	1,279 84	.....
Wapello	6,878	938 61	2,021 92	3,232 66	1,210 74	.....
Warren	4,747	840 54	1,341 32	2,231 09	889 77	.....
Washington	6,145	893 17	1,361 76	2,888 15	1,526 39	.....
Wayne	2,757	3,963 94	1,340 24	1,295 79	.....	44 45
Webster	1,328	1,032 24	1,049 66	624 16	.....	425 50
Winnebago	100	No fund...	No fund...	47 00	47 00	.....
Winnesheik	6,108	2,846 35	2,423 23	2,870 76	447 53	.....
Woodbury	508	952 65	385 29	238 76	.....	146 53
Worth	383	5 97	42 08	180 01	137 93	.....
Wright	332	186 70	126 52	156 04	29 52	.....
Totals	295,406	176,601 64	125,001 51	138,840 82	43,128 96	29,289 65
Interest on Medical College Loans .....	.....	9,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Eads' Loans .....	.....	97,448 84	4,145 73	.....	.....	4,145 73
Interest on U. S. Bonds .....	.....	.....	1,521 00	.....	.....	1,521 00
Interest on State Loan .....	.....	.....	8,172 58	.....	.....	8,172 58
.....	.....	283,650 48	138,840 82	138,840 82	43,128 96	43,128 96

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor.

*Estimated.

35TH—STATEMENT "H."

Of the Apportionment of the Interest on the Permanent School Fund made by the Auditor of State on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865, in pursuance of Law.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Amount of In- terest delin- quent.	Amount of In- terest collec- ted.	Amount of In- terest appor- tioned.	Warrants Revenue for deficiency.	Excess on Paya- ble to Reve- nue.
Adair.....	386	327 02	180 76	77 20	.....	103 56
Adams.....	734	121 44	237 52	146 80	.....	90 72
Alamakee.....	5,464	10,095 23	1,101 98	1,092 80	.....	9 18
Appanoose.....	5,769	752 01	439 98	1,153 80	713 82	.....
Audubon.....	190	1,158 75	332 27	38 00	.....	294 27
Benton.....	4,062	3,043 06	1,416 86	812 40	.....	604 46
Blackhawk.....	4,077	2,028 53	1,914 31	815 40	.....	1,098 91
Boone.....	2,141	1,791 90	5,675 79	428 20	.....	5,247 59
Bremer.....	2,394	4,469 31	1,146 26	478 80	.....	667 46
Buchanan.....	3,433	516 93	322 47	686 60	364 13	.....
Butler.....	2,007	2,862 60	583 93	401 40	.....	182 53
Calhoun.....	75	No Report.	No Report.	15 00	15 00	.....
Carroll.....	159	177 78	40 93	31 80	.....	9 13
Cass.....	791	154 15	.....	158 20	158 20	.....
Cedar.....	5,591	1,953 89	1,537 71	1,118 20	.....	419 51
Cerro Gordo.....	494	173 85	27 88	98 80	70 92	.....
Cherokee.....	20	No Report.	No Report.	4 00	4 00	.....
Chickasaw.....	1,982	1,981 79	1,202 40	396 40	.....	806 00
Clarke.....	2,518	2,249 88	229 15	503 60	274 45	.....
Clayton.....	8,703	3,339 23	1,272 26	1,740 60	468 34	
Clinton.....	8,217	1,490 01	1,845 69	1,643 40		202 29

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Crawford.....	223	324 93	394 56	44 60			349 96
Dallas.....	2,550	1,163 99	1,007 17	510 00			497 17
Davis.....	5,419	205 72	652 02	1,083 80	431 78	.....	.....
Decatur.....	3,837	1,844 64	2,348 52	767 40	.....	1,581 12	.....
Delaware.....	4,822	551 82	900 06	964 40	64 34	.....	.....
Des Moines.....	7,930	788 82	182 05	1,586 00	1,403 95	.....	.....
Dickinson.....	157	No Fund.	No Fund.	31 40	31 40	.....	.....
Dubuque.....	11,395	8,425 78	384 92	2,279 00	1,894 08	.....	.....
Emmett.....	134	No Fund.	No Fund.	26 80	26 80	.....	.....
Rayette.....	5,285	8,437 02	1,773 38	1,057 00	.....	716 38	.....
Floyd.....	1,651	7,052 81	734 17	330 20	.....	403 97	.....
Franklin.....	735	756 20	385 94	147 00	.....	238 94	.....
Fremont.....	2,238	220 48	66 63	447 60	380 97	.....	.....
Greene.....	628	1,399 39	356 30	125 60	.....	230 70	.....
Grundy.....	463	.....	110 32	92 60	.....	17 72	.....
Guthrie.....	1,372	572 60	118 57	274 40	155 83	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	759	850 21	1,617 64	151 80	.....	1,465 84	.....
Hancock.....	116	No Fund.	No Fund.	23 20	23 20	.....	.....
Hardin.....	2,603	93 16	179 83	520 60	340 77	.....	.....
Harrison.....	1,780	1,879 36	378 27	356 00	.....	22 27	.....
Henry.....	6,984	2,420 70	791 08	1,396 80	605 72	.....	.....
Howard.....	1,392	*5,000 00	780 73	278 40	.....	502 23	.....
Humboldt.....	181	570 46	306 28	36 20	.....	270 08	.....
Iowa.....	3,777	659 53	1,356 45	755 40	.....	601 05	.....
Jackson.....	7,864	1,621 37	944 97	1,572 80	627 83	.....	.....
Jasper.....	4,878	1,229 75	291 72	975 60	683 88	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	6,475	537 86	274 39	1,295 00	1,020 61	.....	.....
Johnson.....	7,149	2,265 55	909 22	1,429 80	520 58	.....	.....

*Estimated.

STATEMENT "H."—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Youths.	Amount of In- terest delin- quent.	Amount of In- terest collec- ted.	Amount of In- terest appor- tioned.	Warrants Revenue for Deficiency.	Excess ble to Reve- nue.	Paya- ble to Reve- nue.
Jones.....	5,801	307 89	1,817 76	1,160 20	.....	.....	657 56
Keokuk.....	6,301	225 80	289 09	1,260 20	970 51	.....	.....
Kossuth.....	214	1,455 57	448 94	42 80	.....	.....	406 14
Lee.....	11,621	6,417 16	1,423 70	2,324 20	900 50	.....	.....
Linn.....	8,295	1,771 79	1,526 25	1,659 00	132 75	.....	.....
Louisa.....	4,585	2,629 53	363 69	917 00	553 31	.....	.....
Lucas.....	2,687	480 15	593 15	537 40	.....	.....	55 75
Madison.....	3,520	341 67	215 17	704 00	488 83	.....	.....
Mahaska.....	6,950	.....	515 52	1,390 00	874 48	.....	.....
Marion.....	7,271	560 30	337 73	1,454 20	1,116 47	.....	.....
Marshall.....	3,401	1,037 21	438 35	680 20	241 85	.....	.....
Mills.....	2,172	143 85	250 18	434 40	184 22	.....	.....
Mitchell.....	1,552	517 90	80 90	310 40	229 50	.....	.....
Monona.....	396	No Report.	No Report.	79 20	79 20	.....	.....
Monroe.....	3,981	525 20	429 30	796 20	366 90	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	542	2,513 40	129 23	108 40	.....	.....	20 83
Muscatine.....	6,406	1,755 75	572 16	1,281 20	709 04	.....	.....
Page.....	2,130	435 58	153 04	426 00	272 96	.....	.....
Palo Alto.....	93	No Fund.	No Fund.	18 60	18 60	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	27	No Fund.	No Fund.	5 40	5 40	.....	.....
Pocahontas.....	72	No Fund.	No Fund.	14 40	14 40	.....	.....
Polk.....	5,618	4,458 47	375 49	1,123 60	748 11	.....	.....
Pottawattamie.....	2,179	353 21	95 70	435 80	340 10		
Poweshiek.....	2,877	2,122 42	801 22	575 40			225 82

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Ringgold.....	1,069	270 68	521 79	213 80		307 99
Sac.....	130		40 42	26 00		14 42
Scott.....	9,185	728 40	470 60	1,837 00	1,366 40	
Shelby.....	379	.....	52 90	75 80	22 90	.....
Story.....	2,340	4,056 85	956 25	468 00	.....	488 25
Tana.....	3,024	4,779 08	567 77	604 80	37 03	.....
Taylor.....	1,620	87 40	33 20	324 00	290 80	.....
Union.....	1,045	1,019 80	505 13	209 00	.....	296 13
Van Buren.....	6,633	639 10	689 58	1,326 60	637 02	.....
Wapello.....	6,878	347 20	597 45	1,375 60	778 15	.....
Warren.....	4,747	684 30	156 24	949 40	793 16	.....
Washington.....	6,145	511 43	441 92	1,229 00	787 08	.....
Wayne.....	2,757	1,520 81	869 97	551 40	.....	318 57
Webster.....	1,328	466 53	1,668 92	265 60	.....	1,403 32
Winnebago.....	100	No Fund.	No Fund.	20 00	20 00	.....
Winnesheik.....	6,108	2,545 23	778 58	1,221 60	443 02	.....
Woodbury.....	508	952 65	.....	101 60	101 60	.....
Worth.....	383	.....	6 03	76 60	70 57	.....
Wright.....	332	103 68	182 45	66 40	.....	116 05
Totals.....	295,406	134,295 50	56,149 71	59,081 20	23,875 46	20,943 97
Medical College Loans.....	.....	9,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eads' Loans.....	.....	97,148 84	300 00	.....	.....	300 00
U. S. Bonds.....	.....	.....	837 00	.....	.....	837 00
State Loans.....	.....	.....	1,794 49	.....	.....	1,794 49
		241,044 34	59,081 20	59,081 20	23,875 46	23,875 46

By an error in "Report of School Fund interest collected," made by the Deputy Clerk of Boone County, we apportioned \$5,108.04 too much. This amount will have to be deducted from apportionment of March, 1886.

30TH—STATEMENT "I."

Showing the foreign Insurance Companies which have complied with the laws in relation thereto, their Capital Stock, Liabilities, etc., for the year 1865.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.	CAPITAL PAID IN.	TOTAL ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Etna Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000	\$3,800,439.93	\$123,077.00
Etna Life Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.	150,000	150,000	881,578.72	18,000.00
Atlantic Fire Insurance Company	Brooklyn, N. Y.	300,000	300,000	435,304.03	21,143.42
Arctic Fire Insurance Company	New York City	500,000	500,000	611,650.09	14,238.76
American Insurance Company	Freeport, Ills.	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Accident Insurance Company	Columbus, Ohio	1,000,000	102,800	103,680.00	None.
Brooklyn Life Insurance Company	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100,000	100,000	100,000.00	None.
City Fire Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.	250,000	250,000	422,440.01	10,852.64
Charter Oak Fire and Marine	Hartford, Conn.	300,000	300,000	364,247.69	13,226.20
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.	200,000	200,000	271,763.35	None.
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.	200,000	100,000	1,048,215.51	78,638.00
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford, Conn.	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Continental Insurance Company	New York City	500,000	500,000	1,423,680.98	60,027.18
Corn Exchange Insurance Company	New York City	400,000	400,000	410,051.46	45,427.50
Columbia Fire Insurance Company	New York City	500,000	500,000	559,470.67	27,763.32
Equitable Life Insurance Company	New York City	100,000	100,000	1,009,966.37	16,000.00
Farmers' and Merchants'	Quincy, Ills.	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Fire and Tornado	Freeport, Ills.	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Germania Life Insurance Company	New York City	200,000	200,000	500,411.49	3,500.00
Germania Insurance Company	New York City	500,000	500,000	656,789.35	7,164.93
Great Western Horse	Decatur, Ills.	102,000	20,400	108,600.00	None.
Home Insurance Company	New York City	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,687,601.90	77,901.52
Hanover Insurance Company	New York City	400,000	400,000	536,380.64	17,335.00

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Home Life Insurance Company.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	125,000	125,000	627,909.87	21,490.32
Hartford Fire Insurance Company....	Hartford, Conn.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,575,870.58	68,339.77
Home Insurance Company.....	New Haven, Conn....	1,000,000	500,000	659,076.98	15,362.94
Illinois Central Insurance Company..	Decatur, Ill.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Knickerbocker Life	New York City.....	100,000	100,000	547,277.98	9,728.41
Lorillard Fire.....	New York City.....	500,000	500,000	766,598.86	18,384.65
Lamar Fire	New York City.....	300,000	300,000	402,407.22	9,950.00
Liverpool and London Globe.....	Liverpool, England...	10,000,000	*1,950,000	*1,533,389.90	152,452.38
Morris Fire and Inland	New York City.....	5,000,000	200,000	331,411.22	13,302.75
Metropolitan Fire.....	New York City.....	300,000	300,000	758,321.84	23,125.18
Merchants' Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	200,000	200,000	330,130.90	9,899.56
Manhattan Fire.....	New York City.....	500,000	500,000	905,361.64	16,167.50
Mutual Life	New York City.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Madison Mutual	Madison, Wis.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Market Fire.....	New York City.....	200,000	200,000	395,813.26	15,995.92
Merchants'	Chicago, Ills.....	300,000	300,000	337,595.22	None.....
North American	Hartford, Conn.....	300,000	300,000	400,684.25	8,673.17
North American Fire.....	New York City.....	500,000	500,000	697,837.06	21,451.28
New York Life.....	New York City.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
National Banking and Insurance Co..	St. Louis, Mo.....	200,000	200,000	277,945.60	None.....
Niagara Insurance Company	New York City.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,270,353.46	39,529.08
New England Fire	Hartford, Conn.....	200,000	200,000	233,073.71	12,553.00
North America	Philadelphia, Pa....	500,000	500,000	1,715,171.71	69,900.00
North-Western Mutual Life.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Putnam Fire	Hartford, Conn.....	500,000	500,000	507,982.61	2,000.00
Peoria Marine and Fire.....	Peoria, Ill.....	500,000	300,000	339,580.38	9,006.00
Phoenix Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	500,000	500,000	923,989.74	58,901.85

*Amount invested in United States (gold).

STATEMENT "I"—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.	CAPITAL PAID IN.	TOTAL ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Phoenix Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	600,000	600,000	925,902.97	19,117.39
Rock River.....	Beloit, Wis.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Rock River.....	Rockford, Ills.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Republic Insurance Company.....	New York City.....	300,000	300,000	523,643.13	3,000.00
Security Fire.....	New York City.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,602,706.63	73,119.59
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfield, Mass.....	300,000	300,000	576,789.06	18,357.21
Security Life.....	New York City.....	110,000	110,000	249,831.69	15,500.00
Thames Fire.....	Norwich, Conn.....	200,000	200,000	216,231.68	3,110.21
Travelers' Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	500,000	333,500	372,121.81	8,922.00
Washington Fire.....	New York City.....	400,000	400,000	670,699.67	14,177.08
Winneshiek Insurance Company.....	Freeport, Ills.....	Mutual	Company	.....	.....
Yonkers and New York Fire.....	Yonkers, N. J.....	500,000	500,000	622,607.94	20,700.00

HOME INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.
American.....	Dubuque, Iowa..	Iowa Insurance Company.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa..
Burlington Insurance Company..	Burlington, Iowa.	Independence.....	Independence, Ia.
Denmark Mutual Fire.....	Denmark, Iowa..	Iowa Mutual Fire.....	Wyoming, Iowa..
Fire and Tornado.....	Lyons, Iowa.....	Iowa Central.....	Des Moines, Iowa..
Farmers'.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Iowa Central.....	Iowa City, Iowa..
Home.....	Fayette, Iowa....	Iowa State.....	Keokuk, Iowa..
Home.....	Lyons, Iowa.....	Mississippi Valley.....	Decorah, Iowa....
Hawk-Eye.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	State Insurance Company.....	Lyons, Iowa.....
Hawk-Eye State.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa..	.....	.....

37TH—REMARKS ON SCHOOL FUND.

The tabular statements professing to show the condition of the Permanent School Fund are not very reliable, but are as near correct as can be made from the Reports received from the several counties. The increase of this Fund as appears by reports of certain counties can mostly be accounted for by sale of the 16th Section and 500,000 acre grant. A portion of the deficiencies reported arises from the fact that several counties have paid of this fund into the State Treasury, as directed by Section 2 of Chapter 118, Acts of 10th General Assembly, and by land reverting to School Fund on contracts forfeited and canceled. Again mortgages given School Fund have been foreclosed, and the land purchased by Board of Supervisors for benefit of the fund, but much the larger part of the deficiency is not accounted for in any manner. A large amount of losses have been reported to this office, but generally in so indefinite and uncertain manner that there have as yet been no Bonds issued for the same, as directed in Chapter 184, Section 2, Acts 10th General Assembly. When land has been sold on foreclosure of mortgage, and purchased by the Board of Supervisors, at less than the amount of the Judgment for which it was sold, the difference has been reported as a loss to the fund. The loss in such cases can not, of course, be correctly determined until the School Fund disposes of the land.

The amount of cash in the hands of the County Treasurers, to loan belonging to this fund, June 1, 1863, was \$100,530.12. Since that time and prior to June 1865, there was paid into the State Treasury of this fund, \$46,879.19, reducing the amount to loan in counties this much. Yet despite this reduction of principal, the reports of June, 1865, show that there is remaining in the hands of the County Treasurers the enormous amount of \$175,652.57 *not loaned*, consequently *not drawing one cent of interest*. If the amount on hands the first day of June of each year, is a fair criterion of the amount of Permanent School Fund, idle the whole year, and I can see no reason why it is not a fair test, then the School Fund will lose this year in interest, at the rate of, say 7 3.10 per cent. per annum, \$12,822.63, being about one-fifth part of the whole amount of interest apportioned last September. If the amount of School Fund that is now idle was promptly remitted to the State Treasurer, and by him invested in U. S. Bonds or our own

State Bonds, the interest would be paid promptly semi-annually, and the amount of our apportionments of School Fund interest would be largely increased. The State Treasurer has invested \$97,971.45 of this fund in U. S. Bonds. \$20,000, of this amount has netted the School Fund about 11 per cent. interest per annum, and the balance of the investment is in Bonds yielding 7 3.10 per cent. interest.

This simple statement of facts will I think convince every man having the interest of this fund at heart, of the necessity of passing some law calling in this Fund as fast as it accumulates in the County Treasuries.

I would suggest that Section 2, of Chapter 118, Acts 10th General Assembly, be amended so as to make it the duty of County Treasurers, whenever the amount on hands exceeds \$1000 to transmit it to the State Treasurer.

Section 1, Chapter 148, Acts 9th General Assembly, approved April 8, 1862, makes counties liable for all losses upon loans of the Fund made after the passage of this Act. In connection with this I would call your attention to the fact, that the Auditor's Report of 1861, compared with his report of 1863, shows a deficiency or decrease in this fund of \$52,379.38. This decrease is not accounted for in any manner. Would it not be advisable to authorize some competent person to visit those counties where large deficiencies exist, and investigate their School Fund accounts, from the time they received this fund, up to date of the passage of the above act?

This agent should be empowered to bring suit for all deficiencies if thought best, and at the same time ascertain definitely all losses to this fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor of State.

[NOTE.—DELINQUENT COUNTY TREASURERS.—Since making out my Report, I have received from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Dubuque County a report of Ex-Treasurer Stewart's account and find the same correctly adjusted, and passed to said Stewart's account, as his own successor in office, and at the same time received the report of County Treasurer Stewart's account up to June, 1865, showing the same to be correct and properly balanced.

In justice to County Treasurers, I would say, that it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors at their regular meetings in January and June of each year to make settlement with the County Treasurer and report the result of the same to this office. This duty is frequently neglected by the Supervisors, and consequently a balance may appear on our Books against a County Treasurer, which their report if made, would show to have been correctly adjusted.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor of State.]

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1865.

REPORT

STATE OF IOWA, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NOVEMBER 4, 1865.

To His Excellency, Wm. M. Stone, Governor of Iowa :—

In pursuance of the requirements of Section 89, Chapter 8, of the Revision of 1860, I have the honor to lay before you a report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the two fiscal years commencing November 2d, 1863, and ending November 4th, 1865. In which are included statements of the General Revenue of the State, the War and Defense Fund, the Temporary School Fund, the Permanent School Fund, received from County Treasurers and other sources. Also, a statement of the taxes collected of Railroad Companies, under the provisions of Section 16, Chapter 173, of the laws of the Ninth General Assembly, and the disbursements of the same. Also, a statement of the disbursements of the Treasurer's Contingent Fund.

The total amount of General Revenue received during the period above mentioned, including "Balance in Treasury" at last report, is..... \$909,907 40

Paid out on Auditor's warrants drawn

on said fund 732,818 07

On War and Defense Fund warrants... 152,001 65

Balance in treasury at this date..... 25,087 68— 909,907 40

The total receipts on account of the War and Defense Fund have been \$55,264 90, all of which has been paid out in redemption of Auditor's warrants drawn upon that fund.

There has been received of the Temporary School Fund, including interest on notes and bonds, \$26,066 86, all of which has been disbursed as per Auditor's orders.

There has been received of the Permanent School Fund from County Treasurers, under the provisions of Sec. 2, Chap. 118, of

the laws of the Tenth General Assembly, and from school fund notes, payable at this office, the sum of \$99,449 18, all of which has been invested in U. S. bonds, except \$446 42, apportioned and paid to Jefferson County prior to the passage of said act.

The total amount of taxes collected from Railroad Companies is \$40,751 40, one-half of which has been paid over to the several Counties entitled thereto, and the balance transferred to General Revenue, and is included in the above total of revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. HOLMES, State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

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WM. H. HOLMES in account with the State of Iowa, from November 2d, 1863, to November 4th, 1865, inclusive.

GENERAL REVENUE.

1863.		
Nov. 2.	To balance in Treasury.....	\$ 199,758 24
1864.		
Mar. 5.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	116,580 99—316,289 23
	CR.	
Mar. 5.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed	104,958 66
Mar. 5.	By interest allowed on same	285 48
Mar. 5.	By balance to next quarter	211,045 09—316,289 23
Mar. 7.	To balance brought forward	211,045 09
June 4.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	195,908 88—406,953 97
	CR.	
June 4.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed	123,678 80
June 4.	By interest allowed on same	49 23
June 4.	By balance to next quarter	283,231 44—406,953 97
June 6.	To balance brought forward	283,231 44
Sept. 8.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	83,775 54—367,006 98
	CR.	
Sept. 8.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed	108,556 14
Sept. 8.	By interest allowed on same	16 27
Sept. 8.	By balance to next quarter	263,434 57—367,006 98
Sept. 5.	To balance brought forward	263,434 57
Nov. 5.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	52,650 21—316,084 78
	CR.	
Nov. 5.	By warrants redeemed	45,534 47
Nov. 5.	By interest allowed on same	993 79
Nov. 5.	By balance to next quarter	269,556 52—316,084 78
Nov. 7.	To balance brought forward	269,556 52
Dec. 31.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	35,492 97—305,049 49
	CR.	
Dec. 31.	By warrants redeemed	51,579 66
Dec. 31.	By interest allowed on same	18 88
Dec. 31.	By balance to next quarter	253,450 95—305,049 49
1865.		
Jan. 2.	To balance brought forward	253,450 95
Mar. 4.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	140,477 97—393,928 92
	CR.	
Mar. 4.	By warrants redeemed	53,101 41
Mar. 4.	By interest allowed on same	62 65
Mar. 4.	By balance to next quarter	340,764 86—393,928 92

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL REVENUE—CONTINUED.

1865.		
Mar. 6.	To balance brought forward	\$ 340,764 86
June 3.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	125,533 93—466,298 79
	Cr.	
June 3.	By warrants redeemed	84,320 04
June 3.	By interest allowed on same	330 20
June 3.	By balance to next quarter	381,648 55—466,298 79
June 5.	To balance brought forward	381,648 55
Sept. 2.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	96,955 71—478,604 26
	Cr.	
Sept. 2.	By warrants redeemed	110,186 68
Sept. 2.	By interest allowed on same	75 36
Sept. 2.	By balance to next quarter	368,342 22—478,604 26
Sept. 4.	To balance brought forward	368,342 22
Nov. 4.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	21,827 10—390,169 32
	Cr.	
Nov. 4.	By warrants redeemed	54,075 85
Nov. 4.	To balance in Treasury	336,093 47—390,169 32
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Balance in Treasury, Nov. 2, 1863	199,758 24
	Total amount of receipts	869,153 30—1,068,911 54
	Total amount of disbursements	732,818 07
	Balance in Treasury	336,093 47—1,068 911 54

NOTE.—From the above balance in Treasury should be taken the amount of War and Defense Fund overdrawn, \$811,005 79, which leaves an actual balance in Treasury of \$25,087 68.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

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WM. H. HOLMES in account with the State of Iowa, from November 2d, 1863, to
November 4th, 1865, inclusive.

WAR AND DEFENSE FUND.

1864.	
Mar. 5.	To amount received during quarter ending this day 14,197 15
Mar. 5.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue. 162,690 17—176,887 32
CR.	
Mar. 5.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed 17,480 63
Mar. 5.	By interest allowed on same 235 27
Mar. 5.	By re-issued Auditor's warrants redeemed..... 217 28
1863.	
Nov. 2.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter 159,004 14—176,887 32
1865.	
June 4.	To amount received during quarter ending this day 11,657 48
June 4.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue. 215,908 86—227,561 34
CR.	
June 4.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed..... 63,110 91
June 4.	By interest allowed on same 1,755 26
June 4.	By re-issued Auditor's warrants redeemed 5 00
Mar. 7.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter 163,690 17—227,561 34
Sept. 8.	
Sept. 8.	To amount received during quarter ending this day 6,756 21
Sept. 3.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue. 269,197 84—275,954 05
CR.	
Sept. 8.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed 59,231 43
Sept. 3.	By interest allowed on same 818 76
June 6.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter 215,908 86—275,954 05
1864.	
Nov. 5.	To amount received during quarter ending this day 5,172 47
Nov. 5.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue. 269,708 24—274,880 71
CR.	
Nov. 5.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed 5,660 99
Nov. 5.	By interest allowed on same 21 88
Sept. 5.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter..... 269,197 84—274,880 71
Dec. 31.	
Dec. 31.	To amount received during quarter ending this day 8,851 85
Dec. 31.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue. 270,425 23—274,277 08
CR.	
Dec. 31.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed 4,491 95
Dec. 31.	By interest allowed on same 76 89
Nov. 7.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter 269,708 24—274,277 08

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

WAR AND DEFENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

1865.		
Mar. 4.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	8,811 49
Mar. 4.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue.	270,269 85—278,580 84
	CR.	
Mar. 4.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed	\$ 8,086 86
Mar. 4.	By interest allowed on same	68 75
Jan. 2.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter	270,425 28—278,580 84
June 3.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	2,677 64
June 3.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue.	299,505 46—302,183 10
	CR.	
June 3.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed	81,675 64
June 3.	By interest allowed on same	288 11
Mar. 6.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter	270,269 85—302,183 10
Sept. 2.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	2,475 61
Sept. 2.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue.	305,153 00—307,628 61
	CR.	
Sept. 2.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed	7,956 93
Sept. 2.	By interest allowed on same	166 23
June 5.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter	299,505 46—307,628 61
Nov. 4.	To amount received during quarter ending this day	165 00
Nov. 4.	To balance overdrawn from General Revenue.	311,005 79—311,170 79
	CR.	
Nov. 4.	By Auditor's warrants redeemed	6,018 89
Nov. 4.	By interest allowed on same	4 40
Sept. 4.	By balance overdrawn from last quarter	305,153 00—311,170 79
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Total amount of receipts	55,264 90
	Amount overdrawn from General Revenue	311,005 79—366,270 69
	Total amount of warrants redeemed	207,266 55
	Amount overdrawn from General Revenue at last report	159,004 14—366,270 69

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

9

WM. H. HOLMES in account with the Temporary School Fund from November 2d, 1863, to November 4th, 1865, inclusive.

TEMPORARY SCHOOL FUND.

1864.		
Mar. 9.	To amount received from State Loan.....	9,242 50
Apr. 30.	To amount received from J. B. Stewart.....	1,000 00
Dec. 19.	To amount received from J. B. Stewart.....	1,762 54
1865.		
Jan. 10.	To amount received from Laurien Dewey.....	960 00
Feb. 18.	To amount received from Laurien Dewey.....	9 55
Mar. 1.	To amount received from Jester Hedge.....	460 00
Mar. 13.	To amount received from State Loan.....	8,173 58
Aug. 2.	To amount received from J. Tracy, District Attorney, on note of J. M. Anderson.....	300 00
Sept. 7.	To amount received from State Loan.....	1,794 49— 23,701 66
1864.	Cr.	
Mar. 9.	By amount transferred to General Revenue....	9,242 50
Sept. 12.	By amount transferred to General Revenue....	46 86
1865.		
Mar. 13.	By amount transferred to General Revenue....	12,818 81
Sept. 7.	By amount transferred to General Revenue....	2,094 49— 23,701 66

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

WM. H. HOLMES in account with School Fund Interest United States Bonds from November 2d, 1863, to November 4th, 1865, inclusive.

SCHOOL FUND INTEREST UNITED STATES BONDS.

1864.			
Dec. 13.	To amount received from 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1881.....	1,386 00	
1865.			
Mar. 4.	To amount received from Seven Thirty Bonds.	139 20	
July 6.	To amount received from 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1881.....	840 00—	2,365 20
1864.	CR.		
Dec. 13.	By Express charges to New York.....	4 20	
1865.			
Mar. 13.	By amount transferred to General Revenue....	1,521 00	
July 6.	By Express charges to New York	3 00	
Sept. 7.	By amount transferred to General Revenue....	837 00—	2,365 20

NOTE.—The Auditor's Report of Temporary School Fund includes the last two accounts as here given.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

11

WM. H. HOLMES in account with the Permanent School Fund, from November 2d, 1863, to November 4th, 1865, inclusive.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

1863.		
Nov. 2.	To balance in Treasury	\$ 1,142 94
1864.		
June 13.	To amount received from Dallas County	3,000 00
June 17.	To amount received from J. B. Stewart	2,000 00
July 6.	To amount received from Van Buren County ..	6,000 00
July 26.	To amount received from Muscatine Branch State Bank	2,000 00
Aug. 9.	To amount received from Henry County .. .	5,000 00
Sept. 3.	To amount received from First National Bank of McGregor	6,000 00
Sept. 21.	To amount received from Henry County .. .	3,000 00
Oct. 6.	To amount received from Madison County	1,000 00
Oct. 21.	To amount received from Madison County	1,355 59
Dec. 19.	To amount received from J. B. Stewart	6,000 00
1865.		
Jan. 5.	To amount received from Dallas County	7,000 00
Jan. 10.	To amount received from Laurien Dewey	540 00
Jan. 11.	To amount received from Madison County	2,523 00
Feb. 18.	To amount received from Laurien Dewey	1,460 00
Mar. 1.	To amount received from Jester Hedge	1,000 00
Apr. 3.	To amount received from J. Tracy, District At- torney, on note of Anderson & Reid	800 00
May 9.	To amount received from Lee County	10,000 00
June 13.	To amount received from Van Buren County ..	4,639 55
June 13.	To amount received from Henry County	5,000 00
June 14.	To amount received from Delaware County ...	2,000 00
July 3.	To amount received from Keokuk County	4,000 00
July 6.	To amount received from Poweshiek County ..	3,982 00
July 13.	To amount received from Linn county	6,000 00
July 21.	To amount received from Poweshiek County ..	18 00
Aug. 2.	To amount received from J. Tracy, District At- torney, on Eads' sureties	5,000 00
Aug. 10.	To amount received from Cedar County	4,500 00
Oct. 6.	To amount received from National State Bank of Dubuque	3,491 25
Oct. 30.	To amount received from First National Bank of McGregor	1,496 25
Nov. 4.	To amount to balance	1 49— 99,450 67
1864.	Cr.	
Feb. 19.	By amount paid Jefferson County	446 42
Aug. 31.	By \$20,000 U. S. 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 5-81 at 106½ per cent.	21,275 00
Aug. 31.	By ½ per cent. commission paid in New York ..	25 00
Aug. 31.	By express charges from New York	8 00
1865		
Mar. 4.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	24,000 00
Apr. 8.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	3,200 00
May 9.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	10,000 00
June 24.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	13,000 00
July 21.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	13,000 00
Aug. 2.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	5,000 00
Aug. 10.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	4,500 00
Oct. 6.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	3,500 00
Oct. 30.	By U. S. seven-thirty bonds	1,496 25— 99,450 67

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

WM. H. HOLMES in account with the Rail Road Tax from November 2d, 1863, to November 4th, 1865, inclusive.

RAIL ROAD TAX OF 1863.

1864.		
Feb. 18.	To amount received from Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Co	1,080 62
Feb. 15.	To amount received from Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co.....	8,028 14
Feb. 16.	To amount received from Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Co.....	2,750 96
Feb. 24.	To amount received from Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Co.....	8,486 06
Feb. 25.	To amount received from Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Co.....	2,364 00
Mar. 3.	To amount received from Dubuque South Western Railroad Co.....	861 28
Mar. 9.	To amount received from Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Co.....	2,270 24
Mar. 14.	To amount received from Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad Co.....	892 08
Mar. 14.	To amount received from Ft. Madison & Keokuk Railway & Trans. Co.....	85 44— 15,713 84
	CR.	
	By amounts apportioned to Counties, and paid as follows:	
Apr. 6.	By amount paid to Iowa Co.....	268 15
Apr. 6.	By amount paid to Muscatine Co.....	547 50
Apr. 7.	By amount paid to Scott Co.....	145 24
Apr. 8.	By amount paid to Des Moines Co.....	842 68
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Clinton Co.....	547 75
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Marshall Co.....	188 25
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Tama Co.....	157 10
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Jones Co.....	84 00
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Cedar Co.....	427 40
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Dubuque Co.....	459 80
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Delaware Co.....	877 44
Apr. 11.	By amount paid to Johnson Co.....	801 75
Apr. 13.	By amount paid to Black Hawk Co.....	257 94
Apr. 13.	By amount paid to Poweshiek Co.....	290 45
Apr. 18.	By amount paid to Linn Co.....	370 88
Apr. 18.	By amount paid to Benton Co.....	157 10
Apr. 18.	By amount paid to Buchanan Co.....	348 82
May 18.	By amount paid to Henry Co.....	882 44
May 30.	By amount paid to Washington Co.....	122 90
June 18.	By amount paid to Van Buren Co.....	428 82
June 21.	By amount paid to Lee Co.....	529 58
June 21.	By amount paid to Wapello Co.....	652 98
Oct. 18.	By amount paid to Jefferson Co.....	524 00
	By amount transferred to General Revenue....	7,856 92— 15,713 84

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

13

WM. H. HOLMES in account with the Railroad Tax, from November 2d, 1863, to
November 4th, 1865, inclusive.

RAILROAD TAX OF 1864.

1865.		
Jan. 24.	To amount received from Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.....	\$3,902 37
Feb. 1.	To amount received from Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad.....	4,258 60
Feb. 1.	To amount received from Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad.....	2,361 89
Feb. 2.	To amount received from Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.....	3,982 88
Feb. 2.	To amount received from Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.....	535 39
Feb. 15.	To amount received from Mississippi & Missouri Railroad.....	6,032 09
Feb. 16.	To amount received from Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad.....	636 30
Feb. 16.	To amount received from Des Moines Valley Railroad.....	2,648 57
June 30	To amount received from Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & M. Railroad.....	680 00—\$25,037 59
	Cr.	
Apr. 12.	By cash paid Van Buren County.....	474 78
Apr. 12.	By cash paid Jefferson County.....	676 35
Apr. 12.	By cash paid Wapello County.....	771 15
Apr. 13.	By cash paid Des Moines County.....	442 28
Apr. 13.	By cash paid Muscatine County.....	944 30
Apr. 13.	By cash paid Johnson County.....	520 25
Apr. 13.	By cash paid Iowa County.....	462 55
Apr. 14.	By cash paid Henry County.....	494 30
Apr. 14.	By cash paid Dubuque County.....	668 58
Apr. 14.	By cash paid Delaware County.....	547 22
Apr. 14.	By cash paid Mahaska County.....	360 30
Apr. 17.	By cash paid Scott County.....	260 15
Apr. 18.	By cash paid Lee County.....	679 52
Apr. 18.	By cash paid Marion County.....	85 00
Apr. 19.	By cash paid Jones County.....	123 55
Apr. 19.	By cash paid Poweshiek County.....	501 10
Apr. 21.	By cash paid Blackhawk County.....	373 35
Apr. 24.	By cash paid Washington County.....	211 99
Apr. 25.	By cash paid Buchanan County.....	497 79
May 26.	By cash paid Marshall County.....	316 55
May 27.	By cash paid Linn County.....	713 93
May 29.	By cash paid Cedar County.....	764 87
May 29.	By cash paid Clinton County.....	986 75
May 29.	By cash paid Benton County.....	304 40
May 30.	By cash paid Tama County.....	304 40
May 30.	By cash paid Story County.....	133 90
Nov. 4.	By amount transferred to General Revenue...	12,528 28—\$25,037 59

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S CONTINGENT FUND.

There has been paid out of this Fund for services rendered as follows:		
1864.		
Dec. 31.	To C. P. Holmes, Deputy, one year at \$750.00 per year.	\$ 750 00
1865.		
Sept. 30.	To C. P. Holmes, Deputy, 9 months, at \$1,000 per year.	750 00— 1,500 00





REPORT

OF THE

REGISTER

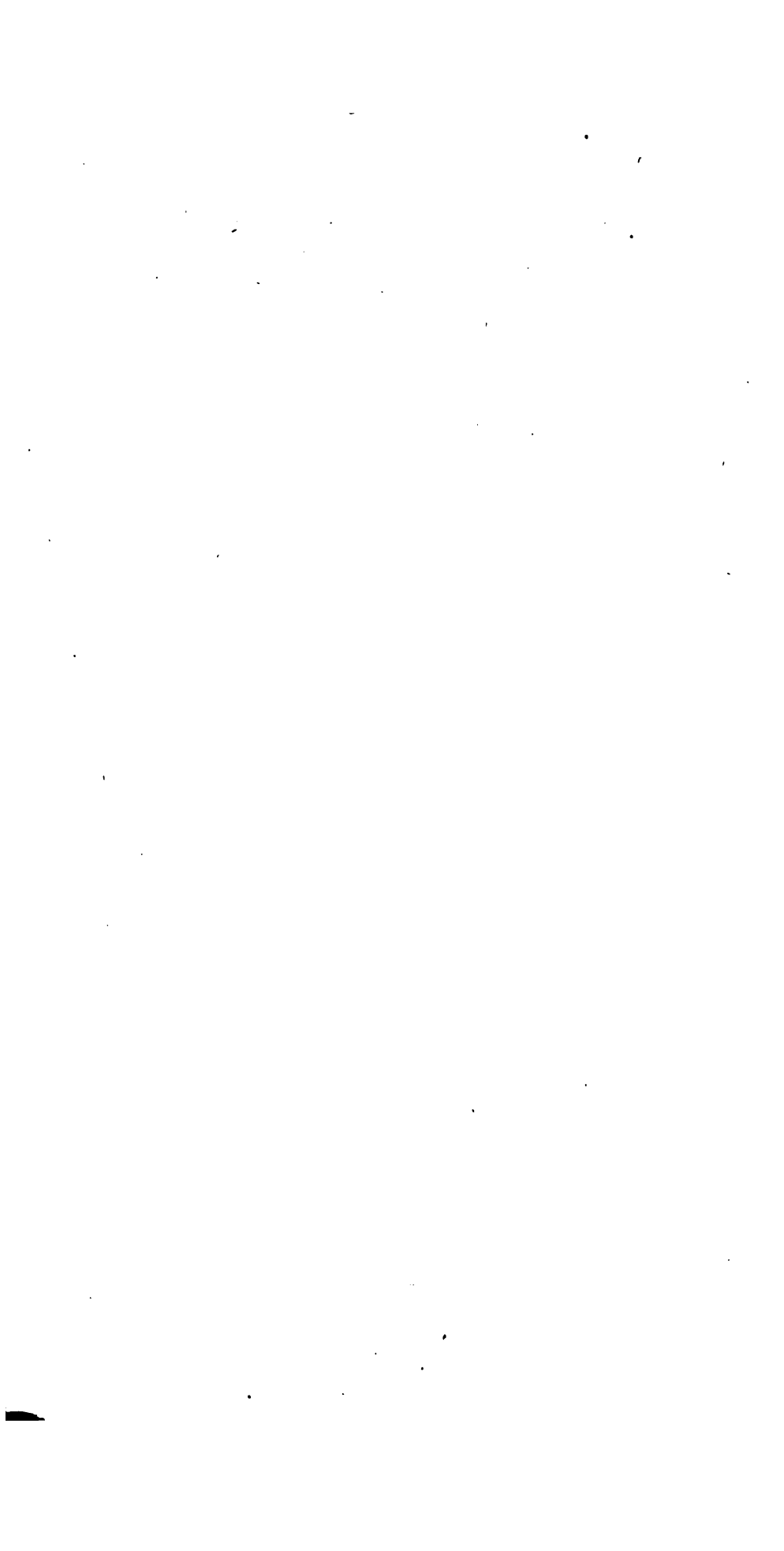
OF THE

STATE LAND OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 16, 1865.

J. A. HARVEY, Register.

**DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1865.**



REPORT

STATE LAND OFFICE, IOWA, }
DES MOINES, November 16th, 1865. }

To His Excellency, Wm. M. Stone, Governor of Iowa :—

SIR:—In the last Biennial Report from this office, it was my design to present such a history of the several different land grants, and the proceedings of the State thereunder, as would make a repetition unnecessary; leaving it for future reports to give only the current subsequent transactions of the office. But the law then in force provided for the publication of but one thousand copies of that Report, which was insufficient to supply the demand. Most of them were distributed by the members of the last General Assembly early in the session, and before its close it was quite difficult for some of the members to procure enough for their own use.

I was able to retain only about twenty-five copies, and now not a half dozen remain in the office. I have been compelled to refuse numerous special calls for them during the past two years. Under these circumstances, to require the next General Assembly to look to that Report for information concerning the history of, and previous transactions under these land grants, would make it, at least, *very inconvenient* for the members.

From this consideration, and in view of the fact that the law now provides for the publication of *three thousand* copies—a more reasonable and adequate number—I shall, in this Report, cover the same ground and embody the same information contained in that; correcting the errors, and making the necessary changes, and such improvements as a greater familiarity with the business of the office may suggest, and the additions necessary to bring it up to the present time, observing the following order:

1st—The 500,000 Acre Grant.

2d—The 16th Section Grant.

- 3d—The Mortgage School Lands.
- 4th—The University Grant.
- 5th—The Saline Grant.
- 6th—The Des Moines River Grant.
- 7th—The Des Moines River School Lands.
- 8th—The Swamp Land Grant.
- 9th—The Railroad Grant.
- 10th—The Agricultural College Grant.

1ST—THE 500,000 ACRE GRANT.

The State, upon her admission into the Union, became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress approved September 4th, 1841.

That act grants to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of the public lands, for the purposes of internal improvements; and also to each State subsequently admitted into the Union, so much land as shall, together with what may have been granted to her while a territory, for such purposes, make the amount of 500,000 acres, all to be selected within the limits of the State.

The Constitution adopted by the Convention which met 7th of October, 1844, to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa, provided that the proceeds of these lands, together with all other lands that had been or might thereafter be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, "*shall be and remain a perpetual fund,*" for the support of schools throughout the State. Congress, by the act of March 3d, 1845, entitled "*An Act for the admission of the State of Iowa, and Florida, into the Union,*" assented to this diversion of the grant, but at the same time rejected the ordinance passed by the Convention, and very materially changed the boundaries of the State, as fixed in said Constitution.

(For this Act see Rev. 1860, p. 965.)

By this act the northern boundary of the State would run some seventy miles north of where it now is, and the western boundary would run north and south about on the line along the west side of Kossuth and Webster counties, cutting off one-third, or what now constitutes thirty-one counties of our State, and excluding us from the Missouri river.

In consequence of this change in the boundaries, the citizens of the territory, in voting on said Constitution as modified by said

act of admission, at their following April election, refused to ratify it, and thereby rejected not only the Constitution, but said act of admission, and with it the consent of Congress to the proposed diversion of this grant, from internal improvements to the support of common schools.

Another Convention to frame a Constitution for the new State met on the 18th of May, 1846, and adopted a Constitution, which was ratified by the people at the next October election.

In the mean time Congress, by an act *approved August 4, 1846*, had repealed so much of the act of March 3d, 1845, above referred to, as relates to the boundaries of the State, and established them as they now exist.

(See this Act, 9 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 52.)

This second Constitution makes the same provision concerning these lands, and Congress, by the act entitled "*An Act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union*," approved Dec. 28, 1846, admitted the State into the Union with said Constitution, unaltered, and thereby consented to the diversion. The day of the approval of this act, admitting Iowa into the Union, to-wit: "28th of Dec., 1846," is the day from which the existence of our State government dates.

(See 9 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 117.)

And still later, Congress, by the act entitled "*An Act declaratory of the Act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union*," approved March 2, 1849, reiterates and expressly declares the assent of the United States to the diversion of these lands from internal improvement to the support of common schools.

(See 9 U. S. Stat., 349.)

The same provision is contained in our present Constitution, and the proceeds of this grant, together with that of the 16th Sections, the five per cent. fund, and estates that escheat for want of heirs, constitute the permanent common school fund of the State.

The General Assembly of the State, by an act entitled "*An Act to provide for the management and disposition of the School Fund*," approved Feb. 25, 1847, attempted to provide for the selection of these lands, but the act proving insufficient, was amended by "*An Act supplemental to the Act of Feb. 25, 1847*," approved January 15, 1849. This last act appoints Commissioners to select the remainder of these lands, under the instructions of the Commissioner

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of the General Land Office. A far greater amount of land was thus selected, than was contemplated by the grant.

On the 12th of September, 1854, these lands were certified and approved to the State, and by oversight there was embraced in the list of lands so certified an excess or an amount over and above the 500,000 acres the State was entitled to under the grant. This excess is claimed by the Department to be and has been treated in the previous reports from this office as 22,660.25 acres, making the amount certified 522,660.25 acres. But I am unable to make the amount of the lands as given on the book of township diagrams, furnished from the General Land Office, and which is in fact *the certification of the land to the State*, agree with this computation. The area of the lands as given in the table hereinafter, showing the quantity in each county, is taken from these township diagrams or maps, and foots up, as will be observed, 523,432.32 acres, making the excess 23,432.32 acres. The difference is accounted for in the fact that the area of some of the tracts, as given on these maps, differs from the area given in the lists of sections, by which the Commissioner was probably governed in making his computation. The Commissioner had greater facilities for ascertaining the amount accurately, and while our figures will not agree, we will take his, and consider the excess as 22,660.25 acres.

Upon discovering this error, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a communication dated Nov. 4, 1854, called upon his Excellency, Governor Hempstead, to release to the United States of the lands so certified an amount equivalent to said excess of 22,660.25 acres.

Upon coming into office as Executive of the State, and being apprised of the facts, Governor Lowe caused an examination to be made to ascertain what amount of these lands then remained unsold, as by the act of the General Assembly of January 15, 1849, they had been placed in the care of and subject to sale by the School Fund Commissioners of the several Counties, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. From said examination it appeared that only 13,915.25 acres remained unsold; and the Governor, in response to the communication of the Commissioner of the General Office to Governor Hempstead above referred to, did, on the 8th of February, 1859, on behalf of

the State, release or attempt to release these unsold lands to the United States, having in the meantime withdrawn them from sale by the School Fund Commissioners.

At that time it was agreed between the State through her Executive and the General Land Office, that for that portion of the excess of said lands, to-wit: the 8,745 acres sold by the State, the United States should retain out of the five per cent. fund coming to the State an amount equivalent thereto at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. At the date of my last official report, I was of the impression that this arrangement had been consummated; but it now appears that from the insufficiency of that fund the matter has not been thus settled.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office was not satisfied with the release executed by Governor Lowe, and called upon his successor, Governor Kirkwood, for a more formal deed of re-conveyance to the United States of the 13,915.25 acres. The Governor not feeling authorized to execute such conveyance without authority from the Legislature, laid the matter before the Ninth General Assembly, and thereupon an act was passed, approved March 22, 1862, giving the Executive of the State full power to settle this matter with the General Government and to execute the necessary conveyance. (Acts 1862, p. 58).

Nothing was done under said act, and on coming into office our present Executive found the matter all unsettled. An agreement for its settlement, however, has since been made between the United States, through the Interior Department, his Excellency, Governor Stone, on behalf of the State, and the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, upon the following terms, to-wit:

1. The State to retain all these lands as school lands under this grant.

2. The United States to deduct the amount of the excess from the lands the State is entitled to under the act of Congress of July 12, 1862, extending the Des Moines River grant to the northern boundary of the State; and,

3. The State to account to the said R. R. Co., (the beneficiary of said Des Moines River Grant,) for said land at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, in the payment of claims against the State on account of the improvement of the Des Moines river; which claims, by the

terms of the contract between said company and the State, the former are bound to pay.

Understanding that the adjustment of this matter on these terms was fully agreed upon, and with the approbation of His Excellency, I did on the 8th of August last, issue, and transmit to the Clerks of the several counties in which these lands are situate,—*except the county of Harrison*,—a circular notifying them of the terms of the adjustment, and removing the restriction heretofore imposed as aforesaid, by Governor Lowe on the sale of these lands; thus placing them under the control of and making them subject to sale by the Boards of Supervisors precisely as the other school lands.

[My reasons for excluding Harrison county from the operation of said circular will appear fully hereinafter.]

Since removing the restriction on the sale of these lands as aforesaid, I am informed that the *Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co.*, claim such of them as lie within twenty miles of their line of road, under the Act of Congress of June 2, 1864, extending the limits of said road from fifteen to twenty miles. And some of these lands lying in Adams county are designated particularly as being thus claimed. It is claimed by the R. R. Co., that Governor Lowe, by his act above referred to did actually release all the right of the State to these lands, and that therefore they were included in said Act of June 2, 1864. Whether said Company could, under any circumstances acquire any right to said lands by virtue of that act, would of course depend upon the fact, whether the right of the State was released or not. Until this is done, the land is the property of the State, notwithstanding the excess, just as much as any other part of the land certified under the Grant.

After declining to receive said release as sufficient, and demanding another more formal and complete from the State, I cannot believe the Department will now ask to have it considered valid. When the Department refused to accept it, the State should not be bound by it. But if, as I am informed, (and I have it also in a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office,) the mode of adjustment above mentioned, has been agreed to, for *all* this excess of 22,660.25 acres, it proves that the Department

does not consider said release of any validity, and the claim of the R. R. Co., cannot avail.

It matters but very little however, to the State, whether she retains these as school lands or not, for if she does, she must account for them at \$1.25 per acre. But if the claim of the R. R. Co., is recognized, it will occasion some conflicts of title, and perhaps litigation, as no doubt, some of the lands have been sold by the County officers since the issuing of the circular above referred to. Some of the counties were, and had for some time been urging a removal of the restriction, that they might sell the land, and avoid further waste by trespassers destroying the timber &c., on the land.

The Act of the General Assembly above referred to, approved Jan. 15, 1849, placed the care and selling of these lands in the hands of the School Fund Commissioners under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Act of Jan. 25, 1855, required the School Fund Commissioner to offer and sell *all School lands* as therein directed, withdrawing them altogether from the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Acts 1855, p. 200.)

The Act of the 7th General Assembly, entitled "*An Act providing for the management of the School Fund and sale of the School-lands*," approved March 23d, 1858, abolished the office of School Fund Commissioner, and required that officer in each county to hand over all papers, and make final settlement with the County Judge. This Act also, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to transfer to the Auditor of State all books, papers and documents relating to the School Fund, and to the State Land Office, all books, papers and documents, relating to the School and University Lands. And while it does all this, and expressly empowers the County Judge and Township Trustees to control and sell the 16th Sections, it confers neither on him nor any one else power to control and sell the lands of the 500,000 acre Grant! (Acts of 1858, Chap. 158.)

This difficulty was remedied, however, by the Act of April 3d, 1860, placing these lands as well as the 16th sections, under the control of the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties, and authorizing them to sell the same as provided in said Act. (Rev. 1860, p. 348.)

The Supervisors still have control of these lands under this Act, the Clerk of the District Court issuing the certificates of final payment as therein contemplated.

By the Acts of the 10th General Assembly, entitled "*An Act requiring reports from the Clerks of the several Boards of Supervisors in this State, concerning School Lands*," approved March 24, 1864, said Clerks are required on the first day of May, 1864, or immediately thereafter to report to the State Land Office, under their official certificates the amount of these lands in their counties respectively; giving a description of the lands, with the allotments thereof, where the same have been allotted; and the valuation where they have been appraised, and designating the sold from the unsold lands. Said act also requires said Clerks to make similar reports to the State Land Office on the 1st of Nov. 1864, and every six months thereafter, showing all subsequent sales, appraisements, allotments &c. (See Acts 1864, p. 79.)

As required in the 5th Sec. of said Act, I prepared and sent to the Clerk of each county in which any of these lands lie, the printed blanks, properly ruled and conveniently arranged for such report, and received the same filled up and certified back as required by said Act, from forty counties. But from eleven counties I have received no reports. Sec. 3, of said Act has not, except in a *very few* instances been complied with. Only three or four reports, as required by that section have been made. I am therefore unable to report what amount of these lands remain unsold in each county at this time.

The following table which is the most full, complete and accurate that I can make from all the means of information at my command, will show in what counties these lands lie, with the amount patented,—the amount un-patented, and the total amount in each county.

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES PATENTED.	NO. ACRES UN-PATENTED.	TOTAL IN EACH COUNTY.
Adair.....	2,027.50	364.39	2,391.89
Adams....	440.00	1,480.00	1,920.00
Alamakee.....	65,007.47	5,212.06	70,219.53
Appanoose.....	2,040.00	360.00	2,400.00
Benton.....	10,021.10	1,770.70	11,791.80
Black Hawk.....	7,917.74	465.00	8,382.74
Boone.....	812.12	240.00	1,052.12

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES PATENTED.	NO. ACRES UN-PATENTED.	TOTAL IN EACH COUNTY.
Bremer.....	17,172.13	1,988.44	19,160.57
Buchanan.....	1,445.69	1,039.75	2,485.44
Butler.....	478.51	.....	478.51
Cedar.....	5,041.17	1,771.27	6,812.44
Chickasaw.....	2,489.21	790.05	3,279.26
Clarke.....	12,820.75	3,188.25	16,009.00
Clayton.....	18,834.40	3,982.62	22,817.02
Clinton.....	19,594.52	1,346.83	20,941.35
Dallas.....	12,262.95	1,436.31	13,699.16
Davis.....	765.06	174.15	939.21
Decatur.....	34,633.16	6,004.32	40,637.48
Delaware.....	11,115.12	280.00	11,395.12
Dubuque.....	14,926.53	1,268.34	16,194.87
Fayette.....	28,918.95	1,928.90	30,847.85
Floyd.....	2,771.68	710.00	3,481.68
Hardin.....	1,320.00	40.00	1,360.00
Hamilton.....	5,605.03	1,056.35	6,661.38
Harrison.....	1,573.44	5,951.42	7,524.86
Iowa.....	13,850.93	10,125.24	23,976.17
Jackson.....	287.50	520.00	807.50
Jasper.....	1,594.94	80.00	1,674.94
Jones.....	25,308.32	4,632.14	29,940.46
Keokuk.....	590.64	80.00	670.64
Linn.....	9,996.63	1,049.44	11,046.07
Louisa.....	640.00	.....	640.00
Lucas.....	440.00	200.00	640.00
Madison.....	8,703.26	682.76	9,386.02
Mahaska.....	9,147.75	80.00	9,227.75
Marion.....	1,254.61	160.00	1,414.61
Marshall.....	6,035.86	120.00	6,155.86
Monroe.....	986.57	.....	986.57
Muscatine.....	.....	357.33	357.33
Polk.....	2,425.62	.....	2,425.62
Poweshiek.....	4,022.02	8,693.22	12,715.24
Ringgold.....	269.22	337.98	607.20
Shelby.....	.....	56.81	56.81
Story.....	2,974.08	821.66	3,796.74
Tama.....	8,254.33	3,397.09	11,651.42
Union.....	8,291.42	2,463.54	10,754.96
Wapello.....	6,761.57	280.00	7,041.57
Warren.....	5,043.97	600.00	5,643.97
Wayne.....	13,315.87	2,262.97	15,578.84
Webster.....	8,373.10	530.47	8,903.57
Winneshiek.....	23,869.18	580.00	24,448.18
Total.....	442,471.62	80,960.70	523,432.32

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HARRISON COUNTY.

In 1851 and 1852 numerous pioneers settled on the public lands in this county. At that time there was no land office at Kanecville, (as Council Bluffs was then called), and the public lands in that part of the State were not in market, and there was no opportunity whatever for the settlers to obtain title to their land; and for the protection of their selected homes against the numerous speculators that began to infest that county, spying out the choice lands in anticipation of the opening of the Land Office, they had recourse to the usual *club* arrangements and *club laws*.

During this condition of affairs, the agent of the State, selecting under the 500,000 acre grant, desiring to select these lands thus settled on, (and probably with a view to secure the occupants an early title), represented to these men that if their lands were selected and returned as school lands they would be enabled to purchase them and obtain title much sooner than if they remained the property of the Government, and that they could have them from the State at \$1.25 per acre. Relying on these representations, the occupants made no objection, and these lands were selected and reported as a part of the 500,000 acre grant, and were certified as such as aforesaid on the 12th of September, 1854. It appears that they were at one time ordered into market at \$2.50 per acre, but expecting to get them at \$1.25, as represented to them by the agent, they hesitated paying this increased price. And about that time also it was discovered that more lands had been certified to the State than the grant authorized, and these lands appearing unsold, were accounted as a part of the *excess*, and ordered to be withdrawn from sale by Governor Lowe as above stated, with the design of re-conveying them to the General Government. These settlers were very desirous that the lands should be re-conveyed, so they could secure them under the *pre-emption* or *homestead* law, and made efforts at this office, and also at the General Land Office, to have it accomplished. Failing in this, and learning that by the adjustment of this excess these lands would remain the property of the State, for the benefit of the School Fund, as the balance of said grant, a number of these occupants have filed in this office their application to enter the lands, and thus secure their homes and improvements, as soon as the same could lawfully be done.

Under the general law for the sale of school lands, if these lands

are put in market they must be offered for sale at public auction, thus giving others an opportunity to bid, and compel the settlers to pay more than they ought, under the circumstances, to be required to pay. For this reason, and at the request of the parties interested, I excluded this County from the operation of the circular before referred to, and allowed the restriction on the sale of said lands to continue, to the end that our next General Assembly may, be special legislation, secure to these parties their rights in the premises, on terms just and equitable.

These applications to enter are as follows, to-wit:

- 1st.—Daniel Brown, for the s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, t. 79, r. 43.
- 2d.—Isaac Bedsaul, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, t. 80, r. 43.
- 3d.—Oliver M. Bedsaul, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, t. 80, r. 43.
- 4th.—Isaac F. Bedsaul, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, t. 80, r. 43.
- 5th.—A. W. Lockling, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. of s. e. and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. w. sec. 7, t. 79, r. 43.
- 6th.—Wm. McDonald, w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. e. and s. w of n. e. and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. w. sec. 18, t. 79, r. 48.
- 7th.—John Mathews, s. w. of s. w. of sec. 7, and n. w. of n. w. sec. 18, t. 79, r. 43, and n. e. of n. e. sec. 24, t. 79, r. 44.
- 8th.—Ezra Vincent, s. e. s. e. sec. 7, and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. and n. w. of n. e. sec. 18, t. 79, r. 43.
- 9th.—Josiah Crum, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, t. 80, r. 43.
- 10th.—John Thompson, s. e. of s. e. sec. 12, t. 79, r. 44.

These applications, (except the last one, which is not supported with any statement or affidavit), are accompanied with affidavits and letters showing the residence of the applicants on the land, under the circumstances above stated, as follows, to-wit:

The 1st, thirteen years; 2d, ten years; 3d, ten years; 4th, *for many years, except the last three, which he spent in the military service of the United States*; 5th, twelve years; 6th, ten years; 7th, three years; 8th, sixteen years; 9th, eleven years; that the 6th, 7th, and 9th, as above mentioned, bought out prior actual settlers, whose claims and settlement dated back prior to the selection of these claims as school land, and that all said applicants are still living on said lands and own valuable improvements thereon.

The last named applicant is probably in the same situation as to

residence, improvements, &c., but his application is not accompanied with any evidence of those facts.

A State should never hesitate to deal justly with her citizens; and under the circumstances it is but just and right that these lands should be secured to these settlers on as reasonable terms as they would have obtained them from the Government if the State had not by her selection prevented it.

Having no doubt that the Legislature would, on a full representation of the facts, without hesitation, by special enactment, secure to these parties their rights, I have been thus particular in detailing these facts and circumstances; and I trust his Excellency will especially call the attention of the General Assembly to the matter, and recommend the above or some other adequate mode of relief.

The above are all the cases that have been reported to me. There may be others in Harrison County, but I suppose not. I think there are no similar cases in any other County.

2D—THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By virtue of the Act of Congress, entitled "*An Act Supplemental to the Act for the admission of the State of Iowa and Florida into the Union*," approved March 3, 1845, and the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, entitled "*An Act and Ordinance accepting the propositions made by Congress on the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State*," approved January 15, 1849, there was granted to the State the 16th Section in every township in the State, and where that section had been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands of like amount in lieu thereof for the use of Schools. (Rev. 1860, pp. 966 and 981.)

These, together with the lands before treated of, constitute what is known as the "*School Lands*," and by Sec. 2, of Art. 9 of the Constitution adopted on the 18th of May 1846, and Sec. 3, of the 2d division of Art. 9 of our present Constitution, the proceeds thereof are set apart as a part of the permanent School Fund.

The General Assembly, by the Act of Feb. 25, 1847, provided for the sale of these lands, and placed them under the control of the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties. They remained under the control and management of these Commissioners, in connection (at times) with the Township Trustees, till

the office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished by the Act of March 23, 1858. By that Act they were placed in the hands of the County Judge, in connection with the Township Trustees. (Acts 1858, Chap. 158.)

The Act passed April 3, 1860, entitled "*An Act providing for the management of the School Fund, and the sale of the School Lands,*" took effect on the first Monday of Jan. 1861, and transferred the care and management of these lands to the Boards of Supervisors and the Township Trustees, and they remain under their control. This Act (sec. 1970) in providing for the allotment and valuation of these lands preparatory to sale, requires the Township Trustees to "appraise each tract at what they believe to be its true value," without fixing a minimum price. Under this provision some of these lands were sold as low as 25 cents per acre. This defect in the law is cured by Sec. 3 of Chap. 118 of the Acts of the Tenth General Assembly, which provides that "Hereafter no School lands shall be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. (Acts 1864, p. 152.)

The Act of the 10th General Assembly, entitled "*An Act requiring reports from the Clerks of the several Boards of Supervisors in this State concerning School Lands,*" approved March 24, 1864, requires said Clerks to report to this office on the 1st of May 1864, the amount of these lands in their respective counties, with the description, allotments, and valuation thereof, so far as allotted or appraised, and designating in said reports the sold from the unsold land. It also requires them to report on the 1st of Nov. 1864, and every six months thereafter, all sales, allotments and appraisements made after the first of May, 1864.

As required in the 5th Sec. of said Act, I furnished the Clerk in each organized county in the State with the necessary blanks properly ruled and conveniently arranged on which to make such reports. And have up to this time received these reports (which should have been made on the 1st of May, 1864, or soon after,) from seventy-seven counties, leaving twenty counties which have not yet reported.

The subsequent reports required by Sec. 3, of said Act, have not, save in very few instances been made.

If these reports had been promptly made I would be able to present at this time, not only the amount of these lands in the

several counties, but also the amount patented, and the amount *sold and not patented* in each. As it is, I am unable to do this. But with the aid of these reports so far as made, and by resorting to every other available means of information, I am able to present in the following table, with reasonable certainty, the amount of these lands patented, the amount unpatented, and the total amount in each county in the State.

COUNTIES.	PATENTED.	UN-PATENTED.	TOTAL AM'T.
Adair.....	645.00	9,595.00	10,240.00
Adams.....	1,400.00	6,280.00	7,680.00
Alamakee.....	8,760.00	2,760.00	11,520.00
Appanoose.....	9,140.00	1,100.00	10,240.00
Audubon.....	441.00	7,239.00	7,680.00
Benton.....	11,196.10	1,603.90	12,800.00
Black Hawk.....	5,581.15	4,658.85	10,240.00
Boone.....	4,060.00	6,180.00	10,240.00
Bremer.....	4,080.00	3,600.00	7,680.00
Buchanan.....	8,280.00	1,960.00	10,240.00
Buena Vista.....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Butler.....	3,220.00	7,020.00	10,240.00
Calhoun.....	160.00	10,080.00	10,240.00
Carroll.....	520.00	9,720.00	10,240.00
Cass.....	240.00	10,000.00	10,240.00
Cedar.....	9,442.36	797.64	10,240.00
Cerro Gordo.....	957.00	9,283.00	10,240.00
Cherokee.....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Chickasaw.....	3,800.00	3,880.00	7,680.00
Clarke.....	4,560.00	3,120.00	7,680.00
Clay.....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Clayton.....	11,171.67	2,543.41	13,715.08
Clinton.....	9,902.74	3,114.03	13,016.77
Crawford.....	640.00	9,600.00	10,240.00
Dallas.....	5,251.80	4,988.20	10,240.00
Davis.....	8,800.00	1,440.00	10,240.00
Decatur.....	7,400.00	2,840.00	10,240.00
Delaware.....	10,068.98	171.02	10,240.00
Des Moines.....	5,652.79	1,790.02	7,392.81
Dickinson.....	.....	7,680.00	7,680.00
Dubuque.....	11,006.10	230.00	11,236.10
Emmett.....	.....	7,680.00	7,680.00
Fayette.....	7,280.00	5,520.00	12,800.00
Floyd.....	2,660.00	5,020.00	7,689.00
Franklin.....	1,630.00	8,610.00	10,240.00
Fremont.....	2,400.00	7,680.00	10,080.00
Greene.....	1,096.00	9,144.00	10,240.00
Grundy.....	800.00	8,160.00	8,960.00

REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

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COUNTIES.	PATENTED.	UN-PATENTED.	TOTAL AM'T.
Guthrie	2,400.00	7,840.00	10,240.00
Hamilton	1,120.00	9,120.00	10,240.00
Hancock .....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Hardin	5,160.00	5,080.00	10,240.00
Harrison (estimated)....	1,300.47	10,859.53	12,160.00
Henry	7,410.00	270.00	7,680.00
Howard	1,195.69	9,044.31	10,240.00
Humboldt	1,373.12	6,306.88	7,680.00
Ida .....	.....	7,680.00	7,680.00
Iowa	7,338.00	2,902.00	10,240.00
Jackson	10,599.50	530.75	11,130.25
Jasper	8,920.00	3,880.00	12,800.00
Jefferson	7,550.00	130.00	7,680.00
Johnson	9,281.29	1,598.71	10,880.00
Jones	8,237.10	2,002.90	10,240.00
Keokuk	7,605.00	2,635.00	10,240.00
Kossuth	1,360.00	16,560.00	17,920.00
Lee	9,376.44	505.81	9,882.25
Linn	12,175.97	624.03	12,800.00
Louisa (estimated)....	6,999.99	437.01	7,437.00
Lucas	5,420.00	2,260.00	7,680.00
Lyon .....	.....	11,520.00	11,520.00
Madison	8,020.00	2,220.00	10,240.00
Mahaska	9,887.67	352.33	10,240.00
Marion	8,600.00	1,640.00	10,240.00
Marshall	7,720.00	2,520.00	10,240.00
Mills	2,960.00	5,040.00	8,000.00
Mitchell	6,120.00	4,120.00	10,240.00
Monona	154.79	15,633.95	15,788.74
Monroe	7,240.00	440.00	7,680.00
Montgomery	2,560.00	5,120.00	7,680.00
Muscatine	6,836.75	1,100.08	7,936.83
O'Brien .....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Osceola .....	.....	7,680.00	7,680.00
Page	2,500.00	7,740.00	10,240.00
Palo Alto .....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Plymouth .....	.....	14,720.00	14,720.00
Pocahontas .....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Polk	7,509.93	2,730.07	10,240.00
Pottawattamie (estimated)	12,285.91	5,240.00	17,525.91
Poweshiek	7,000.00	3,240.00	10,240.00
Ringgold	5,990.00	4,250.00	10,240.00
Sac .....	.....	10,240.00	10,240.00
Scott	8,235.97	396.50	8,632.47
Shelby	880.00	9,360.00	10,240.00
Sioux (estimated)....	.....	13,280.00	13,280.00

COUNTIES.	PATENTED.	UN-PATENTED.	TOTAL AM'T.
Story.....	3,600.00	6,640.00	10,240.00
Tama.....	6,380.00	6,420.00	12,800.00
Taylor.....	1,880.00	8,360.00	10,240.00
Union.....	1,550.00	6,130.00	7,680.00
Van Buren.....	7,995.00	2,245.00	10,240.00
Wapello.....	6,752.19	927.81	7,680.00
Warren.....	7,040.00	3,200.00	10,240.00
Washington....	7,986.11	2,253.89	10,240.00
Wayne.....	7,420.00	2,820.00	10,240.00
Webster.....	4,416.67	8,383.33	12,800.00
Winnebago.....	280.00	7,400.00	7,680.00
Winneshiek.....	10,968.00	1,832.00	12,800.00
Woodbury.....	160.00	15,520.00	15,680.00
Worth.....	680.00	7,000.00	7,680.00
Wright.....	1,360.00	8,880.00	10,240.00
Aggregate.....	450,594.25	563,019.96	1,013,614.21

3d—MORTGAGE SCHOOL LAND.

The Ninth General Assembly, by an Act entitled "*An Act for the better protection of the School Fund*," approved April 8, 1862, provides "That the several Boards of Supervisors shall hold and manage the securities given to the School Fund in their respective counties; and, also, judgments and lands therein belonging to said Fund, for the use of said Fund," &c.

Section six of said Act authorizes said Boards, in case of non-payment on contracts made upon the sale of School Land or Mortgages given to secure payment of money borrowed of the School Fund, to institute and prosecute suits for the collection of the amount due thereon. And the seventh Section provides "*In case of sales of lands on execution, founded on any such mortgage or contract, the Attorney for said Board, or other person authorized by said Board, shall bid on behalf of the State for the use of said Fund, such sum as the interests of said Fund may require, and if struck off to the State the same shall be held and disposed of in all respects the same as other lands belonging to said Fund, except as herein provided.*"

The exception made has reference to the manner of appraising and selling the lands again, provided for in the eleventh Section, which is different from the manner of appraising and selling other School Lands. This Section authorizes the Clerk of the Board of

Supervisors when application is made to purchase any of said land, and upon payment by the applicant of the cost of appraisement, to appoint three disinterested and competent persons to appraise the land, "*who shall be sworn to appraise the land at such sum as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor.*" Said Clerk is then authorized to sell the land at the appraisement, &c.—(Acts 1862, p. 158.)

The lands mortgaged to the School Fund do not belong to any of the Grants, and become school lands under this act by being bid off by the State. It forms a new class of school lands of which we have heretofore taken no account, in fact which did not before the passage of said Act exist by law. These lands are to be sold, and the certificates of final payment issued by the Clerk of the *Board of Supervisors*, whilst the other school lands are sold and the certificates issued by the *Clerk of the District Court*, thus requiring different forms for certifying and patenting.

The necessary and proper blanks have been procured, and a record prepared in this office for recording these lands, and in July 1863, a circular was sent to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in each county in the State, requesting them to report to this office. The description and amount of all lands thus bid off by the State in their respective counties, together with the name of each mortgagor, date and amount of note and judgment, amount bid, &c.; and furnishing a form for the report, and urging them to continue such reports from time to time as occasion may require. If these instructions are complied with, we have in this office a full and correct record of this class of lands as fast as the title becomes vested in the State.

The following table exhibits the number of acres and town lots reported in the several counties, and also such as have been patented to the State:

COUNTIES.	Amount Patented.	Amount Unpatented.	Total Amount.	No. Lots Patented.	No. Unpatented.	Total No. of Lots.
Appanoose. . . . .	.....	130.00	130.00	1	1	2
Benton.	602 $\frac{1}{2}$	400.00	1002.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2
Bremer.	320.00	320.00	640.00	.....	10	10
Cedar. . . . .	.....	40.00	40.00	3	3	6
Cerro Gordo. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Clayton. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Clinton.	52.00	40.00	92.00	4	2	6
Dallas.	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....

COUNTIES.	Amount Patented.	Amount Unpatented.	Total Amount.	No. Lots Patented.	No. Unpatented.	Total No. of Lots.
Davis	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Decatur	400.00	1800.00	2200.00	4	20	24
Delaware.....	203.72	240.00	443.72	.....	4½	4½
Des Moines... ..	.....	41.22	41.22	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	50.00	80.00	130.00	2	6	8
Fayette.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	160.00	.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Hardin.....	20.00	80.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	80.00	.....	80.00	2	.....	2
Iowa.....	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	.....	.....
Jones.....	280.00	.....	280.00	5	.....	5
Louisa.....	116.00	533.54	649.54	.....	3	3
Madison	40.00	440.00	480.00	.....	.....	.....
Mills.....	.....	214.00	214.00	.....	.....	.....
Page.....	.....	2040.00	2040.00	.....	.....	.....
Poweshiek... ..	160.00	1320.00	1480.00	.....	1	1
Ringgold ....	.....	1200.00	1200.00	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	76.80	90.00	166.80	1	5	6
Story.....	160.00	140.00	300.00	.....	10	10
Washington..	267.00	470.00	737.00	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	260.00	2056.00	2316.00	6	7	13
Webster.....	610.00	.....	610.00	.....	.....	.....
Winnesheik..	80.00	.....	80.00	1	.....	1
	1,377.00	2,666.00	4,043.00	32	75½	107½

4TH—UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By an Act of Congress entitled "*An Act granting two townships of land for the use of a University in the Territory of Iowa,*" approved July 20, 1840, it is provided "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to set apart and reserve from sale out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other purpose whatsoever, to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

(6 U. S. Stat. at Large, chap. 90, p. 810—Private Laws.)

This Act is the original University Grant. But the "*Act sup*

plemental to the Act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," approved March 3d, 1845, again grants and conveys these lands to the State "to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such University, in such manner as the legislature may prescribe." (See Rev. 1860, 967.)

Under this Grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of the State, lands, as follows, to-wit:

1. In the Iowa City Land Dist., Feb. 26, 1849... 20,150.49 acres.
2. In the Fairfield Land Dist., Oct. 17, 1849.... 9,685.20 acres.
3. In the Iowa City Land Dist., Jan. 28, 1850... 2,571.81 acres.
4. In the Fairfield Land Dist., Sept. 10, 1850.... 3,198.20 acres.
5. In the Dubuque Land Dist., May 19, 1852... 10,552.24 acres.

Total No. acres.....45,957.94

But they were not certified to the State till the 19th of November, 1859, when at the instance of Hon. Anson Hart, then Register, this office was furnished with the list duly certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Are these all the State is entitled to under this Grant? The original Grant says, "*a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships.*" The second Grant refers to this land as "*seventy-two sections,*" &c.

Every *entire township* contains thirty-six sections. So there is no conflict in the Acts in this respect—*two entire townships* do contain *seventy-two sections*. The terms are equivalent. But it does not follow that each of these sections contains 640 acres. There are fractional sections in every township, some containing more, some less, than that quantity.

These Acts both designate and grant the land by the *section* and not by the *acre*. The first Act requires it to be selected in tracts not less than a *section*.

Of the lands approved and certified as above there are only *seventy sections*. They are taken by sections—some of them containing more than 640 acres and some of them less. But all that contain less are accounted to the State at 640, while all those that contain more are computed at their full quantity; and in this way the *seventy sections* are certified to the State as 45,957.94 acres, although they do not contain that amount. This, however,

is the general rule of the Government under these grants, and I do not complain of it. The point I make is this: When the Grant is made by sections, or of *so many sections*, has the Secretary the right to measure it by the *acre*? Instead of *seventy-two sections* can he give us seventy only? Was this a grant of *seventy-two sections*? If so, we are entitled to two sections more, for we have received only seventy. But if it was a grant of 46,080 acres we are entitled to but 122.06 acres more.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office in his letter transmitting the list admits that this amount of 122.06 acres is still due the State; and the General Assembly, by an Act approved April 7, 1862, authorize the Governor to adopt the necessary measures to obtain it, specifying this as the deficit.

But how can this amount be obtained? The original Grant requires the land to be taken in tracts *not less than* a section. Can we then expect a tract of less to be set apart and certified? If we find a fractional section with not more than the amount under the general rule, it would have to be certified as 640 acres, and there not being so much due, would not the Secretary refuse to certify?

It appears to me that the Secretary misconstrued this Grant, and that he should have set apart and approved to the State *seventy-two sections* without counting the excess or deducting the deficit of those that were fractional.

Since the passage of the Act of April 7, 1862, nothing has been done to secure this deficit, whatever it is.

These lands are by law placed under the control and management of the "Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University" at Iowa City, and the proceeds are exclusively appropriated to the benefit of that institution.

For the several Acts of the General Assembly on this subject see chap. 84 Rev. 1860—chap. 126 Acts 1862, and chaps. 59 and 78 Acts 1864.

The following table shows the counties in which these lands lie, with the amount patented, amount unpatented, and total in each county, at this date:

COUNTIES.	No. Patents	Acres Patented.	Unpatented.	Total.
Appanoose	7	520.00	120.00	640.00
Boone	21	1,675.84	937.64	2,613.48
Davis	2	80.00	1,217.36	1,297.36
Dallas .....	.....	.....	572.07	572.07
Decatur	1	40.00	2,520.00	2,560.00
Hardin	106	7,672.74	2,652.80	10,325.54
Iowa	7	325.68	320.97	646.65
Jasper	13	1,270.27	3,341.08	4,611.35
Jefferson	12	1,040.00	240.00	1,280.00
Lucas	27	2,119.53	2,425.91	4,545.44
Polk	18	1,657.94	3,536.25	5,194.19
Scott	3	405.16	240.00	645.16
Story	27	2,235.89	2,985.51	5,221.40
Union	2	239.79	398.41	638.20
Wapello	11	1,289.68	630.32	1,920.00
Warren	25	2,320.00	898.00	3,218.00
Total	282	22,892.52	23,036.32	45,928.84

Add for fractional sections taken as full, 29.10 acres, and we have the amount certified 45,957.94 acres, leaving a deficit of 122.06 acres.

5TH—SALINE LANDS.

By the act before referred to, supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union, approved March 3, 1845, Congress granted to the State, under certain restrictions, the use of the salt springs in the State not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land contiguous to each—the title still remaining in the Government. (Rev. 1860, 967.) And by the act entitled "*An Act to relinquish to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein,*" approved May 27, 1852, Congress relinquished and granted these springs and lands to the State in fee simple, "to be disposed of and the proceeds to be applied as the Legislature shall direct." (32d Congress, 1st Session, Chapter 42).

These lands—seventy-two sections, amounting in the aggregate to 46,101.53 acres—were certified to the State on the 19th of December, 1856, and constitute what is known as the *Saline Lands*.

The following is a summary of the legislation of the State in reference to these lands :

1. "*An Act in relation to the Salt Springs granted to the State*," approved Feb. 24, 1847, directing the method of selection.

2. "*An Act to dispose of the Saline Lands belonging to the State and to appropriate the proceeds thereof*," passed Feb. 5, 1861.

The second section of this act provides that "*the sales (of these lands) shall be made by the same officer as though the lands formed a portion of those set apart for the improvement of the Des Moines River*." That officer was the Register of the Des Moines River Improvement. The third and fourth sections provide for pre-emptions, and the fifth provides that "*the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall constitute a fund for founding and supporting a Lunatic Asylum*." (Acts 1851, 227).

Under this Act, it appears no sales were made.

3. "*An Act to dispose of the Saline Lands*," approved Jan. 23, 1853. This Act provides that these lands shall be sold "by the same officer and under the same regulations as though they formed a part of the School Lands of the State;" and it provides also for paying over to the Treasurer of State, the money arising from such sales. (Acts 1853, p. 126.)

4. "*An Act to amend Chapter 65 of the Code of Iowa, and to provide for the sale of the Saline, School and University Lands*," approved Jan. 25, 1855. By this Act it is made the duty of the persons in charge of *Saline*, School or University lands, to offer and sell the same as therein prescribed.

It requires the Trustees of the State University to elect a Treasurer, and provides for transferring to such Treasurer, all moneys, books, notes and other papers in the hands of the State Treasurer belonging to the University or *Saline* funds. (Acts 1855, chap. 136.)

5. "*An Act for a further appropriation for the State Insane Asylum*," approved July 14, 1856. By this Act the proceeds of these lands are again appropriated to the Insane Asylum. (Acts extra session, 1856, p. 90.)

6. "*An Act to repeal Section 2, of An Act for a further appropriation for the State Insane Asylum, approved July 14, 1856*." Approved March 23, 1858. This Act repeals that part of the Act of 14th July, 1856, which appropriated the proceeds of *Saline* lands to the Insane Asylum. (Acts 1858, p. 263.)

7. "*An Act to authorize the County Judge and County Treasurer*

to sell the Saline Lands," passed March 26, 1860. This Act confers on the Judge and Treasurer of the county all the powers in relation to the Saline Lands, that were by the Act approved Jan. 25, 1855, vested in the School Fund Commissioner. (Rev. 1860, p. 345.)

8. "*An Act appropriating the Saline Lands and Funds to the State University of Iowa*," passed April 2, 1860. This Act makes the Saline Lands and Funds a part of the permanent fund of the State University, and requires the proceeds of the lands to be paid over to the Treasurer of that institution. (Rev. 1860, p. 346.)

9. "*An Act for extending the time for claimants to prove up and purchase certain Saline Lands*," which became a law without approval March 31, 1862.

This Act is amendatory of the Act of March 26, 1860, and extends the time for proving up, and purchasing certain specified tracts, but in all respects, except as to time, according to the provisions of said Act of March 26, 1860. Such was in brief the substance of the State legislation upon this subject prior to the meeting of the last General Assembly.

In consequence of the difficulties in the administration of this Grant, and the embarrassments both to this office, and the State University, resulting from these imperfect and conflicting statutes, (as more fully set forth in my previous report, but which it is unnecessary to repeat,) the last General Assembly passed the Act entitled "*An Act authorizing the Trustees of the State University to sell the Saline Lands, and for other purposes*," approved March 25, 1864.

That Act places these lands, with the proceeds of the same, and all notes, contracts, and other securities therefor, under the control of the Board of Trustees of the State University. It authorizes said Board to sell the lands and make certificates of *final* payment, on which patents shall be issued, and legalizes patents previously issued on certificates of the Treasurer of said University, and the Clerk of Lucas County. (Acts 1864, p. 84.)

The amount of lands thus placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the benefit of said University is 46,101.53 acres, which added to the lands donated and certified under the University Grant, make 92,030.37 acres dedicated to the support of that institution.

The following table exhibits the counties in which these lands

lie, with the number of patents issued, the amount patented, amount unpatented, and total amount in each up to this date.

COUNTIES.	NO. PAT'S.	AMOUNT PATENTED.	AMOUNT UNPATENTED.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Appanoose.....	81	7,465.93	5,393.35	12,859.28
Davis.....	.....	.....	640.00	640.00
Decatur.....	36	2,160.00	400.00	2,560.00
Lucas.....	181	23,428.03	2,363.43	25,791.46
Monroe.....	15	960.00	160.00	1,120.00
Van Buren.....	14	640.00	.....	640.00
Wayne.....	11	1,132.30	1,358.49	2,490.79
Total.....	338	35,786.26	10,315.27	46,101.53

Before closing this part of my Report, I would call especial attention to the following facts:

By error or mistake of some one, section No. 36, in township No. 70, N., in range No. 17 W., in Appanoose county, was placed on the Tract Book of the Saline lands in this office, as a part of the lands certified under this Grant, and I am informed that under a similar mistake, they were marked on the records of the U. S. Land Office, at Chariton, as Saline lands, and were withdrawn from sale by the General Government.

Under these circumstances, believing said section to be a part of the Saline lands, and by virtue of the provisions of the acts of Jan. 22, 1853, and Jan. 25, 1855, the officers of Appanoose county sold most of the land in said section, as follows, to-wit:

The w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to Blake H. Swaim, Aug. 4, 1853.

The n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of s w $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to William Hedgecock, Oct. 10, 1853.

The n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to William Cross, Jan. 27, 1854.

The s e $\frac{1}{4}$ of s e $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to Jas. Cafferts, March 6, 1854.

The n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of s e $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to Blake H. Swaim, Jan. 8, 1855.

The n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to Enos Hiatt, Dec. 5, 1862.

The n e $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to Wm. Cross, Dec. 5, 1862.

The n w $\frac{1}{4}$ of n e $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 70, N. R. 17, to Ephraim Ralstan, Dec. 5, 1862.

These sales were all made at \$1.25 per acre. In some the price was paid down, but in most of them only a part, and they were made in good faith, no doubt, both on the part of the officers and the purchasers.

This section, however, is no part of the Saline lands. It was never selected or approved as such, and the State has received all she can claim under the grant without it. The forty acres sold to Hedgecock, it appears, was patented to him by the State Sept. 20, 1854, but the title to the entire section remains in the United States. In a communication on this subject, dated March 25, 1864, the Commissioner of the General Land Office writes that "said section has not been disposed of by the United States," and that "a reasonable time will be allowed the State to pay for it, or to reconvey a like amount of this, or any other class of land unencumbered, in lieu of it." These purchasers paid their money in good faith, expecting a good title, and probably have, ere this, valuable improvements on the land.

The State should either perfect their title or refund their money, with interest, and release the land to the United States, and let them look to that source for title. They could secure the land under the pre-emption or homestead law, and if necessary to protect their interests, Congress would not, under the circumstances, hesitate to provide by special act therefor. It seems to me, however, that the better way would be to release, instead of the lands sold in this section, an equal amount of other lands of this grant, which are unsold, or adjust it in a similar manner to the adjustment of the excess of the 500,000 acre grant.

6TH—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

The conflicting claims and interests which have arisen as to the lands falling within the limits of this Grant, having become very serious and embarrassing, some legislative action should be taken by the next General Assembly to remove, if possible, the difficulties, and protect the rights and interests of *bona fide* purchasers from the State, and actual settlers upon the lands.

To facilitate a full and comprehensive understanding of the present condition of this Grant, and the position of the several

grantees holding under title from the State and the General Government, I have compiled the following synopsis of the laws of Congress and of the State, and decisions of the General Land Office relating thereto; and have also, with great care, prepared several *tabular statements*, which will be found in the appendix, embodying much valuable information concerning these lands.

This grant was made by act of Congress, approved August 8th, 1846, as follows:

"An Act granting certain lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River in said Territory."

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork, (so called,) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands, (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated,) in a strip five miles in width on each side of said River, to be selected within said Territory by an Agent or Agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress, that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Pro-*

vided, always, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa, to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this Act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

The State of Iowa, by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, approved January 9, 1847, did accept the grant for the purposes specified in the above Act of Congress.

By an Act entitled "an Act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," approved February 24, 1847, the General Assembly gave the control of the work to a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, defined the nature of the improvement, and provided that the work should be paid for out of the funds to be derived from the sales of the lands, which the Board was authorized to sell, under the regulations adopted for the sale of United States Lands. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was fully organized September 22, 1847.

Agents were appointed by the Governor of the State, who selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant. The selections thus made included all of the sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, (then remaining unsold, and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated,) lying and being in said Territory or State of Iowa, within a strip of five miles in width on each side of said river Des Moines, from its mouth to its source. The selection by "odd numbers" was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office wrote to the Board of Public Works, as follows :

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
FEBRUARY 23, 1848. }

"SIR: Your communication of the 29th of November last, enclosing a copy of yours of the 22d September last, has been received, and would have received an earlier response but for the erroneous and defective surveys along the Des Moines River, which prevented this office from submitting to the Secretary of the Treasury the selections made by the State of Iowa for the improvement of the navigation of that river, under the act of the 8th August, 1846. As these surveys have been corrected, action will be had on these selections as soon as possible, and when approved they will be certified to you.

"It is not usual to furnish more than a diagram of the grant in cases of this kind, with a certified list of the tracts granted as above mentioned; and these will, of course, be transmitted as they can be prepared.

"A question has arisen as to the extent of the grant made to Iowa by the act of 8th August, 1846, and the opinion of this office has been requested on that point.

"By the terms of the law, the grant is of an equal moiety in alternate sections of the public lands remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated, in a strip five miles in width on each side of the river, to be selected within said Territory, &c., &c., and the proceeds are to be applied in the improvement of the navigation of that river from its mouth to the Raccoon forks. Hence the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river, within the limits of Iowa.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner.

CHARLES CORKERY, Esq.,

Sec'y Board of Public Works, Fairfield, Iowa.

On the 19th June, 1848, a proclamation was issued, ordering into market some of the lands above the Raccoon forks, and which would belong to the State under the rule laid down by the above letter of Mr. Young.

On the 18th September, 1848, the Board of Public Works wrote the Commissioner of the General Land Office, remonstrating against any lands being sold as public lands, which he (the Com-

missioner) had already decided as included in the lands donated to the State of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River by the act of August 8, 1846.

On the same day a protest against the sale of these lands, was sent to the local land office, at which the sale was ordered to take place.

On the 8th January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives of Iowa, then in Washington, addressed a letter to the Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, also remonstrating against the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in limiting the extent of the grant to the Raccoon Forks, which he had done negatively by issuing the proclamation of June 19th, 1848, although he had not formally promulgated any opinion different from that expressed in his letter of February 23d, 1848. In answer to this letter of the delegation from Iowa, the Secretary made the following response:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
MARCH 2, 1849. }

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 8th January last, and accompanying papers, on the construction of the Act of Congress “granting lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, in said Territory, approved 8th August, 1846. I concur with you in the views contained in your communication, and am of the opinion that the grant in question extends, as therein stated, *on both sides of the river from its source to its mouth*, but not to lands on the River in the State of Missouri. I have transmitted your communication and accompanying papers, with a copy of this letter, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

I have the honor, &c.,

R. J. WALKER, Sec. of Treasury.

MESSRS. A. C. DODGE, and others.

On the 11th January, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his report to Congress, estimates the lands of the Des Moines River Grant to amount to 900,000 acres, which would extend the grant to the source of the river, the lands lying below the Raccoon forks, within the limits of the grant, as shown by the certified lists, being less than 331,000 acres.

On the 1st June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land

Office, directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City, "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd-numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks," and "inclosed a diagram upon which the State selections above that point were colored yellow." The diagram extended to 83 N. 26 W. as far as the surveys had then progressed in that direction.

On the 19th December, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office wrote the Board of Public Works, in answer to its request "for lists of lands of the Des Moines River Grant above the Raccoon Forks," saying "that the lists had not been furnished, for the reason that the posting of the land warrants in the Iowa City District was not completed in his office until recently," and adds, "the list is now in course of preparation, and will be ready for transmission at an early day."

On the 18th March, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior three lists of land, the first of which had the following heading:

"No. 1. Showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon forks, &c., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2d, 1849."

On the 6th April, 1850, the Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. Ewing), in a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker of March 2d, 1849, but directed the withholding the lands from sale until an explanatory act could be passed by Congress.

The authorities of Iowa protested against this decision of Mr. Ewing, and appealed therefrom to the President. He referred the matter to the Attorney General, (Mr. Johnson), who, on the 19th July, 1850, made his report, giving it fully as his opinion that by the terms of the grant itself it extended along the Des Moines River to its very source.

Previous to the publication of this opinion, President Taylor died, and a new Cabinet was formed before any further action was taken in the matter.

The question was submitted to the Attorney General, (Mr. Crittenden,) who on the 30th June, 1851, decided that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Fork.

The Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. Stewart,) at first concurred

in this opinion, but afterwards consented to bring the whole matter before the President and Cabinet, who made a decision favorable to the claim of the State.

On the 29th of October, 1851, Mr. Stuart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned."

On the following day three lists of lands were prepared in the General Land Office,—the headings will show their purposes, and are as follows :

"List No. 1, showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant above the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, as far as the surveys have extended, under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 2d of March, 1849, that such grant extended to the North boundary of the State.

"List No. 2, showing tracts disposed of within those limits in the intervals between the date of one of the previous orders limiting the grant, and of those extending it above the Fork.

"List No. 3, showing the lands vacant and subject to the claim of the State."

The third of these lists was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, to which he appended the following statement :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
OCTOBER 30th, 1851. }

"The selections embraced in the within list (No. 3,) are hereby approved, in accordance with the views expressed in my letter of the 29th instant, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to any rights which may have existed at the time the selections were made known at the Land Office by the Agent of the State, it being expressly understood that this approval conveys to the State no title to any tract or tracts which may have been sold or otherwise disposed of, prior to the receipt by the Local Land Officers, of the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, communicating the decision of Mr. Secretary Walker, to the effect that the grant extended above the Raccoon Fork."

ALEX. H. STUART, Sec'y.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant and *all* lying above the Raccoon Fork, are as follows:

By Secretary Stuart, Oct. 30, 1851,.....	81,707.93
March 10, 1852,.....	143,908.37
By Secretary McClellan, Dec. 17, 1853,.....	33,142.43
Dec. 30, 1853,.....	<u>12,813.51</u>
Acres,.....	271,572.24

The list which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the 17th of Dec. 1853, was headed as follows: "A list showing the vacant lands in the odd-numbered sections above the Raccoon Fork and within five miles of the Des Moines River, so far as the surveys have progressed, falling to the State of Iowa under the act of the 8th of August, 1846, as construed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter of the 2d of March, 1849, and of the Secretary of the Interior of the 29th of October, 1851, which have not been heretofore approved."

This list was approved in these words:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
DECEMBER 17th, 1853. }

"The selections in the within list are hereby approved to the State of Iowa, under the act of the 8th of August, 1846, without prejudice to the rights, if any there be, of other parties."

R. McCLELLAN, Sec'y.

The words "without prejudice to the rights, if any there be, of other parties," were intended to protect locations of portions of odd-numbered sections along the Des Moines River, above the Raccoon Fork, which had been made prior to the receipt of Mr. Secretary Walker's decision of the 2d of March, 1849, by the District Land Office.

On the 6th of January, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office wrote the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Iowa, as follows:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
JANUARY 6th, 1854. }

"Sir:—Herewith I inclose a copy of a list of lands falling to the State of Iowa, under the act of August 8th, 1846, selected by the State under the act of September 4th, 1841, and approved before the grant for the improvement of the Des Moines River was adjusted as far as the township embraced by the list which was

approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the 30th ultimo. The quantity of land thus approved under the act of the 8th of August, 1846, is 12,813.51 acres. These lands were selected on the 20th of July, 1850, and embraced by lists Nos. 49 to 54, inclusive, and in lieu thereof the State is entitled to select an equal quantity elsewhere. Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this communication. I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner.

THOMAS H. BENTON, JR., Esq.

The above lands, 12,813.51 acres, had been selected as a portion of the 500,000 acre grant from among the odd-numbered sections lying within five miles of the Des Moines River and *above* the Raccoon Fork, and according to the constructions which prevailed when the above letter was written, this land, so selected as school lands, had been previously appropriated by Congress to the Des Moines River Improvement Fund. Hence the Superintendent of Public Instruction was directed to select other lands in lieu of this amount, which had been erroneously selected for school purposes.

The Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement in their report to the Governor, made Nov. 30, 1852, estimate the lands of the Des Moines River grant, including those then in possession of the State, and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million of acres as available for the future prosecution of the work of the improvement. They state the indebtedness then existing against the Des Moines River fund to be about \$108,000, and estimate the work to be done to amount to \$1,200,000.

The General Assembly, by act approved January 19th, 1853, authorized the Commissioners "to sell all and any lands which have been, or may hereafter be granted" for not less than \$1,300,000.

On the 24th January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed George G. Wright, of Van Buren County, and Uriah Biggs, of Wapello County, Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000, and if necessary to sell water-rents, tolls, &c.

Accordingly, on the 9th June, 1849, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners made a contract with the Des Moines

Navigation and Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by act of Congress of August 8th, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23d, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due.

This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly, and may be found in the Appendix to the House Journal, 1855.

By act approved January 25, 1855, the General Assembly authorizes the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, for the purchase of lands in *Webster County* which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as School Lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River Lands, and had become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

On the 21st March, 1856, the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that the Des Moines River Grant was limited to the Raccoon fork. The matter was then brought anew before the Secretary of the Interior, and was by him referred to the Attorney General.

The Attorney General (Mr. Cushing) delivered an elaborate opinion, which may be found in the appendix to the Iowa Senate Journal, 1857, p. 108. In the course of this opinion, Mr. Cushing says: "In so far as regards selections already approved, whether by yourself or by Mr. Stuart, it is clear that the Government cannot undo that. What Mr. Stuart did in this respect with deliberation, what you did, without the questions involved being suggested to you, was, in each case, done by competent legal authority, and binds the Government. One Secretary has no more lawful power to undo a thing lawfully done by his predecessors in a matter of grant than in a matter of account; no more right where a settlement is in favor of a third party than where it is in favor of the United States. When a thing is decided and done by the head of a Department, acting within the scope of his lawful authority, it can be revised by his successor only on the ground of mistake in a matter of fact, or the discovery and production of material new testimony.

"If the acts of Mr. Stuart and yourself in this respect had un-

dertaken (as they do not) to dispose of contending rights of third parties, the latter would have had their remedy at law. But what you have done is final, as respects the United States. But have you erred in continuing to follow the line of action which your predecessor had prescribed, and which the Commissioner of Public Lands assumed as settled, in presenting to you for approval, lists made out on the premises of the subsisting decisions of Mr. Stuart? And if you erred (inadvertantly) in thus approving selections made by the State above the Raccoon Fork, shall you now stop and change the rule of action which Mr. Stuart has prescribed to the Commissioner? The answer to these questions is not included in the preceding conclusions. It is one thing to undo an act done, and quite another thing to cease to persevere in a previous line of action as to acts of a continuous nature.

"It might, with much plausibility be argued that while Mr. Walker's order was an opinion merely, and did not bind Mr. Ewing, so, what Mr. Stuart did, though final as to lands actually approved, was but a precedent when a new list comes up, and may be rejected by you as a precedent, though it cannot be reversed or annulled as an act; that the disposition of the particular lands made by him is irrevocable, but the principle on which he did it is open to re-examination, as respects any other lands in the same right claimed by the State, and that in executing the same law, you are to execute it according to your own understanding of its force and effect. That may be so; and yet the contingency is not exactly of the application of a precedent to a new case, for the grant of Iowa is one thing, although it be composed of parts, or of new sets of parcels appertaining to the general whole. Mr. Stuart decided to adopt the opinion of Mr. Walker, which carried the grant above the Raccoon Fork; and he proceeded to execute, and did execute, that decision in part. And the true question is of the completion of the execution by you of what had been partially executed by Mr. Stuart. I think it must be a clear case of manifest illegality in the work commenced and half executed by one Secretary, to justify the abandonment of it by his successor. Is the present such a case of palpable violation of law? That cannot be pretended in the face of the opinions of Mr. Walker and Mr. Johnson, and the administrative acquiescence in those opinions on the part of Mr. Stuart. In my judgment it is not for the good of

the public service, while it is prejudicial, and sometimes grossly unjust, to private interests concerned, for the executive to break off things half done because of mere doubts of the legality of the decisions upon which commencement was made, or even the belief that, upon better reflection at the onset, a different decision would have been rendered. To indulge in such oscillation of action, under the influence of ordinary causes of perturbation, is not seemly on the part of the Government.

“In the present case, of lands above the Raccoon Fork claimable by the State, within its limits, twenty-six fifty-sixth parts—nearly half—the United States have already recognized as belonging to the State. I think you may, if you choose, well consider that a determination of the question proper to be acquiesced in by you, as a settled fact of administration. * * * *

“I advise, therefore, that you propose to the State of Iowa, and its assigns, to acquiesce in and accept the decision of Mr. Stuart as final, and to approve selections accordingly, provided the State, or its assigns, will themselves agree to acquiesce in and accept that decision as final. If they refuse to treat that decision as final, they cannot expect you to do so. They should be bound if you are. If they consent to enter into satisfactory stipulations of contract to that effect, you can, with safety, award to them the residue of the claim, up to the northern boundary of the State.”

The Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. R. McClellan,) in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of the 9th June, 1856, said he had concluded to be governed by the advice of the Attorney General, and would approve the lists containing the lands as far as the northern boundary of the State, but directed the lists to be withheld until the contract suggested by the Attorney General, relinquishing all claims to lands in Minnesota, was filed by the State and its assigns.

The assignees of the State, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, filed its relinquishment, but the agent of the State, the Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, (Mr. Manning,) declined for want of authority.

The lands which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary, within the limits of the grant, were reserved by the General Land Office from sale and pre-emption, for the pur-

pose of satisfying the grant of August 8th, 1846, and were considered as having passed to the State.

The State proceeded, from time to time, to sell and dispose of the lands, applying the proceeds to the improvement of the river, and prior to the making of the contract with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, on the 9th June, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres of land, of which amount 58,830 acres were located *above* the Racoon Fork.

The money derived from the sale of the lands was the only fund provided for carrying on the improvement of the river. The successful prosecution, and final completeness of the works, depended entirely on the lands of the grant. The State sold the lands, and applied the proceeds according to the provisions of the donating act, and in this way paid the United States for them.

Subsequent to June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under their contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. These certificates were in the usual form of certificates issued for entries of public lands. The first one, dated May 14, 1855, certified 88,853.10 acres. The second, dated May 6, 1856, certified 116,636.54 acres. Together, 205,489.64 acres, and all located *above* the Racoon Fork, excepting about 50,000 acres.

The General Land Office having ceased to certify lands under the act of August 8th, 1846—the last certificates bearing date 17th and 30th of December, 1853—and there being no other provision for paying for the improvement, and matters of disagreement and misunderstanding having arisen between the D. M. N. & R. R. Co. and the State, the General Assembly, for the purpose of making a final settlement with said Company, on the 22d March, 1858, passed the following Joint Resolution:

"Joint Resolution containing propositions for a settlement with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

"WHEREAS, The Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company have heretofore claimed, and do now claim, to have entered into certain contracts with the State of Iowa, by its officers and agents, concerning the improvement of the Des Moines River in the State of Iowa, and WHEREAS, disagreements and misunderstandings have

arisen, and do now exist between the States of Iowa and said Company, and it being conceived to be to the interests of all parties concerned, to have said matters and all matters and things between said Company and the State of Iowa settled and adjusted, now therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That for the purpose of such settlement, and for that purpose only, the following propositions are made by the State to said Company: That the said Company shall execute to the State of Iowa, full releases and discharges of all contracts, agreements and claims with, or against the State, including rights to water rents which may have heretofore or do now exist, and all claims of all kinds against the State of Iowa and the lands connected with the Des Moines River Improvement, excepting such as are hereby by the State secured to the said Company, and also surrender to said State the Dredge Boat and its appurtenances, belonging to said improvement; and the State of Iowa shall, by its proper officer, certify and convey to the said Company all lands granted by an act of Congress, approved August 8th, 1846, to the then Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of the Des Moines River, which have been approved and certified to the State of Iowa by the General Government, saving and excepting all lands sold or conveyed or agreed to be sold or conveyed by the State of Iowa by its officers and agents, prior to the 23d day of December, 1853, under said grant, and said Company, or its assignees, shall have right to all of said lands so herein granted to them as fully as the State of Iowa could have, under or by virtue of said grant, or in any manner whatever, with full power to settle all errors, false locations, omissions or claims in reference to the same, and all pay or compensation therefor by the General Government, but at the cost and charges of said Company, and the State to hold all the balance of said lands, and all rights, powers and privileges under and by virtue of said grant, entirely released from any claim by or through said Company, and it is understood that among the lands excepted and not granted by the State to said Company, are 25,487.87 acres lying immediately above Racoon Forks, supposed to have been sold by the General Government, but claimed by the State of Iowa, and it is further agreed that said Company release and convey to the State of Iowa, or its representatives, all

materials of every kind and description, prepared for, or intended for the construction of locks or dams in said improvement, where-soever the same may be, and the State shall take the existing contracts, but no other liabilities of any name or nature excepting as herein provided for, constructing or repairing the works on said improvement at Keosauqua, Bentonsport, Plymouth and Croton, and no other or different, with all liabilities and advantages arising upon said contracts and per centage retained thereon, excepting that the Company shall pay all estimates for work done or material prepared up to this date, beyond the per centage retained from the contractors under their agreements, and the said Company shall be discharged from all claims against the State or the said improvement or any of its officers or agents arising from or growing out of any agreement or liability prior to the 9th day of June, 1854, and said Company shall be discharged from all liability for the claims of the officers of the State for services or salaries. The said Company hereby agree to pay the State the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which sum shall be paid to the order of the Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, as fast as he may require the same to liquidate existing liabilities against said Des Moines River Improvement, on thirty days' notice given to said Company at their office in the city of New York, and any bonds or certificates of indebtedness against said improvement not exceeding in amount the sum of eleven thousand dollars, which are now due and unpaid, are to be received in part payment of said sum of twenty thousand dollars, *Provided*, that no liabilities assumed by the State in this contract shall be a charge against the State in her sovereign capacity, but all such liabilities, if any, shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the remaining lands belonging to the Des Moines River Grant, and provided also, that if Congress shall permit a diversion of the lands of said Des Moines River Grant, or the title thereto shall become vested in the State, so as to become subject to grant, the said remaining lands, after the payment of all the liabilities as aforesaid, against said improvement and the completion of such locks and dams in the Des Moines River as the Legislature shall direct, shall be granted to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Rail Road Company, to aid in the construction of a Rail Road, up and along the Valley of the Des Moines River, upon such terms, and in such manner as the Legislature

may provide, one-fourth of which said lands shall be applied by said Company to aid in the construction of said road above the city of Des Moines, and provided further, that if the Des Moines Navigation and Rail Road Company shall ratify and accept these propositions for a contract by filing a written acceptance thereof in the office of the Secretary of State within sixty days from the passage of this Joint Resolution, then this contract shall be in force and bind both of the parties thereto."

Approved March 22d, 1858.

The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company ratified and accepted the above propositions, within the time and in the manner specified. The Company paid the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed to the State the Dredge Boat and materials in the resolution named, and the State on the 3d day of May, 1858, executed to the D. M. N. & R. R. Co., fourteen deeds or patents in the following form, to-wit:

"This Indenture, made the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by and between the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Des Moines Navigation & Rail Road Company, parties of the second part, Witnesseth, that the party of the first part, for, and in consideration of one dollar, paid by the parties of the second part, and in pursuance of the contracts and agreements between the State of Iowa and the said Des Moines Navigation & Rail Road Company, for the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, in the State of Iowa, does hereby sell, grant, bargain and convey to the said Des Moines Navigation & Rail Road Company, the following referred to and described lands, to-wit: &c. To have and to hold the above described lands and each and every parcel thereof, with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatever nature thereunto belonging or appertaining, unto the said Des Moines Navigation & Rail Road Company, their successors and assignees, forever in fee simple.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I, Ralph P. Lowe, Governor of the State of Iowa, have caused the Great Seal of the State of Iowa to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Des Moines, the day and year first above written, and of the State of Iowa the 12th year.

By the Governor,

RALPH P. LOWE.

ELIJAH SELLS, Secretary of State.

This is to certify that the foregoing deed was received from the Governor June 10th, 1858, and recorded in Des Moines River Records, Book A, Pages—, June 18th, 1858.

T. S. PARVIN, Register State Land Office.

By D. S. WARREN, Deputy.

All together, conveying to said Company 256,703.64 acres, and describing the same by section, town and range.

These deeds cover, or at least were intended to convey, all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government, not previously sold.

And, as if for the purpose of covering any tracts or parcels that might have been overlooked or omitted in said deeds, the State, on the 18th of May, 1858, executed the following conveyance, to-wit:

"This Indenture, made this 18th day of May, 1858, by and between the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Des Moines Navigation and Rail Road Company, parties of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of one dollar paid by the parties of the second part, and in pursuance of the contracts and agreements between the State of Iowa and the Des Moines Navigation and Rail Road Company, for the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River in the State of Iowa; and in pursuance of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 22d day of March, 1858, does hereby sell, grant, bargain, and convey to the said Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, the following described lands, to-wit: All lands granted by an Act of Congress, approved August 8th, 1846, to the then Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of the Des Moines River, which have been approved and certified to the State of Iowa by the General Government, saving and excepting all land sold or conveyed, or agreed to be sold or conveyed by the State of Iowa, by its officers and agents, prior to the 23d day of December, 1853, under said grant, and said Company, or its assigns, shall have right to all of said lands so herein granted to them, as fully as the State of Iowa could have, under or by virtue of said grant, or in any manner whatever, with full power to settle all errors, false locations, omissions, or claims in reference to the same, and all pay or compensation therefor, by the General Government, but at the costs and charges of said Company; and the State to hold all the balance of said lands, and all rights, powers and privileges, under and by virtue of said grant, entirely released from any claim by or through said Company. And it is understood that, among the lands excepted and not granted by the State to said Company, are 25,487.87 acres, lying immediately above the Raccoon Fork, supposed to have been

sold by the General Government, but claimed by the State of Iowa. To have and to hold the above described lands, and each and every parcel thereof, with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatever nature thereunto belonging or appertaining, unto the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, their successors and assigns forever in fee simple.

“In testimony whereof, I, Ralph P. Lowe, Governor of the State of
 { L. S. } Iowa, have caused the Great Seal of the State of Iowa to be hereunto
 affixed.

“Given under my hand, at the City of Des Moines, the day and year first above written, and of the State of Iowa the 12th year.

By the Governor,

RALPH P. LOWE.

ELIJAH SELLS, Secretary of State.

“This is to certify that the foregoing deed was received from the Governor June 10th, 1858, and recorded in Des Moines River Records, Book “A,” pages 45 and 46, June 18, 1858.

T. S. PARVIN, Register State Land Office.

By D. S. WARREN, Deputy.”

These deeds, fifteen in all, convey, it is claimed, by the D. M. N. & R. R. Co., 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are *below* the Raccoon fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, *above* the Raccoon fork.

In addition to the 212,741 acres, thus deeded to the D. M. N. & R. R. Co., the State has sold and deeded to individual purchasers above the Raccoon fork 58,830 acres, making in all deeded above said fork 271,571 acres; all of which had been certified and approved to the State by the General Government as Des Moines River Lands.

In pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, approved March 23d, 1858, patents have been issued for all Des Moines River Lands purchased of the State prior to June 9th, 1854, and all duly recorded in this office. A part of them have been delivered, and the balance are ready for delivery, upon the surrendering up of the proper certificates.

The General Assembly donated the remainder of this grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company by the passage of the following act, which was approved March 22d, 1858, to-wit:

“An Act disposing of the Grant of Land made by an Act of Congress granting land to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River.”

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That all the lands granted to the then Territory of Iowa*

by an Act of Congress, approved August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled an Act granting lands to the Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, in said Territory, and all lands and compensation which may be given in extension or in lieu of any portion thereof by the General Government, and also all stone, timber and other material turned over to the State by the Des Moines Navigation and Rail Road Company in settlement with the State of Iowa, be and the same are hereby disposed of and granted to the Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines and Minnesota Rail Road Company, a body corporate created and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a Rail Road from the city of Keokuk, at the mouth of the Des Moines river, up and along the valley of said river by way of the city of Des Moines, to the northern line of the State, in the direction of the southern bend of the Minnesota or St. Peters river, excepting all the land belonging to said grant heretofore sold by the State of Iowa, or which may hereafter be conveyed to the Des Moines Navigation and Rail Road Company by virtue of a settlement now pending between the State and said Company, and also so much of the said timber, stone and other material as may be used in the completion of the locks and dams at Croton, Plymouth, Bentonsport and Keosauqua; this grant to become operative as soon as Congress shall assent to or permit a diversion, or the title thereto shall become vested in the State so as to be subject to grant.

SEC. 2. That the Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines and Minnesota Rail Road Company, shall pay all liabilities against said Des Moines River Improvement, and against the State of Iowa, growing out of said improvement, whether by contracts between the State and other parties, or between the Des Moines Navigation and Rail Road Company and other parties, or between any parties whatever which have been assumed by the State in consequence of the proposed settlement with the Des Moines Navigation and Rail Road Company, as contained in the joint resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly; and said Company shall also complete the locks and dams at Croton, Plymouth, Bentonsport, and Keosauqua, and fifty thousand acres of the lands which may hereafter be certified by the General Government to the State of Iowa, shall be set apart by the Register of the State Land Office,

which said lands shall be held for the purpose of securing the payment of said liabilities and the completion of said locks and dams, and that whenever said Company shall pay thirty thousand dollars of said liabilities properly audited and allowed by the Register of the State Land Office, or shall do thirty thousand dollars' worth of work on said locks and dams, to be certified and allowed by an engineer to be appointed by the Governor to superintend said works, that then the Register of the State Land Office shall issue to said Company a certificate for ten thousand acres of said lands so set apart, for every thirty thousand dollars so paid or expended until said liabilities are paid, and said locks and dams are completed, and if any of said fifty thousand acres of land shall remain after the payment of said liabilities and the completion of said locks and dams, it shall be certified to said Railroad Company in the same manner provided in this act; *Provided*, That if the proceeds of said fifty thousand acres of land shall at any time be found insufficient to discharge existing contracts for constructing or repairing the works at Keosauqua, Bentonsport, Plymouth, and Croton, and in all respects preserve the State harmless on account of any liabilities now existing against the State, or that have been assumed by the proposed settlement with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, or arising in any manner from the past improvement of the Des Moines River, or the payment of the officers or agents employed in and about said improvement, then the said Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company shall be liable to pay the State the amount of said deficiency.

SEC. 3. Whenever the President and Chief Engineer of said Railroad Company shall certify under oath to the Register of the State Land Office that twenty miles of said railroad in a continuous line from the town of Bentonsport, up the valley of the Des Moines River, have been completed and the cars running thereon, the Register shall issue to said Company a certificate for one hundred and twenty sections of land, to be taken as nearly as practicable in a body from the remaining lands nearest to the completed part of said railroad, and the Governor shall, upon presentation of said certificate issue to said Company a patent for said lands, and so from time to time as twenty miles are completed until three-fourths of said lands are exhausted; *Provided*, That the lands hereby granted and so certified to said Company shall be exclu-

sively applied in extending the construction of said Railroad in a continuous line above Bentonsport, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatever; and, provided also, that one-fourth in quantity of said land shall be applied by said Company in the construction of said road above the city of Des Moines; the said one-fourth to be certified in manner as herein provided from the completion of each twenty miles from the city of Des Moines up the valley of the Des Moines river.

Sec. 4. The grant aforesaid is made to said Company upon the express condition that in case such Railroad Company shall fail to have completed and equipped seventy-five miles of road up the valley of the Des Moines River, from the town of Bentonsport, within three years from the first day of December next, thirty-three miles in addition in each year thereafter, for five years, and the remainder of the whole line in three years thereafter, or on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, then in that case it shall be competent for the State of Iowa to reserve all rights to the lands hereby granted, then remaining uncertified to said Company so failing to have the length of road completed in manner aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That this grant is subject to all the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled an act to accept the grant and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled an act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa in alternate sections to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State, approved May 15th, 1856, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this act."

An Act of the Eighth General Assembly, approved March 3d, 1860, makes the following provisions:

"SECTION 1. That the fifty thousand acres of land to be set apart by the Register of the State Land Office, under the second section of an Act of the General Assembly, approved March 22d, 1858, entitled, "An Act disposing of the grant of land made by an Act of Congress granting land to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the Navigation of the Des Moines River," shall be taken from the lands next above those transferred by the State to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company by the terms

of settlement with that Company, authorized by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, approved March 22d, 1858.

SEC. 2. That the uncompleted dams to be built by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company, as provided by the said second section of the Act above referred to, shall be completed as follows: that is to say, the dam at Keosauqua shall be completed in one year after the lands granted to said Railroad Company by said Act shall have been certified by the General Government to the State of Iowa, or otherwise become the property of said Company, and the dam at Plymouth, and the other works within two years after the lands shall have been certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That Geo. G. Wright, of Van Buren county, Edward Johnston, of Lee county, and Christian W. Slagle, of Jefferson county, be and they are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining all the liabilities, whether in suit or otherwise, against said Des Moines River Improvement, and against the State of Iowa, growing out of said Improvement, and which are to be paid by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company, as provided by the said second section of the Act of the 22d of March, 1858, above referred to.

SEC. 5. Said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the city of Keosauqua, in the county of Van Buren, within six months after the passage of this Act, or as soon thereafter as practicable; and shall organize the Board by taking an oath that they will well and truly discharge the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

SEC. 6. After having organized, said Commissioners shall give public notice of the time and place of their meeting, and the objects of the commission, by a general notice to all persons claiming to be entitled to be paid by the provisions of the said section of the said Act of March 22d, 1858, that unless they present their claims within six months after the time fixed in said notice for the meeting of the Board, they will not thereafter be received or acted upon, but forever barred; which notice shall be published for at least four weeks in some newspaper published at the County Seat of Van Buren County, and a newspaper published in the city of Keokuk.

SEC. 9. For every three thousand dollars worth of work done

on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars of said audited liabilities paid by the said Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company, in accordance with the second section of said act of March 22d, 1858, the Register of the State Land Office shall certify to said Company 1,000 acres from said 50,000 acres of land."

Under this Act, as appeared from the reports of the Commissioners on file in this office at the date of my last report, there had been thirty-two claims presented to them and settled, amounting in the aggregate to \$85,890.86; but on the 20th of December, 1863, the Hon. Edward Johnston, chairman of said Board of Commissioners, filed in this office a certificate showing that a claim of \$4,035.62 had been allowed in favor of Meek & Son. And on the 16th of February, 1864, a similar certificate or report, signed by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Jewett, two of said Commissioners, was filed showing an allowance of \$150 in favor of O. H. P. Scott. Reports of these two claims, it is averred, were not filed on account of some laches of the Secretary of the Commissioners.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, and under the provision of the Act of March 28, 1864, as appears from additional reports now on file in this office, there have been presented to and allowed by said Commissioners four additional claims, amounting to \$19,502.89,—making in the aggregate of these claims allowed and unpaid the sum of \$109,579.37; all of which are more fully exhibited in the following table.

As yet there are no lands available to meet any portion of these claims, and no other provision for their satisfaction.

CLAIMANT.	Amount Claimed.	Filed before Commissioners	When Allowed.	Amount Allowed.	When Filed in Land Office.
Jas. J. Kinnersly,...	\$20,000 00	Aug. 29, 1860	Feb. 5, 1861	\$9,000 00	June 22, 1861
Jonas Houghton,...	5,000 00	Oct. 26, 1860	" "	3,904 80	" "
Adam Hine,.....	880 00	Dec. 12, 1860	" "	880 00	" "
Wm. Baker,.....	2,000 00	Feb. 18, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	700 00	" "
R. Jackson, for the heirs of A. Miller,	2,000 00	Feb. 18, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	750 00	" "
Geo. C. Allender,...	50,000 00	Aug. 29, 1860	Feb. 5, 1861	8,087 25	" "
Wm. Armstrong,...	500 00	Feb. 18, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	100 00	" "
Edwin Manning,...	245 52	Aug. 29, 1860	" "	45 00	" "
John Parker,.....	1,000 00	Feb. 18, 1861	" "	400 00	" "
H. D. Steward,....	300 00	Apr. 18, 1861	" "	100 00	" "
Van Buren Co.,....	116 00	Dec. 11, 1860	" "	114 00	" "
Meek & Bros.,....	3,000 00	Aug. 29, 1860	Feb. 5, 1861	1,652 68	" "
Joseph Benning,...	800 00	Feb. 18, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	250 00	" "
George Gray,.....	2,000 00	" "	" "	700 00	" "
D. Kennedy,....	1,500 00	" "	" "	700 00	" "
S. Dwight Eaton,...	500 00	Feb. 5, 1861	" "	800 00	" "

CLAIMANT.	Amount Claimed.	Filed before Commissioners	When Allowed.	Amount Allowed.	When Filed in Land Office.
Peter Tobie,.....	238 51	Nov. 1, 1860	Feb. 5, 1861	265 92	June 22, 1861
Thos. H. Harlen,...	1,000 00	Feb. 18, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	550 00	" "
Guy Wells,.....	1,500 00	Dec. 12, 1860	" "	1 000 00	" "
Jas. A. Brown, ...	25,000 00	Aug. 29, 1860	Feb. 5, 1861	19,159 21	" "
J. P. Gray,.....	4,000 00	Feb. 18, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	1,400 00	" "
Rob't P. Gray,....	2,000 00	" "	" "	700 00	" "
Felix Decker,.....	1,000 00	" "	" "	600 00	" "
John Stafford,.....	1,400 00	" "	" "	550 00	" "
Jo. Benning, (adm.)	500 00	" "	" "	100 00	" "
Wm. McCowan,...	500 00	" "	" "	100 00	" "
Isaac P. Gray,....	2,000 00	Aug. 29, 1861	" "	800 00	" "
Adam Hine,.....	800 00	Feb. 25, 1861	" "	300 00	Feb. 10, 1862
Gray & Co.,.....	25,000 00	Aug. 29, 1860	Feb. 5, 1861	10,215 00	" "
Wells, Chidester & Gray,.....	80,000 00	Nov. 27, 1860	Feb. 5, 1861	867 20	" "
Greene, Bragg & Co	40,000 00	Aug. 29, 1860	" "	8,150 00	July 18, 1862
E. T. Coltan,.....	21,000 00	" "	" "	13,500 00	June 22, 1862
Meek & Sons,.....			July 18, 1861	4,035 62	Dec. 20, 1863
O. H. P. Scott,....	150 00	Feb. 4, 1861	Feb. 5, 1861	150 00	Feb. 18, 1864
Peter Tobie,.....	9,097 20	June 16, 1864	June 16, 1864	9,097 20	July 6, 1864
H. K. Love & Co.,...	2,634 81	" "	" "	2,634 81	" "
O. H. P. Scott,....	7,270 88	" "	" "	7,270 88	" "
J. J. Kinnersly,....	2,000 00	June 15, 1864	" "	500 00	July 29, 1864

At the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, held in '59 and '60, a decision was made as to the limit of the Des Moines River grant. This decision limits the grant to the Raccoon Fork, and declares all certificates of lands *above* the Fork as issued without authority of law and void. (See 23 How. 66.)

On the 3d of March, 1861, Congress passed the following Joint Resolution:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 5.

"Joint Resolution to quiet titles in the State of Iowa."

"*Resolved*, * * * That *all* the title which the United States still retains in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River, and above the mouth of the Raccoon Fork thereof, in the State of Iowa, which have been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior, as part of the grant, by act of Congress, approved August 8th, 1846, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa, be and the same is hereby relinquished to the State of Iowa."

By act of Congress, (in response to the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of April 7, 1862,) it is enacted, "That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa, for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8th, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections, (designated by odd

numbers,) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the Northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22d, 1858. And if any of said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, excepting those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa under joint resolution of March 2d, 1862, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, That if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of this grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to, and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons respectively whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid."

Approved July 12, 1862.—(*U. S. Stat. at Large*, 1862, p—.)

On the 11th September, 1862, Extra Session, the General Assembly by Joint Resolution, accepted the grant of lands donated by the above act of Congress.—(*Acts Ex. Ses. '62*, p. 50.)

On the same day the General Assembly authorized the Governor to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands embraced in the above grant—the Commissioners to report their selections to the Register of the State Land Office, and directing that the lands be held for the purposes of the grant, and in nowise to dispose of the same until future legislation is had.—(*Acts Ex. Ses. 1862*, p. 48.)

The Governor appointed D. W. Kilbourne, of Lee county, Commissioner to make the selections, and the General Land Office, on the 25th of April last, issued scrip authorizing the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as part of the grant of July 12, 1862. Said Commissioner has made the selections as authorized, in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts, and has furnished this Office with a list of the lands selected. These lands have not yet been set apart to the State, and therefore the report

of the Commissioner, as required by the second section of the act of September 11, 1862, has not been made.

Nothing has been done in this matter since my last report.

When the full quantity accruing to the State under this grant is determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the proper lists are approved and certified, the State will hold the lands in trust for the following purposes :

1st. For the benefit of any person or persons to whom the State has sold lands within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, and whose title has failed, or may yet fail.

2d. For reimbursing the State for all moneys advanced, (and interest thereon) from the general revenue, to pay claims against the Des Moines River Fund, and all claims, audited or assumed by the State, but not paid, against said Fund, and which are on file in this Office.

3d. For paying the liabilities against the Des Moines River Fund, arising out of the contracts for the completion of the works on the Des Moines River Improvement, as provided by Acts of the General Assembly of March 22d, 1858, and March 3d, 1860.

4th. For the purpose of aiding in the completion of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad.

The last General Assembly passed the following Act, to-wit :

AN ACT supplemental to Chapter ninety-nine of the laws of the Seventh General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858, and relating to the Des Moines River Land Grant, and for the payment of certain audited claims and releasing to the United States certain occupied lands included in said grant.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That all the title and interest of the State of Iowa in and to any portions, of the lands granted by the act of Congress, approved July 12th, 1862, situated north of township number ninety, north, which was entered upon by a head of a family as a homestead or as a pre-emption claim, and who had prior to the first day of Jan. 1863, filed in the proper land office a declaratory statement, and who actually occupied the said land with his family, as a homestead, on the first day of December last, and has continued to hold and occupy the same, shall be relinquished to the United States upon the condition hereinafter mentioned. The said claimants shall, within ninety days from the taking effect of this act, make due proof before the Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, of such filing, entry, and continued occupation, and any person claiming an interest in the said lands, after giving all contesting parties ten days' notice of the time and place, may appear before the Register within thirty days after the expiration of the said ninety days, and contest the validity of such claims, and the whole evidence having been reduced to writing and certified to by said Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, shall be deposited in said Land Office, and a complete list of such claims and the evidence relating thereto shall be filed in the office of the Governor at Des Moines,

within one hundred and forty days from the date of the taking effect of this act. The Governor shall execute a release of such lands to the United States, when lists of the same, duly certified by the Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, shall be furnished him, and he shall be satisfied from the evidence so filed with the Register that the said claims have been established in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Provided, That if any of the said claimants shall fail to perfect their claims upon any of the aforesaid lands in the manner required by the laws of the United States relating to pre-emptions and homesteads, then such unclaimed lands shall belong to the State of Iowa, and be held and disposed of as provided by the said act of Congress, approved July 12th, 1862, and

Provided further, That if any purchase money shall be paid by said claimants to the United States for such lands, the same shall inure to the benefit of the parties legally entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. No person or persons, company or corporation, claiming said lands, or any part thereof, shall be entitled to receive a certificate, or other conveyance of said granted lands, until such person or persons, company or corporation, shall execute and file in the office of the Register of the State Land Office a deed of release to the State of Iowa of the lands described in Section one of this act.

SEC. 3. Charles Pomeroy, of Boonsboro, and John R. Needham, of Oskaloosa, are hereby appointed commissioners to classify the lands granted to the State of Iowa by the act of Congress of July 12, 1862, and it shall be their duty,

First—To file an oath in the office of the Register in such form as shall be prescribed by that officer, to discharge fairly and impartially the duties imposed by this act.

Second—After the filing of said official oath, and as soon as practicable after said lands are certified to the State of Iowa, to arrange said lands with reference to their value, in three separate classes or grades; the lands in each class to be as nearly as practicable of equal value.

Third—To file in the office of the Register lists of the lands in each grade or class.

SEC. 4. As soon as said lists are filed in the office of the Register of the State Land Office, it shall be the duty of such Register to reserve and set apart of those lands lying in place upon the Des Moines River above township number ninety, seventy thousand acres, taking the same as nearly as practicable from the lands next north of said township.

Provided, That in the setting apart of said seventy thousand acres, ten sections of land upon which S. H. Taft has located a colony shall be excluded, and the Governor is hereby authorized to convey said ten sections of land to S. H. Taft for not less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and the money received for the same shall be deposited in the State Treasury for the use of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company, when they shall become entitled thereto under the provisions of this act, which land so reserved shall be held to secure the payment of the claims and discharge of existing liabilities against the Des Moines River Improvement in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. The commissioners hereinbefore named, shall set apart from the indemnity lands, so called, fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty acres, one-third from each class or grade to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary

for that purpose by the State in adjusting the titles of its grantees to lands sold prior to June 9th, 1854, as contemplated by act of Congress approved July 12, 1862.

SEC. 6. After the lands as granted have been so classified and graded, and the reservations provided for in sections four and five of this Act, have been set apart by the Register, the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company, shall select two hundred and forty sections of those remaining, less the ten sections to be conveyed to S. H. Taft, as provided in Section four of this Act, and shall file in the office of the Register a list showing the same, after which a number of sections of said lands equal in value to one-fourth of all the lands including the two hundred and forty sections to be selected by said company as herein provided, granted to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company, except the reservation provided for in Sections four and five of this Act, shall be selected by Charles Pomeroy, who shall cause a list of the same to be filed in the office of the Register of the State Land Office; all of said selections shall be made as nearly as practicable one-half in each case from the lands in place and one-half from the indemnity lands, so called, and in making all of said selections one-third shall be taken from each of the three grades in which such lands shall be classed.

SEC. 7. That upon the filing of certificate in the office of the Register of the State Land Office by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company, verified by the oath of the President and Secretary thereof, showing that such Company has forty miles of its road, from the town of Bentonsport up the valley of the Des Moines River, completed and in operation, it shall be the duty of the Register to certify to said company the two hundred and forty sections of land selected by said company as above provided, and upon the presentation of such certificate to the Governor, he shall, if satisfied that the above provision has been complied with, issue to said company a patent therefor.

SEC. 8. That the lands selected by Charles Pomeroy as above provided for, shall be set apart by the Register of the State Land Office, to be applied in the construction of said Railroad from the city of Des Moines to Fort Dodge, and said lands so reserved shall be divided into four equal parcels, one of which shall be certified and patented to said company upon the completion of each fourth in distance of that portion of said road.

SEC. 9. Upon the payment or satisfaction by said Railroad Company of the claims against the Des Moines River Improvement, which have been duly allowed and certified by the commissioners and audited by the Register of the State Land Office, according to an act of the Eighth General Assembly, approved March 3d, 1860, entitled an act in relation to the Des Moines River Improvement and abolishing the office of Commissioners thereof, including the amount paid by the State in accordance with Chapter Forty-four of the Acts of the Ninth General Assembly to Brown and Allender; also the amount paid W. C. Drake in accordance with Chapter Fifty-three, of the acts of the 8th General Assembly, also to the Estate of E. Mayne, balance for services as Commissioner, one hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty cents; to Ed. Johnston balance for similar services, ninety-one dollars and fifty cents; to J. E. Jewett, balance for similar services, ninety dollars; to Semple and Kinley, counsel fees, twenty dollars; also all interest accruing on all or any of said claims as now fixed by law; together with the

costs and expenses incurred in grading or classing the lands in said grant as required by the terms of this Act. The Register shall certify to said company the lands set apart and reserved by Section four of this Act, and the Governor shall, if he is satisfied that the foregoing provisions have been complied with, and provided said Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company shall have filed with the Secretary of State, a bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned that said R. R. Company will pay all just and legal claims against the State of Iowa on account of or growing out of the improvement of the Des Moines River, issue a patent therefor, except for so much as shall have been released to the United States in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and upon the payment or satisfaction of any portion of said claims by said company, it shall be entitled to a certificate and patent for a portion of said lands in the ratio of one thousand acres of land for every three thousand dollars of said claims so paid or satisfied.

SEC. 10. The bond provided for in section nine of this Act, shall not bind the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company to pay any claims except such as have grown out of contracts for the construction and completion of the works at Keosauqua, Plymouth and Croton, and which have been allowed by the Commissioners appointed under the act of March 8d, 1860, or their successors, or which shall be allowed, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, within sixty days from the taking effect of this Act. All claims not presented within the said sixty days shall be forever barred. Said Commissioners are authorized to hear and determine such claims as may be presented to them within the said sixty days, and to fix the time and place of their meeting, and to give thirty days' notice thereof in the Keosauqua Republican and Keokuk Gate City, as provided in said Act of March 8d, 1860.

Provided, That as to all claims not mentioned in this section, the bar imposed by the Act of March 8d, 1860, is to continue in full force.

SEC. 11. All assignments of said claims, or of any part thereof, shall be filed in the office of the Register of the State Land Office on or before the first day of July next, and no assignment not thus filed shall entitle the holder thereof to any claim in the trust fund provided to pay such claims, and the Register or Company shall be justified in paying any funds applicable to the payment of said claims, to any person who appears by the papers on file with or in the claim to be entitled thereto.

SEC. 12. In case the said Company shall not have paid all the claims mentioned in the ninth section of this Act, as follows: At least one-half in amount thereof within one year from the time the certificate of such lands shall be delivered to the State, and the remaining part within one year thereafter, then the Register of the State Land Office shall cause said reserved lands to be appraised so that the prices of the three classes shall average three dollars per acre. He shall thereupon offer the same for sale at public auction, in such parcels as will bring the greatest price, after giving two months' notice of such sale in the "Iowa State Register," the "Keosauqua Republican," and the "Ft. Dodge Republican." *Provided*, That in no case shall the lands be sold for less than the minimum price so fixed, unless hereafter directed by the General Assembly. At such sale the owners of any of the said claims may bid on such lands, and the Register shall receive their claims as aforesaid, receipted as money paid on such bids.

SEC. 13. The Register shall, from the moneys received from such sale, pay as follows: 1st—The expenses of such classification, appraisement, advertisement and sale. 2d—Sums due the State for moneys advanced or due other parties, as mentioned in section nine of this Act. 3d—The claims unpaid and not used in the purchase of said lands. And in case there shall not be in his hands moneys sufficient to pay all of said claims, the payments thereon shall be pro rata. And after the application of all the moneys so received, the claimants may enter upon and select any of said lands not disposed of, to the amount of their said unpaid claims, at the minimum price fixed thereon; and the Governor shall, in all cases of the above disposition of any of said lands, issue patents therefor. Should any of the said reserved lands remain undisposed of after the payment of such claims, they shall be treated as other lands subject to be certified to said Company.

SEC. 14. In case the said Railroad Company shall procure from all persons having valid claims against the Des Moines River Improvement, or the State, arising out of contracts for the completion of the locks and dams in said Improvement, or for leases, water-rents and other contracts from which future liabilities may arise by reason of said locks and dams not being completed, full releases from all such contracts, claims and demands, and shall file the same in the office of the Register aforesaid; then the said Company shall be released from any obligation to complete said locks and dams at Croton, Plymouth and Keosauqua, as provided by section two of said Act of March 22d, 1858; and the said Company is hereby released from any obligation to complete and keep in repair the lock and dam at Bentonsport; and in case the said Company shall expend any sums of money upon any of said works, or in procuring said releases, then, for every three thousand dollars so expended, the Register shall certify to said Company one thousand acres of the lands above reserved not required to pay the claims of section nine of this Act, and in the same rates for any less sums so expended.

SEC. 15. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor and the Register of the State Land Office, that in accordance with any contract with the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, and for a consideration paid by said Company, the completion of either of the locks and dams remaining uncompleted at Croton, Plymouth and Keosauqua, has been assumed by some proper party, and the State and said Company discharged from any further payments therefor, and that the State and said Company have been discharged from all liabilities arising out of any contracts for the completion of either of such locks and dams heretofore entered into or assumed by the State as trustee, or out of any and all contracts or leases of water-power heretofore executed or assumed by the State as such trustee, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Register of the State Land Office, first, if so requested by such Company, to execute to such party as the Company shall designate, a conveyance in the name of the State of Iowa, without warranty, of all the interests of the said State in such lock and dam, and in the land appurtenant thereto, and the water-power thereto belonging, and in any material prepared for the construction of such lock and dam; and if any of such material shall have been improperly taken possession of by any person, the State or its grantee may replevin the same. That said conveyance shall contain a covenant on the part of the grantee, that said dam shall at all reasonable times be kept in condition to pass boats without unnecessary hindrance or delay, and that for boats passed through the locks of

such dam, the toll charged shall not exceed the maximum rates prescribed by the contract by the State with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. Second, to certify to said Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, or to such person as it may designate, for every three thousand dollars so paid, one thousand acres of land from the seventy thousand acres reserved by this Act, and in the same ratio for sums less than three thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. When said Railroad Company shall, in the manner prescribed in Section seven of this Act, establish the fact that it has completed and is operating twenty miles of its road, in addition to that for which it shall have received lands of this grant prescribed in this Act: *Provided*, The said Company shall have then satisfied all the claims mentioned in Sections nine and ten of this Act, to be evidenced by receipts filed in the office of said Register, or by the receipt of the State Treasurer, for moneys paid to such Treasurer in default of the proper claimants receiving the same, the said Company shall be entitled to a certificate and patent for one hundred and twenty sections of said lands, to be selected, as nearly as practicable, one-half from the lands in place, and one-half from the indemnity lands, so called, and one-third from each of said grades or classes, until there shall remain of the lands within said grant, undisposed of, only the lands reserved by the preceding sections of this Act: *Provided*, That it is also made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor and the Register of the State Land Office, that said road has been constructed over the most practicable route up the valley of the Muchakianock Creek, and that a depot has been established on the line of said road at the point nearest the city of Oskaloosa, and on the east side of said creek, or that the Mahaska County Railroad Company has consented to a different route and a different point for the location of said depot.

SEC. 17. When the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company shall in like manner have established the fact that it has completed and is operating its road one-fourth of its distance between the city of Des Moines and Fort Dodge, it shall be entitled to a certificate and patent for one-fourth of the lands reserved by Section eight of this Act; and upon the completion of each additional one-fourth of said road between Des Moines and Fort Dodge, said Company shall be entitled to receive a certificate and patent for one-fourth of the lands so reserved: *Provided*, however, that the Railroad Company building westwardly from McGregor shall have the right of way for their road across the lands embraced in this Act, and the same is hereby granted to said Company: And, *Provided further*, That the State shall in no event whatever, be liable to said Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, or to any of its granters, or any other persons to whom lands may be sold or patented under the provisions of this Act, for any failure of title to any of the lands so sold or patented.

SEC. 18. The time in which the first seventy-five miles of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad from the town of Bentonsport up the valley of the Des Moines River, shall be completed, is hereby extended to the first day of May, 1865, after which the said Company is required to build and equip thirty-three miles of its road for each year for five years, and the remainder of the whole line within three years thereafter, or on the first day of May, 1874; and in case of a failure to so build and equip said road, the lands then remaining uncertified

to said Company shall belong to the State, to be disposed of as provided by the act of Congress of July 12th, 1862, and the laws of this State.

SEC. 19. The Commissioners hereinbefore named shall each receive as compensation for services rendered in the discharge of their duties imposed by this act the sum of three dollars per day, for the number of days engaged therein, and their necessary expenses; and the bills therefor shall be audited by the Register of the State Land Office, and paid by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company. If either of said Commissioners shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties imposed by this act, the Governor shall appoint some competent person to act in his place.

SEC. 20. The said Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company shall assent to and accept the provisions of this act by a written instrument under the seal of said corporation, with the signature of the proper officers, before any lands shall be patented to them by the Governor, as provided by this act, which said acceptance shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and be by the Secretary recorded in the book by him kept for the recording of articles of association. Said Company accepting the provisions of this act, shall at all times be subject to all the rules and regulations, and all the restrictions and conditions not inconsistent with this act, provided in an act passed March 3d, 1860, an act passed March 22d, 1858, and an act passed July 14th, 1856, by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. This act being deemed of immediate importance, shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and the Iowa Homestead, newspapers published in Des Moines.

Approved March 28th, 1864. (Acts 1864, p. 130.)

Nothing whatever has been accomplished under this Act. Several settlers sought to have the lands claimed by them released by the State as provided for in section 1, with a view to perfect their titles by obtaining the lands from the United States under the pre-emption and Homestead laws. But very few of them complied with the requirements of the Act so as to authorize the Governor to release the lands, and those whose proof was considered sufficient failed to file in this office the release required by Sec. 2, of said Act. In view of the fact that so many for whose benefit this act was passed had failed to bring themselves within its provisions, it was thought, that further legislation would probably be considered necessary by the next General Assembly, and on the suggestion of Hon. G. W. Bassett, who was acting in behalf of these settlers, it was concluded to do nothing further as to them, until the matter can be considered by the General Assembly.

These lands have not been certified under the Act of Congress of July 12, 1862, and consequently nothing has been done by way of grading and classifying them. The Des Moines Valley R. R.

Company has not accepted the provisions of the foregoing act of the General Assembly, as required by Sec. 20 thereof, nor has said company done any act, so far as this office is concerned indicating an intention to accept, or conform to the provisions of said Act.

I will close this part of my report by reverting to the conflicting claims to these lands, and stating as briefly and concisely as possible, the facts as they exist.

The tabular statements before referred to and which will be found in the appendix, will contain the following information:

Table No. 1 exhibits all the land in odd sections falling within the limits of the Des Moines River Grant above the Raccoon Fork so far as the survey had been completed at the time of making the certificate of Oct. 30, 1851, amounting to 107,195.78 acres, and also of these lands, such as were disposed of by the United States, subsequent to the 24th of August, 1848, (the date of the receipt at the Local Land Office, of the Secretary's decision of August 7th, 1848, limiting the Grant to the Raccoon Fork,) and previous to the 16th June, 1849, (the date of the receipt, at said office of notice of the Secretary's subsequent decision, construing the Grant to extend to the Northern boundry of the State,) amounting to 25,487.87 acres.

Table No. 2 exhibits in the 1st column, the lands certified to the State, and approved under the Des Moines River Grant on the 30th of Oct. 1851, amounting to 81,707.93 acres; in the second column the lands sold and deeded by the State to individuals; in the third the lands patented to the "*Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company*;" and in the fourth, such of these lands as have since been certified and approved to the State as Railroad land under the act of May 15, 1856.

Table No. 3 exhibits in the 1st column the 143,908.37 acres approved as Des Moines River lands on the 10th March 1852; in the 2d such of these as have been sold and deeded by the State to individuals; in the 3d, such as were patented to the "*D. M. N. & R. R. Co.*;" and in the 4th those since approved and certified as R. R. lands under the Act of May 15, 1856.

Table No. 4 exhibits in the 1st column the 33,142.43 acres approved as Des Moines River land on the 17th December, 1853; in the 2d, those sold and deeded by the State to individuals; in the 3d, those patented to the "*D. M. N. & R. R. Co.*;" and in the

4th, those since approved as Railroad land under the Act of 1856.

Table No. 5 exhibits in 1st column the 12,813.51 acres, approved as Des Moines River lands, on the 30th December, 1853, all of which had been selected and part of which had been sold by the State as School land; in the 2d column, of those lands such as were sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner of Webster County; in the 3d, those patented to the "*D. M. N. & R. R. Co.*," and in the 4th, the lands the contracts for which as School land, have been cancelled according to the Act of April 2, 1860, and the amount of money refunded by the State therefor.

Of the lands certified and approved to the State as Des Moines River lands on the 30th of October, 1851, (as shown in *Table No. 2*), all of which have been disposed of by the State, there have been since certified as Railroad land 69,293.12 acres, as follows, to-wit: For the benefit of the *M. & M. R. R.* 34,269.81 acres, of which the State had sold and deeded to individuals 19,074.48 acres, and patented to the *D. M. N. & R. R. Co.* 15,195.33 acres; and for the benefit of the Iowa Cen. Air line *R. R.* 35,023.31 acres, of which the State had deeded to individuals 16,804.44 acres, and patented to *D. M. N. & R. R. Co.* 18,218.87 acres.

Of the lands certified to the State as Des Moines River lands on the 10th of March, 1852, (exhibited in *Table No. 3*), there have been certified as Railroad land 120,245.15 acres, as follows, to-wit: 74,279.78 acres for the benefit of *I. C. A. L. R. R.*, of which 13,542.50 acres had been sold and deeded to individuals by the State, and 60,737.28 acres patented to the *D. M. N. & R. R. Co.* And for the benefit of the *D. & S. C. R. R.* 45,965.37 acres, of which 2,988.22 acres had been deeded to individuals, and 42,977.15 acres patented to the *D. M. N. & R. R. Co.* by the State.

And of the lands certified as Des Moines River lands on the 17th day of December, 1853, (exhibited in *Table No. 4*), there have been certified for the benefit of the *D. & S. C. R. R.* 11,221.82 acres, of which 446.84 acres had been sold and deeded to individuals, and 10,774.98 acres patented to the *D. M. N. & R. R. Co.* by the State; from which it appears that of the 271,572.24 acres above the Raccoon Fork actually certified and approved to the State under the Des Moines River grant, 200,760.09 acres have now been certified under the Railroad Grant—52,856.48 acres of which had been sold and deeded to individuals, and 147,903.61 acres pa-

tented to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Co., to-wit: For the benefit of M. & M. R. R. 34,269.81 acres—deeded to individuals 19,074.48 acres, and patented to D. M. N. & R. R. Co. 15,195.33. For the benefit of the I. C. A. L. 109,303.09 acres—deeded to individuals 30,346.94 acres, and patented to D. M. N. & R. R. Co. 78,956.15 acres. And for the benefit of the D. & S. C. R. R., 57,187.19 acres—deeded to individuals 3,435.06, and patented to D. M. N. & R. R. Co. 53,752.13 acres.

The lands certified under the Des Moines River grant on the 30th of December, 1853, do not, from the Railroad lists in this office, appear to be certified under the railroad grant. The whole amount of lands included in the list of that date (12,813.51 acres) have been patented to the Navigation and Railroad Company, notwithstanding the fact that 3,194.28 acres of them had previously been sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner of Webster County, as school lands, under the direction of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. (See Table No. 5.)

That it is advisable for the State, by appropriate legislation, to settle these conflicting claims, and to protect the integrity of the titles derived from her and particularly those held by actual settlers, it appears to me no one can doubt. I do not wish to be importunate, nor to be considered as attempting to impose my opinion on the Legislature, whose duty it is to guard the interests of every resident of the State, and most especially to protect the right of the weak and poor citizen against the crushing influence of powerful and moneyed corporations and monopolies of every kind, but it cannot be regarded as improper for me again to call your attention to this matter, and request you to recommend some adequate mode of relief.

Many good, industrious, and faithful citizens purchased of these lands of the State in the utmost good faith, paid their money, and received her patents therefor with full confidence in her integrity and her title. They had been improving them for years before the railroad grant was passed; and if the Railroad Companies are permitted to hold the lands, the patents issued by the State are void, and the grantees must buy again of the Railroad Companies, or give up their lands and look to the State for indemnity. Aside from the damage and even ruin that would result to the claimants

in many cases from such a course, it would occasion much controversy and numerous applications to the State for relief.

For the reasons given in my last report, as well as others that might be assigned, I would renew my recommendations then made, to-wit: "To require the several Railroad Companies to release to the State their right to all these lands which were disposed of by the State as Des Moines River lands, and in lieu of so much thereof as have been certified as railroad lands within their respective limits, to take an equal amount of the land granted as indemnity by the act of Congress of July 12, 1862, 300,000. acres of which have been selected as before stated," and the act of June 2, 1864. By this means all the titles to these lands from the State would become good, and the State safe from any further trouble or liability therefrom; and the Railroad Companies would each receive the same amount of land as if permitted to hold the lands as certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the only difference being in the value of the land.

Two years more have confirmed me in the opinion then expressed that this is the best and most satisfactory (if not the only) way to settle this matter.

As the Railroad Companies will probably oppose such an adjustment on account of the difference between the value of the lands they would then get and those they now claim, the question will at once arise as to the right or power of the State to do this. It is admitted by all legal minds not in the railroad interests, that the companies having failed to comply with the conditions of their grants, the State has the *right* to resume and take from them these lands and any others within their limits, the title to which has not vested absolutely in them, and grant them to other companies, or sell them and appropriate the proceeds towards the completion of the roads; or she might withhold them until they would, by the terms of the original grant, revert to the United States. So far as the *abstract legal right* is concerned it is not an open question. Now, if the State were to resume these lands and withhold them, or if she simply resumes, what would be the effect under the resolution of Congress of March 3, 1861, but to perfect the title to the purchasers of the State? The law giving to the State the power to resume, and thus take them all away from the Railroad Compa-

nies, there can be no doubt of her *legal right* to impose this condition upon them as a consideration for future indulgence.

Again: by virtue of Section 8 of the act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, "*upon failure of either company to complete either section as aforesaid, to be annually built, the portion of land remaining uncertified shall become subject to the control and disposition of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, to aid in the completion of said road.*"

Some of these companies have failed to comply with the requirements of this act, to-wit: "*to build not less than twenty miles of road within one year from the first of July, 1864, and in each year thereafter an additional section of twenty miles,*" (Sec. 8.) If either company failed to build and complete the twenty miles, between the first of July, 1864, and the first of July, 1865, then by virtue of the provision above quoted, the lands along that line "*become subject to the control and disposition of the Legislature,*" &c. Then so far as the companies which have so failed are concerned, there would seem to be no doubt under this act, which is the last Congress has passed on the subject, of the *power* of the Legislature to impose this condition. Sec. 7 grants or recognizes the power in the Legislature to modify the *conditions and limitations of the grant*; while the last proviso in the 4th section expressly provides for the actual settlers on these lands under color of title from the State or the United States, and forbids that their lands shall be conveyed to the companies under the railroad grant, and grants other lands in lieu of them to such companies. (See Acts 1st Session 38th Congress, 101, copied in subsequent part of this report, under title of "Railroad Grants.")

It may be objected that this would be a diversion of the lands from the object for which Congress designed them—that the "*control and disposition of these lands is given to the Legislature of the State of Iowa to aid in the completion of said road*; and that they cannot be diverted from that object." The premise may be correct, but the conclusion is erroneous. Where a grant of lands is made to a State for a particular purpose, or to enable such State to do a particular thing, to the exclusion of all others, "*the trust created is a personal trust reposed in the public faith of the State, and not a property trust fastened upon the land itself by the terms of the grant, and following it into whosoever hands it may pass.*"

This is settled by the Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of "*Dunklin County vs. The District County Court*," &c., 23 Mo. 449, (2 Jones,) and by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Cooper v. Roberts*, 18 How. 173.

Then, if these lands are granted to the State to aid in the construction of these roads, and their use even forbidden, for any other purpose, the State is under a *moral obligation* to carry out that design by thus appropriating the lands, but that obligation could not affect any title she might make. She has the *legal right* to use them for any other purpose, and her conveyance would be good; that is, if the power to convey rests in her at all, as I think it does under Section eight of the Act of June 2, 1864, provided the Companies are in default.

I am dealing, it will be remembered, only with the *legal right* or *power* of the Legislature over these lands. And whether we consider only the conditions and provisions of the several grants from the General Government to the State, and from the State to the Railroad companies, or view the subject on general principles, in the light of legal decisions the conclusion is the same.

As to the propriety of disregarding the trust reposed in the good faith of the State, it may be said that the purchasers of these lands from the State have also reposed confidence in her *good faith*, and that they have claims on her equal, if not far superior under the circumstances, to the claimants under the Railroad Grant.

But the course recommended could not fairly be considered a diversion. It is the same in principle, as selling the lands and appropriating the proceeds to the building of the roads—a power which all will admit the General Assembly does possess whenever the lands are under their control and subject to their disposition.

As to the *expediency* of the measure, the General Assembly will be the competent and appropriate judges. It seems to me, however, that in this, as in all other matters, as well of State legislation as of private transactions, it is *expedient to do right*.

7TH—DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

Under the Act of Congress of September 4, 1841, known as the 500,000 *Acre Grant*, the selecting agent of the State selected and reported 28,378.46 acres in Webster county; which county then embraced the territory now embraced in Webster and Hamilton.

These selections were approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 20th of February, 1851. On the 6th of June, 1858, the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction, by virtue of the authority vested in him by law, and relying on said selection and approval, ordered said lands into market, and authorized John Tolman, the School Fund Commissioner of said county, to sell the same as school lands, as provided by the laws then in force for the disposition of the lands of the 500,000 Acre Grant.

Afterwards, when the Executive officers of the General Government changed their construction of the Act of 1846, (the Des Moines River Grant,) and held that that Grant extended above the mouth of the Raccoon, they concluded that these lands, so far as they were in odd sections and within five miles of the Des Moines River, were appropriated by that Act. Of the lands thus in odd sections and falling within those limits, selected and approved as aforesaid, there were 12,813.51 acres. These were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, on the 30th of December, 1853, as a part of the Des Moines River Grant, under the Act of 8th of August, 1846. On the 6th of January, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a certified copy of the list of these lands, with the said Secretary's approval thereon, with the letter of that date hereinbefore given. These lands are referred to in the preceding division, and are particularly described in *Table No. 5*, in the Appendix, and are known as the "*River School Lands*."

Previous to the reception of notice of this action of the Department, the said John Tolman had sold 3,194.28 acres of these as School Lands, as will appear by reference to said *Table No. 5*.

The patents issued by the State to the "Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Co.," on the 3d of May 1858, referred to in the preceding part of this report include all these lands, as will also appear from said table.

For the relief of the purchasers of these lands from Tolman, the General Assembly by an Act, entitled "*An Act making provisions for the settlement of all liabilities of the State, growing out of the sale of certain lands of the Des Moines River Improvement Grant as School Lands*," approved April 2, 1860, provide that upon application therefor, and the proper showing, any purchaser of

such land shall be entitled to draw from the State Treasury, upon the warrant of the Auditor, the amount of money paid, principal and interest, on the contract for the purchase of said land with said School Fund Commissioner, with interest thereon from the time it was paid, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Under this Act five applications for relief were made prior to the last session of the General Assembly. The proof presented being full and satisfactory, the applications were allowed as provided in the Act, and each applicant received his warrant from the Auditor for principal and interest, as provided, to-wit: George C. Goss, \$100.56; Thomas G. Pierce, \$321.90; Rosco Royster, \$107.18; E. H. West, \$116.96; and Wesley McKinney, \$302.93. The contracts cancelled covered 630.01 acres, leaving of the lands sold by Tolman, 2,564.27 acres, the contracts for which are uncanceled and unsatisfied, and the purchasers of which are still looking to the State for relief. No applications under this act have been made since the last session of the Legislature.

The General Assembly, by an act entitled "*An Act to require the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company to release certain Swamp, School, and River Lands on the line of said road, and providing for the compensation therefor by an extension of the time of building said road,*" approved April 7, 1862, forbid the issuing to said Railroad Company, by the Governor, any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until they execute and file in this office a release, 1st, to certain *Swamp Lands*; 2d, to these *Des Moines River Lands* sold by Tolman, and 3d, to certain other River Lands, &c. (See Acts of 1863, p. 177.) The act provides that said "Company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties, heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner," &c., * * "to the Register of the State Land Office, in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases where he is called upon by the parties interested to do so before the first day of January, A. D. 1864."

On the 27th of *February*, 1864, (during the last session of the Legislature,) said Company filed in this office their release of these Tolman lands, protesting at the same time that they had no claim whatever on them, and never had pretended or sought to claim them. From the approved lists of railroad lands in this office it

does not appear that any of these lands have ever been certified or approved for the benefit of that road, and they do not lie within the limits of the others. The other releases required by said act have never been filed in this office.

The purchasers of these lands regarded the passage of this act as equivalent to a declaration by the Legislature that the claim of said Railroad Company was the only obstacle in the way to prevent the carrying out, on the part of the State, of their contracts with Tolman, and since the last session have been forwarding to this office their certificates of final payment and demanding patents. Being doubtful of the power to issue patents in these cases, in view of the failure of the Railroad Company to comply with the act in the time and as required, and the patents previously issued to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, and unwilling to act on my own judgment in a matter of so much interest and surrounded by so many doubts and difficulties, I did on the 27th of May, 1864, submit the matter to the Hon. C. C. Nourse, Attorney General, for his opinion.

On the 3d of August following he delivered an elaborate and well-considered written opinion, deciding that patents may legally be issued in all these cases where contracts were made prior to the 23d of December, 1853, and remain uncanceled under the act of 1860, and advising the refusal of patents in all cases where the contracts were made subsequent to that date. This opinion will be found in full in the Appendix, No. 6.

I immediately notified the parties interested, through their agents, of the tenor of this opinion, and that I would proceed as soon as practicable to carry the same into execution. But before doing so, to-wit: on the 27th of August, 1864, a suit in chancery was commenced in the District Court of Polk County, by the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, to enjoin the issuing of said patents; and on the 30th of said month a writ of injunction, issued in said case in pursuance of an order of allowance by the Hon. C. C. Cole, Judge of the Supreme Court, was served upon me, restraining further proceedings in the premises. I at once notified these purchasers of this proceeding on the part of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company that they might employ counsel and make the necessary defense, which they proceeded to do.

The case is undisposed of, but will probably be tried and deter-

mined at the next January term of said Court. In the meantime this office can do nothing in the matter.

The applications for patents in these cases enjoined, now in this office, are but five, covering 602.33 acres, but the writ of injunction specifically describes 1,984.52 acres, covering all these lands sold by Tolman prior to Dec. 23, 1853, except one forty acre tract, (omitted probably by oversight,) the contracts for which remain uncanceled.

8TH—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

The magnitude and importance of this Grant and the difficulty attending its settlement will justify as extensive and accurate a Report as the resources of this office can furnish.

Congress has passed the following Acts relative to this Grant:

1. "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the Swamp Lands within their limits."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the Swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to said State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this Act, to make out an accurate list and plats of said lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, and at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof; *provided, however,* that the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in making out a list and plats of the lands aforesaid, all legal sub-divisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said lists and plats; but when the greater part of a sub-division

is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which swamp and overflowed lands known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated.

Approved September 28, 1850.

3. "An Act for the relief of purchasers and locators of Swamp and overflowed lands."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause patents to be issued as soon as practicable, to the purchaser or purchasers, locator or locators, who have made entries of the public lands, claimed as swamp lands, either with cash, or with land warrants, or with scrip, prior to the issue of patents to the State or States, as provided for by the second section of the Act approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the Swamp Lands within their limits," any decision of the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer of the government of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; *provided*, that in all cases where any State, through its constituted authorities may have sold or disposed of any tract or tracts of said land to any individual or individuals prior to the entry, sale or location of the same, under the pre-emption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tract or tracts of land, until such State, through its constituted authorities, shall release its claim thereto, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. *And provided further*, that if such State shall not within ninety days from the passage of this act, through its constituted authorities, return to the General Land Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sale and the names of the purchasers, the patents shall be issued immediately thereafter, as directed in the foregoing section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon due proof by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased were Swamp Lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase money shall be paid over to said State or States,

and when the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre or less, and patents shall issue therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid; *provided, however*, that the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved March 2, 1855.

3. "An Act to confirm to the several States the swamp and overflowed Lands selected under the act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selection of swamp and overflowed lands granted to the several States by the act of Congress, approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," and the Act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," heretofore made and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so far as the same shall remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and shall be approved and patented to the said several States in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this law; *Provided, however*, That nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which shall be and is hereby continued in force, and extended to all entries and locations of lands claimed as swamp lands made since its passage." Approved March 3, 1857.

4. "An Act to extend the provisions of 'An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits,' to Minnesota and Oregon, and for other purposes."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pro-

visions of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the Swamp Lands within their limits, approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, be and the same are hereby extended to the States of Minnesota and Oregon: *Provided*, That the Grant hereby made shall not include any lands which the Government of the United States may have reserved, sold or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore enacted,) prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authority of the said act."

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the selections to be made from the lands already surveyed in each of the States, including Minnesota and Oregon, under the authority of the Act aforesaid, and of the Act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp land therein, approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall be made within two years from the adjournment of the Legislature of each State at its next session after this Act. And as to all lands hereafter to be surveyed, within two years from such adjournment at the next session, after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governor of the State, that the surveys have been completed and confirmed."

Approved March 2, 1860.—(*U. S. Stat. at Large*, 1859-60, p. 3.)

This act requires the State to complete its selections of swamp land within two years from the adjournment of the next session of the General Assembly after the passage of the act.

The next regular session of our Legislature adjourned April 8, 1862; hence the time for making selections of lands surveyed prior to the 2d of March 1860, expired under this Act April 8, 1864. But all the land in the State was not, (as I supposed in my last report) at that time surveyed. Townships No. 99 and 100, in Range No. 36, W., in Dickinson County; Township No. 98, R. 40, W., in Osceola County, and an Island in Clear Lake, in Township No. 96, R. 22, W., in Cerro Gordo County, have been surveyed since; to-wit: in 1861; and notice of the completion of these surveys was not given to the Governor of this State until the 15th of this present month, (Nov. 1865). The counties interested will therefore have two years from the adjournment of the next session of the General Assembly in which to make selection of Swamp and overflowed lands in the Townships and Island above designated.

The following is a brief synopsis of State legislation on this subject up to the present time:

1. "An Act in relation to the Swamp Lands within this State." Passed February, 1851.

This Act authorizes the Commissioner of the State Land Office to take such steps as he may think necessary to secure to the State the lands granted by Act of Sept. 28, 1850, and to dispose of the same; the proceeds of such sales after defraying expenses of selecting, reclaiming, &c., to be paid into the State Treasury. And requires the Governor to discharge the duties enjoined therein on the Commissioner until such time as the Commissioner of the Land Office should be elected and qualified; and to discharge such other duties as he may think the interest of the State requires.

It also gives the County Surveyors authority to contract (subject to the approval of the Governor) for the making of levees and drains to reclaim the land. (3d Session, Chap. 69.)

2. "An Act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within this State, and to pay the expenses of selecting and surveying the same." Passed January 18, 1853.

This Act grants these lands to the counties in which they lie; provides for their selection by Agents, to be appointed by the County Courts in the several counties; provides for the protection, sale and reclamation of said lands, and places them under the control and management of the County Court. (Acts 1853, p. 29.)

3. "An Act, supplemental to an Act, entitled: 'An Act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within this State, and to pay the expenses of selecting and surveying the same,' approved January 13, 1853." Approved January 24, 1853.

This Act requires the selecting agent to make his report to the Secretary of State, and makes it the duty of the Secretary to forward the same to the Surveyor General. (Acts 1853, p. 116.)

4. "An Act providing for the collection of money due to the State of Iowa from the Government of the United States, arising from the disposition of the Swamp Lands, and for selecting the Swamp Lands, and securing the title to the same." Passed January 25, 1855.

This Act authorizes the Governor to draw from the United States any money accruing to this State on account of the disposition of any of the Swamp Lands, and makes it his duty to pay the same into the State Treasury. It provides that the Governor, Auditor

and Secretary of State shall constitute a Board to ascertain how much of such money is due to each county, &c. And authorizes the Governor to adopt such measures as he thinks best to secure to the State the Swamp Lands, &c. (Acts 1855, Chap. 138, p. 261.)

5. "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to dispose of the Swamp and overflowed land within this State.' Approved January 18, 1853." Approved Jan. 25, 1855.

This Act forbids any of the Counties unorganized at the date of its passage from disposing of its Swamp Lands till the title thereto is perfected; requires the Counties to refund to the State expenses incurred in selecting the land with ten per cent. interest. And provides that in the then organized Counties where the Swamp Lands are irreclaimable, the proceeds thereof may be appropriated to the erection of public buildings after a submission to a vote of the people. It requires the Drainage Commissioner in such cases to pay over the proceeds of such land to the County Treasurer, and provides that Swamp Land shall not be sold at less than \$1.25 per acre. (Acts 1855, p. 173.)

6. "A Bill to prevent trespass or waste on swamp or other lands in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes." Approved January 25, 1855.

This Act provides for preventing trespass and waste on swamp lands, and also provides for the granting of pre-emption rights. (Acts 1855, p. 228.)

7. "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands within the State and pay the expenses of selecting and surveying the same, approved Feb. 2, (Jan. 18,) 1853." Approved July 15, 1856.

This act requires all moneys arising from swamp land to be paid into the county treasury, and to be paid out only on orders from the County Judge and Swamp Land Commissioner. It provides also for loaning the Swamp Land Fund. (*Acts Extra Sess.* 1856, p. 83.)

8. "An Act in relation to the Swamp Lands of this State." Approved January 24, 1857.

This Act simply repeals all laws granting pre-emption rights on swamp lands. (Acts 1857, p. 127.)

9. "An Act making an appropriation for swamp land purposes." Approved January 27, 1858.

This Act authorizes the Governor to appoint an agent to go to Washington and effect a settlement of the swamp land business

with the United States. Also two or more agents to complete the selections in unorganized counties.

It makes an appropriation for the expenses, and provides for refunding the same to the State with interest. (Acts 1858, p. 3.)

10. "An Act for the relief of swamp land pre-emptors." Approved March 22, 1858.

This act only extends the time for persons to prove up and perfect their pre-emptions who had valid claims on the 5th of September, 1857. (The act repealing pre-emption rights took effect July 1, 1857.) (Acts 1858, p. 198.)

11. "An Act to authorize the counties to use the swamp lands to aid in the construction of railroads and seminary buildings." Approved March 22, 1858.

This act authorizes the counties to devote the proceeds of the swamp lands to the erection of buildings for educational purposes, building of roads and bridges, and railroads, after the question has been voted on and carried by the citizens at an election. It provides also that counties may sell or dispose of their swamp lands to any person for any of the objects above enumerated. Such purchaser taking the same upon the conditions of the grant of September 28, 1850, and releasing the State and County from all liability thereunder. (Acts 1858, p. 256.)

12. This act is amended by Chapter 77, Acts of 1862, authorizing the counties, in addition to the objects specified, to devote the proceeds of the swamp lands to the permanent school fund. (Acts 1862, p. 78.)

13. "An Act to authorize the Governor and Board of County Supervisors to appoint agents in regard to Swamp Lands belonging to the State of Iowa, and defining their duties." Approved April 8, 1862.

This act provides :

SEC. 1. That the Governor may appoint agents to settle the swamp land matters with the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 2. That when scrip is issued to the State under act of Congress of March 2, 1855, it shall be deposited in the State Land Office, &c., and when money is refunded under said act it shall be deposited in the State Treasury, subject to the order of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 3. That when the scrip is received, the Register shall notify the Governor, who shall appoint an agent to locate it.

SEC. 4. That the agent shall locate the scrip and report to the State Land Office.

SEC. 5. That the Register shall file and record the report and send a certified copy of it to the General Land Office, and demand and receive a patent for the land, and shall notify the Governor when the patent is received, and that the Governor shall patent to the county.

SEC. 6. That the agents shall give bonds.

SEC. 7. That the agents shall act under instructions of the Governor and Register, but shall not receive any of the money from the government.

SEC. 8. That upon information that any of the money due the State can be obtained, the Register shall notify the Treasurer of the fact, and also to what county it belongs.

SEC. 9. That the Treasurer shall notify the county when any money due it is received, and the county shall appoint an agent and send with an order for the money, &c.

SEC. 10. That the agent shall give bond in double the amount of money to be drawn.

SEC. 11. That these agents shall receive \$3.00 per day, to be paid by the counties.

SEC. 12. That the agents appointed by the Governor shall receive \$4.00 per day, to be paid by the counties in proportion to the amount of money and lands received.

SEC. 13. That *special agents* may be appointed for the different counties desiring it, to make settlement with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon the recommendation or nomination of the Boards of Supervisors. That such agents may receive the proceeds of such settlement for their respective counties. The costs, expenses and compensation to be paid by the counties. (*Acts 1862, p. 186.*)

14. "An Act for the sale of the Swamp Lands in the several Counties in this State," approved March 23, 1864.

This Act provides that the several Boards of Supervisors *may* appoint three citizens to examine and appraise the swamp and overflowed lands within their respective counties, and report the same to said Boards. And that after such report, such Boards may sell the same, either at private or public sale for not less than the appraised value thereof, providing however, that

Swamp Land "*not lying in, along, or contiguous to navigable streams, and not subject to periodical overflows during the summer months,*" shall not be appraised or sold for less than \$1.00 per acre. (Acts 1864, p. 74.)

Under the Act of April 8, 1862, there have been appointed a number of special Agents at the solicitation of counties, and several general and District Agents to make settlement of these swamp land matters with the General Government.

Since, soon after the last session of the General Assembly however, there has been but one General Agent, Wm. Baker, Esq., of Louisa County, who has been all the time at Washington urging the claims of the State to settlement as rapidly as the tardy machinery of the Land Department can be induced to move.

The following table exhibits the number of acres of lands selected—the number of acres certified as enuring to the State—the number certified as having been entered with land warrants, and also with cash prior to selection—number patented to the State and by the State to the counties,—number of acres for which Indemnity Scrip has been issued—number of acres patented to the State as Indemnity and by the State to the Counties, and the amount of cash Indemnity which has been allowed and for which warrants have been drawn on the Treasury.

REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

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COUNTIES.	No. of Acres selected.	No. acres certified as entering to the State.	No. acres certified as entered with Land War-rants prior to selection.	No. acres certified as entered with cash prior to selection.	No. acres patented to the Counties.	No. Acres Indemnity—scrip issued by the State to the Counties, therefor.	No. Acres Indemnity—patented to the Counties, therefor.	Amount cash Indemnity allowed and war-rants issued.
Adair.....	8,720.00	480.00	1,760.00	4,634.83	360.00	2,595.13	8,690.25	\$ 8,690.25
Adams.....	640.00	3,680.00	80.00	937.78	3,680.51	748.70	747.18	4,303.45
Alamakee.....	25,740.00	13,449.34	6,723.11	4,917.24	12,484.60	6,331.48	6,329.01	6,259.30
Appanoose.....	.....	9,259.55	3,903.08	2,397.06	8,744.18	3,880.00	.....	2,475.44
Audubon.....	11,234.74	2,056.92	.....	.....	2,056.92	3,572.84	3,572.24	3,623.49
Benton.....	16,029.66	239.10	1,670.04	2,478.80	239.10	.....	.....	.....
Black Hawk.....	.....	1,659.05	2,200.34	2,744.65	1,539.05	4,858.01	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	11,212.63	1,116.08	2,578.47	18,166.69	1,049.69	.....	1,869.33
Bremer.....	33.87	11,132.72	2,968.03	6,523.58	11,087.72	3,243.00	.....	8,450.01
Buchanan.....	.....	560.00	960.00	1,182.22	560.00	1,839.80	1,839.08	.....
Butler.....	14,393.29	1,316.07	5,808.49	6,782.14	1,276.07	11,066.15	.....	15,125.66
Buena Vista.....	62,682.72	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	46,849.48	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	36,460.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	29,567.24	1,687.08	.....	.....	1,607.78	560.00	560.00	.....
Cedar.....	.....	598.50	920.00	137.88	518.50	6,466.56	6,466.51	7,098.93
Cerro Gordo.....	74,664.55	160.00	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee.....	26,359.59	1,616.56	.....	.....	1,283.91	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw.....	44,280.00	718.80	19,916.16	26,144.25	440.00	19,769.95	18,740.86	.....
Clarke.....	4,970.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	67,787.36	17,430.38	.....	.....	18,230.97	.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	.....	1,910.29	195.33	299.26	1,827.29	208.33	.....	245.18
Clinton.....	.....	8,231.39	560.00	219.34	7,655.23	600.00	.....	111.36
Crawford.....	25,337.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	.....	5,285.98	200.00	1,200.00	5,405.98	200.00	.....	1,300.00

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres selected.	No. acres certified as entering to the State.	No. acres certified as entering with Land War-rants prior to selection.	No. acres certified as entered with cash prior to selection.	No. acres patented to the Counties.	No. Acres Indemnity—Scrip issued.	No. Acres Indemnity—patented to the Counties, and by the State.	Amount cash indemnity allowed and warrants issued therefor.
Davis.....	11,776.13	8,484.73	2,879.30	4,505.72	9,151.73	2,689.40	.....	\$ 4,937.18
Decatur.....	19,240.00	199.33	2,246.86	4,921.00	119.33	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	19,720.00	12,130.44	2,920.00	561.35	7,351.23	2,920.00	.....	501.60
Des Moines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dickinson.....	50,064.08	31.70	2,795.89	3,000.17	31.70	840.00	.....	.....
Dubuque.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emmett.....	97,507.62	95.20	4,651.18	5,210.18	95.20	4,872.22	.....	.....
Fayette.....	.....	40.00	4,791.43	5,252.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floyd.....	10,199.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	22,489.94	86,849.59	.....	.....	86,503.14	1,904.00	1,903.86	6,232.01
Fremont.....	102,755.51	400.00	4,594.37	3,160.40	360.00	4,634.30	4,440.00	2,841.18
Guthrie.....	11,760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grundy.....	23,476.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	10,389.82	8,432.20	7,636.89	3,695.17	5,189.30	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	240.00	.....	.....	260.00	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin.....	12,979.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	126,407.93	120,134.71	.....	.....	117,812.03	600.00	600.00	2,765.72
Henry.....	.....	.....	1,316.56	725.68	.....	1,000.00	.....	607.09
Howard.....	22,796.68	6,545.16	8,457.51	4,534.21	6,754.21	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	.....	5,306.72	760.00	273.48	5,326.92	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	3,801.67	440.00	1,514.77	2,446.23	3,434.42	.....	7,386.18
Ida.....	.....	158.76	.....	.....	278.76	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	.....	3,277.42	1,912.50	1,100.95	3,267.97	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	.....	4,438.75	2,479.61	4,712.77	8,191.98	2,239.61	.....	4,204.39

Jefferson.....	683.26	76.10	683.46	15,412.99	15,115.10	9,818.09
Johnson.....	1,888.52	1,952.60	1,148.52	6,222.07	6,221.07	8,168.74
Jones.....	1,495.93	4,292.67	742.25	4,895.24	4,891.60	.....
Keokuk.....	8,333.09	3,860.84	8,186.36	.....	.....	.....
Kossuth.....	86,769.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee.....	399.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linn.....	1,073.66	1,120.99	1,073.66	.....	.....	.....
Louisa.....	20,925.08	7,079.92	20,267.23	12,316.32	11,835.30	2,312.75
Lucas.....	120.00	2,034.10	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahaska.....	5,898.10	273.84	5,858.10	2,233.62	2,240.60	195.10
Marion.....	1,091.00	220.08	1,051.00	120.00	.....	287.60
Marshall.....	676.39	4,052.47	2,663.84	5,827.30	5,722.28	.....
Mills.....	19,998.25	.....	22,261.25	4,180.27	.....	12,546.62
Mitchell.....	54,110.23	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monona.....	104,576.24	.....	40,210.58	10,813.67	10,234.16	8,078.04
Monroe.....	3,855.10	560.00	355.10	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	19,320.00	.....	1,232.93	4,740.00	4,618.37	9,630.50
Muscatine.....	3,144.47	307.20	2,980.67	.....	.....	.....
O'Brien.....	23,192.76	.....	520.00	.....	.....	.....
Osceola.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Page.....	20,910.46	.....	9,891.43	600.00	600.00	4,292.39
Palo Alto.....	6,682.22	.....	11,208.03	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	18,851.06	.....	2,110.29	.....	.....	.....
Pocahontas.....	75,140.77	.....	6,679.69	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	10,220.34	.....	13,352.43	3,975.92	.....	7,249.17
Pottawattamie.....	56,640.19	.....	22,367.43	4,352.45	.....	10,250.85
Poweshiek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTIES.	No. Acres selected.	No. acres certified as conforming to the State, in mine, prior to selection.	No. acres certified as entered with Land War- in mine, prior to selection.	No. acres certified as entered with cash prior to selection.	No. acres patented to the State and by the State warrants issued to the Counties, therefor.	No. Acres Indemnity—Script issued to State allowed and by the State warrants issued to the Counties, therefor.	Amount cash Indemnity and
Ringgold.....	25,072.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott .....	.....	2,462.35	120.00	3.23	2,446.13	.....	.....
Sioux	10,380.34	5,064.43	.....	.....	5,012.10	.....	.....
Shelby	23,898.76	2,610.35	.....	.....	2,530.35	.....	.....
Story .....	.....	3,845.97	1,537.78	1,296.61	7,517.48	1,288.50	1,270.76
Sac.....	33,752.14	3,811.55	.....	.....	3,861.55	.....	.....
Tama.....	.....	80.00	3,357.18	3,754.50	40.00	1,029.99	1,150.00
Taylor.....	12,940.00	1,934.08	1,039.96	3,262.86	1,794.08	.....	.....
Union	16,314.34	.....	280.00	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren .....	.....	360.00	.....	.....	360.00	.....	.....
Wapello .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	30,834.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	2,427.94	3,040.42	1,427.40	2,995.44	5,320.00	2,620.66
Wayne .....	.....	40.00	1,188.59	4,456.11	40.00	.....	.....
Webster*	10,560.00	16,535.16	4,689.00	3,656.45	15,702.06	.....	.....
Winnebago	47,434.90	4,420.32	.....	.....	4,222.02	.....	.....
Winneshiek	10,266.00	720.00	4,500.87	.....	6,035.59	.....	.....
Woodbury	40,024.38	7,821.68	18,376.65	.....	6,268.12	.....	.....
Worth.....	35,485.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright	17,862.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1897,198.66	583,419.06	164,831.99	158,075.85	588,171.32	174,393.98	115,306.37
							166,899.02

*Includes Hamilton and a part of Humboldt.

The selections of some of the counties were sent directly to the Surveyor-General, and except in one or two instances the lists of such selections have not been obtained at this office; hence we are unable to give *all* the selections made.

The indemnity (both cash and scrip) for Lucas county was delivered by the United States to the *special agent* for that county, and no account of it has been received at this office.

The scrip for the counties of Appanoose, Clayton, Clinton, Dallas, Des Moines, Fayette, Henry, Iowa, Jasper and Marion has not been located, but remains in this office awaiting the appointment of agents to locate. An agent is required to be appointed and duly commissioned for the location of each and every scrip, and after selecting the land his commission must be sent with his list of selections and the scrip to the General Land Office.

This scrip should all have been located ere this. The General Government for the purpose, among other things, of enabling the State to make these locations, some time since closed the offices against the entry of public lands, permitting only the selection of Railroad lands, the location of scrip and taking of homesteads.

The agents are appointed on the recommendation of the Boards of Supervisors, or other county officers, and after giving bond as the law requires. These ten counties have failed to recommend the appointment of agents. It should be done soon, as vacant land is becoming very scarce in this State, and the scrip can be located nowhere else.

The Scrip for other counties so far as issued has all been located, although in a few instances the Agents failed to report to this office as the law requires. These indemnity lands have, however, been patented only so far as shown in the foregoing table, and all those have been patented to the respective counties. The patents, however, are not all delivered, but will probably be before the meeting of the Legislature.

Notwithstanding the lapse of fifteen years since the passage of the Act, this grant is not only far from being settled, but the prospect for a speedy adjustment is not as flattering as could be desired.

The legislation of the State has been extensive, and in some instances unnecessary; but the difficulty encountered in the administration and adjustment of the grant is not attributable to that fact; but to the course pursued by the Land Department at Wash-

ington,—a course that seems all the while to be marked with the most determined and persistent hostility to the interest of the State.

The Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to make out lists of the Swamp Lands, and transmit them to the Governors of the States; but he permitted the States desiring to do so, to ascertain by examination in the field, which were the swampy and overflowed lands.

The State made her selections by Agents appointed for that purpose who proceeded to survey, list and report the lands according to the forms and instructions furnished by the Department; but before the selections were all made, and while the lists for a number of counties were awaiting the action of the Department, to-wit: on the 23d of June, 1860, the Commissioner of the General Land Office changed the ruling and acquired a different form to be observed for the affidavit or certificate of the selecting officer; one difficult if not impossible to comply with. (Appendix No. 7 and 8.)

The selections for O'Brien and some other counties, sworn to in the form and manner prescribed and formerly received and recognized as sufficient, were rejected. The rejected reports were returned by the State to the Surveyor General to await the result of an effort to procure a modification of the form. No modification has yet been effected and these selections still stand rejected.

By reference to a few other decisions and acts of the Department (which it seems proper to notice, both in vindicating the State and giving a correct history of this matter) it will become apparent that the State of Iowa is to lose a large amount of land and particularly a large claim for indemnity to which she is entitled under the Swamp Land grant, and comparatively to receive but little benefit, whereas other States and especially the Southern States have been fairly dealt by in the administration of this grant.

The original construction given to the Act of 28th September, 1850, was, that it was not a present grant and did not attach to nor affect the land till it was selected and reported to the proper officer for approval, and that the title thereto did not vest in the State till the patent therefor was issued. This was the holding of the Department under the decision of Secretary Stuart, up to 23d of December, 1851, when he reversed his decision and held that the Act of September 28, 1850 was a grant *in presenti*. This is the

correct construction, as has been decided by our own Supreme Court in the case of *Allison v. Halfacre*, (11 Iowa, p. 450. *See opinion of Attorney General Black, Appendix No. 9,*) and has been acquiesced in by the Government to the present. The Act of 28th September, 1850, being a grant *in presenti*, conveyed to the State at the time of its passage, all lands coming within the description of the grant.

Notwithstanding that fact, the ordinary system of selling and locating the public lands at the various Government Land offices continued in full operation. The result was that thousands of entries and locations were made of lands that were afterwards selected and claimed as Swamp lands. Here arose a serious difficulty for the Government. Having parted with her right and title in the lands by the Act of 28th September, 1850, she had no right to dispose of them again and hence the titles she might make to these purchasers and locators would be void. It therefore became necessary to withdraw all the public lands from sale till the Swamp Land selections were completed, and to declare these entries and locations void or to provide some means for the relief of those purchasers and locators.

Congress provided relief by the passage of the Act of March 2, 1855, affirming those sales and locations and granting to the State the indemnity provided for in that act.

This act provides, *that upon due proof by the authorized Agent of the State before the Commissioner of the General Land office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands within the true intent and meaning of the Act aforesaid, (Sept. 28, 1850,) the purchase money shall be paid over to the State, and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the State shall be authorized to locate a like amount upon any of the public lands, &c.*

The form and substance of proof to be furnished by the State of Iowa to entitle her to indemnity under the provisions of said Act, were agreed upon in the year 1859, between his Excellency, Ralph P. Lowe, then Governor, and the Land Department at Washington. The State, at great expense, proceeded to furnish, through its agents, a large amount of proof in the form and substance agreed upon, showing the character of many of the lands selected as Swamp lands and disposed of by the Government since the 28th September, 1850, to be such as was contemplated by the Act of

that date, but no sooner was this done and the instructions fully complied with in the premises, than the Department repudiated these proofs and prescribed a new and different form of proof with an evident design to render a compliance therewith impossible, for under these new instructions it is believed not one acre in ten already selected can be secured to the State. (*Appendix No. 10 and 11.*) This adverse decision was rendered on the 27th June, 1862, whilst many of the counties were getting up and forwarding proof according to the old form. At the interposition of our delegates in Congress, the Secretary reviewed and so far changed his decision as to receive and consider all proof for indemnity filed in the General Land office prior to 27th June, 1862, but all filed subsequent to that date must conform to the new instructions, thus making it necessary to retake a large amount of proof, at great expense to the counties.

Again. After our agent, pursuing the matter with commendable energy, had got this business started and the Department was "working up" these claims with some show of ultimate success, the Commissioner of the General Land Office was in some way notified that fraud had been perpetrated in the selections made in Dickinson county. He thereupon appointed a special agent, on the 20th of March last, to visit that county, examine the land, and report the result of his observations. On the 26th and 27th of May said agent wrote the Commissioner, alledging that fraud had been committed in said county, and stating in substance in his letters "that of *fifteen* tracts that day examined by him, which had been selected, *nine* could not in any sense be claimed as Swamp land—that some of it is high, dry, and arable; and in successful cultivation, and among the best lands in the county;" and giving it as his opinion that "great injustice had been done the General Government in the selection of Swamp lands in this State."

At that time the claims of Fayette, Dubuque, Washington, Mahaska, Guthrie, Buchanan and Black Hawk counties for cash indemnity, were before the Commissioner for examination of proof; but on receipt from said agent of the above communications, the Commissioner at once suspended all further examination of proof and allowance of these claims. All further proceedings of the claims of the counties mentioned, and all others in the State, are

stopped to await the developments in the case of Dickinson county. Thus this matter has stood since May last.

Mr. Baker, on behalf of the State, protested against this suspension in the cases of the other counties in consequence of alledged fraud in Dickinson, and promptly appealed to the Secretary of the Interior; and has, I think, correctly and ably presented the case to the head of the Department, in his reply to reports of the Commissioner on the subject.

What will be the decision is unknown to the State, but it is difficult to perceive any rule of law, or principle of reason, by which this extraordinary and arbitrary action of the Commissioner can be sustained.

Fraud may have been perpetrated in Dickinson county, but that is no sufficient reason for the suspension of the claims of other counties against which no charge has been made. As well might you accuse every person in the community, because of the crime of one, as to impute the fraud of one county to all others in the State. Where there is fraud let it be ferreted out; and where there are sufficient grounds let the claims of the county accused be suspended till the matter can be investigated. The Commissioner in his report on this subject to the Secretary of the Interior says: "It is not claimed that any distinct charges of fraud have been brought to the attention of this office, against the particular counties in question." Then what grounds are there for the suspension of their claims?

It looks like another of the successive contrivances of the Department to delay the settlement of this matter and defeat the rights of the State under this grant. This agent was appointed March 20th, and sent to Dickinson county. He wrote the General Land Office from his field of labor in May, since which time he has not been heard from—at least no further reports have been received from him, and the suspension of these cases still rests on his letters above referred to. At this rate of progress some succeeding generation will have to close up the administration of this grant!

The time since March has been spent in doing literally nothing, so far as these claims are concerned. No charges are yet made against the other counties, and no assurance that any will be, or any examination for fraudulent selections ordered, yet the claims

must remain suspended, and the counties be deprived still longer of the use of money, which they should have had years ago!

I trust the Secretary will see the propriety of at once withdrawing the suspension, and ordering the examination of proof and the allowance of these claims to proceed—at least as to the counties not charged with fraud.

Since the suspension, however, the Department has been patenting to the State the lands on which indemnity scrip had been located. All of which, so far as received up to this time, are exhibited in the foregoing table.

But of all the adverse decisions of the Department, the one fraught with the greatest injury to the State of Iowa, is one cutting off all claim for indemnity in counties where the swamp land selections were made after the 3d of March, 1857. It is a notorious fact, that many of the counties were not in a condition to make their selections prior to that date; nor is there anything in the grant, nor any subsequent act of Congress, making it necessary.

It seems that the Commissioner of the General Land Office called the attention of this office to this subject, as early as May 31st, 1862, by the following letter:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
MAY 31, 1862. }

A. B. MILLER, Esq., *Register State Land Office, Des Moines, Iowa*:

SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst., addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, has been referred to this office, and as a reply thereto, I have to state that no indemnity is provided to the States for swamp lands disposed of by the General Government, unless the lands shall have been duly selected and reported to this office as swamp lands, on or prior to the date of the act of March 3d, 1857.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

This letter was followed by others to various State Agents of similar import. And it seems that the Hon. Commissioner has officially decided the question as indicated in the foregoing letter, in a case made up by the American Emigrant Company for Wright County, in this State.

Wright County made her selections since the 3d of March, 1857, and the American Emigrant Company, assignees of Wright County,

and standing in the position of the State of Iowa in the controversy, presented to the Commissioner of the General Land Office proof made out in conformity with the recent and more strict instructions and form for indemnity for about 9,000 acres of swamp land located since the 28th of September, 1850.

The indemnity was refused by the Commissioner, and the Company have appealed to the Secretary of the Interior. They have prepared and printed an elaborate argument (a copy of which, furnished me by the Company, I herewith submit,) (see Appendix, No. 12,) presenting this whole question and showing conclusively that under a fair construction of the acts relative to this grant, the State is entitled to indemnity for all swamp lands disposed of by the Government since Sept. 28, 1850, whether the selections were made since or prior to the 3d of March, 1857.

Most of the Western and Northwestern Counties, and others nearly all over the State, made and reported their selections after that date, and if the theory of the Commissioner prevails, that grant that has given so much to other States will confer upon this comparatively but little.

The total amount claimed by this State under the act of Sept. 28, 1850, does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, whilst Michigan received 9,000,000, and Illinois and the Southern States, claiming much larger amounts, have all got their claims settled long since without difficulty. But notwithstanding that fact and that Iowa has expended enormous sums of money in making the selections, procuring proof, &c., and done all in her power to hasten a final and favorable settlement of the grant, it seems to be the special design of the Department at Washington to thwart her efforts; and by decisions inimical to the grant itself, and by every pretext to delay its administration and to curtail the advantages the State is entitled to receive therefrom.

If this policy of the Department cannot be changed, the State had better give up a large share of her claims under this grant and avoid any further expense and trouble in reference thereto.

I would suggest that you recommend the General Assembly to call the attention of our Delegates in Congress to this matter, and by joint resolution to urge them to procure a change of this policy, and if necessary to procure the passage of an act protecting the

interest of the State, and securing to her indemnity for all swamp lands sold by the Government since September 28, 1850.

It was through the efforts of our members of Congress, in response to the memorial of the Legislature of July 12, 1856, and joint resolution of Dec. 18, 1856, that the act of the 3d of March, 1857, was passed, and the State was saved from the fatal results following the then ruinous policy of the Department in permitting contests before the Land Office as to the character of land already selected and returned as swamp land. A similar early and earnest effort may now prove of incalculable advantage to the State.

Early in the administration of this grant, the Department seemed to receive the impression that Iowa was acting in bad faith; that she had selected a large amount of dry lands, and that, as if conscious of being in the wrong, and wishing to avoid difficulty with the General Government, she had transferred her interest to the counties, and the counties to private speculators and land-sharks, who, by means of this grant, are endeavoring to perpetrate a *gigantic fraud* upon the General Government. I say such seems to have been and still to be the impression at the Department at Washington; and to its prevalence in a great degree if not altogether, may be attributed the difficulty we there meet with.

I do not claim that *all* the lands selected are swamp within the meaning of the grant, but I do say that neither the State nor the Counties (except possibly in one or two instances), designed any fraud upon the Government, and that the dry land selected is not sufficient in quantity to warrant the imputation of unfairness on the part of the State.

Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several successive and remarkably wet seasons, and it was but a natural consequence then to select some which would not appear as swampy after a few of the succeeding dry seasons.

It is easy to account for the dry land (if any there be) in the later selections, consistent with good faith, except perhaps in one or two counties, and of the truth of the charges of fraud as to those this office is not advised.

Some time after the first selections were made, numerous applications were made to the local Land Offices by persons desiring to

enter parcels of the Swamp Lands, and offering to prove that they were not swamp lands. In such cases the General Land Office ordered a trial to be had before the local Land Officers, and if they should decide the land to be dry, the applicant was permitted to enter it, and the claim of the State was to be rejected.

Under this ruling, land claimed as dry, in many instances, came fully within the grant. In some cases, at least, it was claimed and proved to be dry and tillable, whereas, the applicant and his witnesses had rafted, and seen others raft, saw logs off of and across it during the high stages of water in the neighboring river, for seasons in succession!

In fact, an enterprise was set on foot by some speculators, to wrest from the counties a large amount of the swamp lands in the western part of the State. Affidavits were bought. Irresponsible and reckless men were found, who, for a few dollars for each affidavit, would testify to the character of land that they never saw. Applications multiplied here and elsewhere, until they reached, as stated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 3,000,000 acres, when the General Assembly, seeing the effect of the course pursued, called the attention of Congress to the matter, by the memorial and resolution above referred to, and urged the passage of an act confirming to the State all the lands selected as swamp land. The act of Congress of March 3d, 1857, was intended as a *full and complete* confirmation of all the selections, as claimed by the State under the act of September 28, 1850, and March 2, 1855, and designed to secure, without further difficulty, the patenting to the State of the same. Such as the General Government had already parted with her title to, and such as were interfered with by *actual settlement*, were excepted. The first exception was intended for those swamp lands disposed of by the General Government since the 28th September, 1850, and which were provided for in the act of March 2, 1855. It was right that this class of land should be excluded. It was already sold by the United States, and the title confirmed. It was *otherwise appropriated*, and not *vacant*, and the State was to take the indemnity provided. The other exception was designed to protect persons having the right of pre-emption by settlement upon the public lands. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office holds that it is only a *qualified* confirmation of the selections. (*See his communication to the Sec-*

retary of the Interior, of October 11, 1861—Appendix No. 13.) And by this qualification it is sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State to a large amount of these lands as swamp, and certifying them, under the act of 15th May, 1856. This brings me to the conflict between the swamp and Railroad grants.

The Railroad Companies claim, under the Act of May 15, 1856, all Swamp Lands in odd numbered sections within the limits of their several roads, and seem to tender several issues:

1st. They plant themselves on the first or original construction of the grant of September 28, 1850; and insist that no title vests in the State to the swamp lands till she receives patents therefor. Hence if they can secure (as they have done) a rejection by the Department of the claim of the State under the Swamp Grant, and the recognition and approval of the lands under the Railroad Grant, they claim their title is secure.

2d. Provided they fail on the first issue: They claim the right to contest the swampy character of the lands; and having procured the approval under the Act of 1856, they thus throw the burden of proof upon the State, expecting to hold all that is not shown affirmatively to be swamp.

3d. They claim that their right to these lands had attached prior to the Act of 3d March, 1857, and is not affected by it; and further, that their rights are protected by the exception contained in that Act.

We have already seen that the construction given to the Grant of 1850 by the General Government since December, 1851, is that it was a *present Grant*, and that no patent is necessary to convey the title. The patent is but the evidence of title, and therefore if a State is in such a situation as to demand a patent, she has the title already vested. (*See Atty Gen. Black's Opinion, Appendix No. 9.*) This view of the Act is confirmed by the passage of the Act of March 2, 1855. If the title to the Swamp Lands did not vest in the States till the issuing of the patents, the sales thereof made by the United States to individuals up to that time would be valid and there would be no necessity for the indemnity provided for by that Act.

These lands have been certified to the State under the Railroad Grant, pursuant to a decision of Secretary Thompson of February

8, 1860. (*Appendix No. 14.*) This decision requires the Commissioner to determine from the records and files of the General Land Office whether the land did pass by the Swamp Grant. In other words, to determine the question from the *field notes* of the *original surveys*. If they appeared from that record to be swamp and overflowed lands, they were to be certified as swamp lands, if not they must be certified as railroad lands.

The great error in this decision is apparent to every one familiar with the very loose and careless manner in which the public lands in the west have been surveyed.

The fact as to whether the land was dry or wet was considered immaterial. Very little attention was paid to it by the Surveyor. There were no interests or rights involved; and hence thousands of acres of swampy, marshy and overflowed lands are not distinguished upon the Field Notes.

On the other hand the Agents of the State, in selecting lands under the Swamp Grant, act under oath, and with a *direct* reference to the character of the land. Great interests are to be determined by that *one* fact, and with a full knowledge of the importance of the issue, the Agents address themselves solely to the *one* point.

The selections thus made ought at least to have been considered *prima facie* Swamp Lands, and then unless the Railroad Companies show otherwise by clear and competent proof, they should be patented under the Act of September 28, 1850.

This decision is manifestly unjust towards the States, and under it the Commissioner has certified thousands of acres to the State for railroad purposes that come fully and completely within the Swamp Land Grant. The Secretary of the Interior refuses to review this decision—at least so far as to affect lands already certified.

The amount of swamp lands thus certified (as stated elsewhere in this Report) is 553,293.33 acres; and so far as these lands are concerned, on the part of the United States, the controversy is at an end. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in issuing a patent, is but a *ministerial officer*, (*Arnold vs. Grimes et al.*, 2 Clarke, p. 1 to 20,) and his acts are not conclusive and binding, except upon the General Government. They are not conclusive as to the right of the State or other parties. These land

were selected under the Swamp Land Grant, long before the Act of May 15, 1856, and were granted by the State to the counties, which proceeded to sell and dispose of them, in many instances appropriating the proceeds, in accordance with the provisions of the grant. Thus, some of the counties have expended enormous sums of money in reclaiming these very lands. In view of all these facts, and with a full knowledge of the disapprobation of the State, the Department has, under the decision aforesaid, rejected her claim, and certified the lands under the Railroad Grant.

From the opinion of the Attorney General of this State, dated March 4, 1862, and submitted to the General Assembly, (see Appendix No. 15,) and from a letter from the then Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, of August 20, 1856, (Appendix No. 16,) these Railroad Companies were not entitled even to *contest* the right of the State to these lands under the Swamp Grant.

When the Railroad Grant was passed, it was not expected nor intended that it should include any of the Swamp Lands; they were already disposed of by the Government; nor did the railroad companies at the time of their acceptance of the Grant, under Act of the General Assembly, expect to receive any of these lands, but finding the way opened by the rulings and decisions of the Department, adverse to the claim of the State, by their Agents acting in the name of the State, have procured the approval as aforesaid.

The General Assembly, by Joint Resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiate the acts of the Railroad Companies in the premises, and disclaim any intention upon the part of the State to claim these lands under any other Grant than the Act of Sept. 28, 1850. (*See Acts 1852, p. 248.*)

If any Legislation can be devised by the General Assembly that will meet the case and compel the Railroad Companies to relinquish their claim to these lands, it ought to be immediately done. At all events, these lands should not be certified or transferred by the State to the railroad companies. So that if the several counties are compelled to resort to the courts to avert the impending damage and establish their rights, they may not have to contend against the Executive sanction of the State to the erroneous course and acts of the Land Department at Washington.

The counties of Fremont and Mills have commenced legal pro-

ceedings to test the validity of the act of the Department in certifying and approving under the Railroad Grant land selected and reported as swamp land prior to the third of March, 1857. Said counties for that purpose, and to settle the title to these disputed lands, amounting in the former to 12,754.49, and in the latter to 23,274.96 acres, have brought suit in the District Court of the State against the B. & M. R. R. Co., who claim title to the lands by virtue of the certification for the benefit of their road by the Department.

The cases will probably be decided by that Court in a short time; having been submitted to be examined and determined by the Judge in vacation.

9TH—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

The following is the act of Congress known as the Railroad Grant :

" A Bill making a Grant of Lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of Railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point on the Missouri river, near the mouth of Platte river; from the City of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri river; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or

agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State to select subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Iowa, for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, that the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: *Provided further*, that the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatever. *And provided further*, that any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other

charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct; *provided*, that until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved May 15, 1856.

The General Assembly convened in special session accepted the Grant and made disposition of the lands in the following Act, approved July 14, 1856:

"AN ACT to accept of the grant and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa, by an act of Congress entitled an act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State, approved May 15, 1856.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the lands, rights, powers and privileges granted to, and conferred upon, the State of Iowa, by the act of Congress entitled "an Act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of railroads, in said State, approved May 15, 1856," be and the same are hereby accepted upon the terms, conditions and restrictions, contained in said act of Congress.

SEC. 2. That so much of the lands, interest, rights, powers, and privileges as are or may be granted and conferred, in pursu-

ance of the act of Congress aforesaid, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point on Missouri near the mouth of Platte River, are hereby disposed of, granted and conferred upon the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, a body corporate, created and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 3. That so much of the lands, interest, rights, powers, and privileges as are or may be granted and conferred, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, to aid in the construction of a railroad via Iowa City and Ft. Des Moines to Council Bluffs, are hereby disposed of, granted and conferred to and upon the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, a body corporate, created, and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 4. That so much of the lands, interest, rights, powers and privileges as are or may be granted and conferred, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad near Maquoketa, thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel, across the said State to the Missouri river, are hereby disposed of, granted and conferred to and upon the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, a body corporate, created and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 5. That so much of the lands, interest, rights, powers and privileges as are or may be granted and conferred, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river at or near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main line is completed to that point, are hereby disposed of, granted and conferred to and upon the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, a body corporate, created and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 6. The lines and routes of the several roads above described shall be definitely fixed and located on or before the first day of April next, after the passage of this act, and maps or plots, showing such lines and routes, shall be filed in the office of the Governor of the State of Iowa, and also in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Iowa. It shall be the duty of the Governor,

after affixing his official signature, to file such map in the Department having the control of the public land in Washington; such location being considered final only so far as to fix the limit and boundary within which lands may be selected; and if it shall appear that the lands that have been donated by the act of Congress aforesaid, for the construction of the several lines above indicated, cannot be obtained by said companies within the limits and along any part of the line aforesaid, the Governor shall from time to time appoint agents to make such selections as may be authorized or granted by Congress for the lines aforesaid; but the compensation of such agents and the costs, expenses and charges attendant upon and occasioned by making such selections, shall be fixed, regulated, paid, and borne by each of said Railroad Companies respectively, upon and for its own line.

SEC. 7. The Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company shall furnish, equip and operate the branch of their Railroad that will be constructed under this grant from Lyons City to the point of intersection with the main line of their road near Maquoketa, in the same manner with their main line from the west, and as completely as though the same was a continuation of said main line, and shall never give any preference to the main line of said road, or any part thereof, as defined in their articles of incorporation, by business arrangements, tariff of prices, or otherwise, over the said branch to their Railroad.

SEC. 8. The grants aforesaid are made to each of said companies respectively, upon the express condition, that in case either of such Railroad Companies shall fail to have completed and equipped seventy-five miles of its road within three years from the first day of December next, thirty miles in addition in each year thereafter, for five years, and the remainder of their whole line of road in one year thereafter, or on the first of December, A. D. 1865, then and in that case it shall be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights conferred by this act upon the company so failing, and to resume all rights to the lands hereby granted and remaining undisposed of by the company so failing to have the length of road completed in manner and time as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. The roads aforesaid shall be constructed upon a gauge with a width of four feet, eight and one-half inches, and the iron used in the track shall be of approved quality and pattern, and the

said roads shall be completed and finished in a style and of a quality equal to the average of other first class western roads, and when the roads, or any of them, authorized to be constructed by this act, shall be intersected by the roads of any other Railroad Company now constructed, or hereafter to be constructed, it shall be the duty of such road or roads, receiving the benefit of this act, to furnish all proper and reasonable facilities and to join such other company in making all necessary crossings, turnouts, sidelings and switches, and other conveniences necessary for the transportation of all freight and passengers over either or any road or roads hereby mutually accommodated, whether said passengers or freight are brought by the roads benefitted by this act, or any other road or roads now constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, and at such rates as shall not in any case exceed the regular tariff of charges on such road or roads.

SEC. 10. All persons, who at the time said grant was made, held valid claims by actual occupation and improvement upon any of the lands embraced in said grant, shall be protected in the same, and entitled to purchase and enter the same upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

SEC. 11. Any person, wishing to avail himself of the provisions of this act, shall within three months of the passage thereof, file his application for that purpose with the Judge of the county where such lands may be situate, and shall prove to the satisfaction of said Judge that his claim is valid, and that the same existed at the time said grant was made; and upon such proof being made, such Judge shall give to the applicant a certificate of the fact, and such certificate shall entitle the holder or his *bona fide* assignee to enter such land at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre; *Provided*, that no person, claimant, or the assignee of a claim, shall be entitled to more than one hundred and sixty acres of land under this act; *And provided further*, that the person asserting a claim, whether as claimant or assignee, shall file his affidavit that he has not either directly or indirectly received the benefits of the provisions of this act. Before any rights shall be acquired under such certificate, a copy of the same together with the evidence shall be served on the secretary of the company interested, and such company shall have the right to appeal from the decision of such Judge to the District Court, in the same manner as appeals are taken

from the decisions of Justice of the Peace at any time within ninety days after the service of such papers, and the same shall be tried as other appeal cases, and an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court by either party, in the same manner as appeals in other cases.

SEC. 12. Such certificate on being filed with the secretary of the company upon whose line of road such lands may be situate, when no appeal has been taken as herein provided, shall entitle the holder or his assignee to the possession of said land, until the title shall become vested in the company; upon payment thereafter to the Treasurer of the company for said land at the price above designated, such person shall receive from the Secretary of the Company a patent to such land, not exceeding in quantity one hundred and sixty acres. Such deed or patent shall vest in the purchaser all the title of said company in and to such lands, except so far as to reserve to the company all such right of way and station grounds as may be actually necessary for the uses of the company.

SEC. 13. The said companies shall each severally assent to and accept the provisions of this act, by a written instrument, under the seal of such corporation, with the signatures of the proper officers, within ninety days after the passage of this act, which said acceptance shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and be by the Secretary recorded in the book by him kept for the recording of articles of association.

SEC. 14. Said Railroad Companies, accepting the provisions of this act, shall at all times be subject to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be enacted and provided for by the General Assembly of Iowa, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and the act of Congress making the grant.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the companies receiving the benefits of this act, to make a regular annual report of their proceedings at the usual time and place of electing their officers, exhibiting a detailed statement, as far as practicable, of the amount of their expenditures, liabilities, &c., a copy of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That any of said companies accepting the grants of lands under this act, shall take the same with the conditions imposed and incumbrances specified in this

act, and shall in no event have any claim or recourse whatever upon the State of Iowa, for a misapplication of said grant, incumbrances or conditions in this act imposed.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Iowa Capital Reporter, and Iowa City Republican." (Acts Extra Session 1856, p. 1.)

Approved July 14th, 1856.

The several companies accepted the grant on the conditions and under the restrictions imposed in said acts, and proceeded to locate their roads and make selection of the lands falling to them under the grant, between the six and fifteen mile limits.

The Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, however, failing to comply with the requirements of the grant, the General Assembly resumed the lands on that line of road by the following act, approved March 17, 1860, to-wit :

An Act to resume all rights conferred upon the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, by an Act approved July 14, 1857, and to repeal certain laws in relation thereto.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, there were granted to the State of Iowa certain lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State, upon certain terms, conditions, and restrictions under which said lands might be disposed of; and whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, by an act approved July 14, 1856, accepted said grant of lands upon the terms, conditions and restrictions contained in said act of Congress, and contracted with the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company for the sale upon certain terms of that portion of said lands granted by said act of Congress, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lyons City north-westerly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad near Maquoketa, thence on said main line running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across the said State to the Missouri River, in consideration of the undertaking on the part of said Company, and subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in said act and the act of Congress aforesaid; and whereas, the said Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company has wholly failed to perform on their part the conditions of said acts, and has utterly failed to construct any part of said railroad as required by law, and by the terms of their contract, and has failed

to complete and equip any portion of said road, thereby, at the option of said State, annulling all their rights to the lands and privileges, under and by virtue of said acts by reason whereof the State of Iowa has the right to resume all said rights and privileges, and all the rights in relation to said lands so as aforesaid conferred upon said Company by said State; and whereas, no part of said lands have been actually conveyed by this State to said Company, nor by said Company disposed of pursuant to the provisions of said acts, and inasmuch as the interest of the State in said lands and the construction of the road to aid which said lands were granted by Congress, as also the good faith of the State in executing the trust conferred to it by Congress, require that the State should resume said rights and privileges and all rights to the lands aforesaid; now therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That all rights to the lands, interests, rights, powers, and privileges heretofore conferred or intended to be upon the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, by an act approved July 14, 1856, entitled "An Act to accept of the grant and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An Act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa in alternate sections to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State,' approved May 15, 1856," be and the same are hereby absolutely and entirely resumed by the State.

SEC. 2. The fourth section of said act approved July 14, 1856, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Daily Iowa State Register and Daily Iowa State Journal, published at the City of Des Moines. (Special Acts 1860, p. 29.)

The same session, by the following act, granted these lands to the "Cedar Rapids and Missouri River R. R. Co." to-wit:

"AN ACT to carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa, in respect to the lands granted by an act of Congress, approved May 15, 1856, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lyons City, across the State of Iowa, and near the forty-second parallel to the Missouri river."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That so much of the lands, interests, rights, powers and privileges as have been or may be granted and conferred in pursu-

ance of the act of Congress, entitled "an Act making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State, approved May 15, 1856, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lyons City, north-westerly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across the State of Iowa to the Missouri river, are hereby disposed of, granted and conferred to and upon the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, a body corporate, created and existing under the laws of the State of Iowa; *Provided, however,* That no portion of the grants of land provided for in this act shall be applied to the liquidation of any debt or obligation heretofore made or contracted by the said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, or of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company; *Provided, further,* That it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, that the State of Iowa according to the conditions herein specified, conveys and grants to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, her right, title to and interest in the aforesaid lands, and nothing more; and in no event shall said Company have any claim or recourse against the State for any defect in the title or conveyance of said lands.

SEC. 2. The grant by this act conferred upon said Company is made upon the express condition that in case said Company shall fail to have completed and equipped forty miles of its road along the route aforesaid, and west from some convenient point on the Cedar river, near the forty-second parallel, within one year from the first day of December next, after the passage of this act, thirty miles in addition, each year thereafter, for two years, and the remainder of their whole line of road in two years thereafter, or by the first day of December, 1865, then and in that case it shall be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights conferred by this act upon said Company so failing, and to resume all rights to the lands hereby granted and remaining undisposed of to the Company so failing to have the length of road completed in manner and time as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the first chapter of

the laws of Iowa, passed at the extra session of the Fifth General Assembly, and approved July 14, 1856, so far as the same are applicable to this Company under the provisions of this act, and the one hundred and eighty-second chapter of the laws of this State, enacted by the Sixth General Assembly, and approved January 28, 1857; and the eighty-fifth chapter of the laws of this State, enacted by the Seventh General Assembly, and approved March 20th, 1858, so far as said enactments are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby made applicable to this Company, receiving the benefits of the grant hereby conferred; and it is further provided, that said Railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States; and if the said Company shall accept this grant upon the condition aforesaid, which acceptance shall appear by an express writing, under the seal of said corporation, with the signatures of its President and Secretary, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of Iowa, within ninety days after the approval of this act by the Governor, it shall take the same with the conditions imposed, and incumbrances specified in this act; and shall in no event have any claim or recourse whatever upon the State of Iowa, for a misapplication of said grant, incumbrances or conditions in this act imposed.

SEC. 4. It is hereby further provided, that said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company shall be entitled to the full amount of land authorized by said act of Congress, as the work progresses, for the first three sections of road, of twenty miles each, which shall be constructed by said Company; but thereafter as the work progresses, they shall be entitled to an equal *pro rata* apportionment of the lands remaining subject to appropriation in aid of this work, to be ascertained by a division of the quantity of lands so remaining by the number of whole sections of twenty miles each, extending from the point of construction then reached to the Missouri river.

SEC. 5. It is further expressly provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to give title to any portion of said lands to the Company, accepting the provisions hereof, otherwise than as the work progresses, and as provided in the act of Congress aforesaid,

conferring the lands upon the State of Iowa, namely : When they shall have completed each section of twenty miles of road aforesaid, they shall be entitled to the amount of land apportioned thereto, and not before ; and they shall not become entitled to the first one hundred and twenty sections authorized by act of Congress, until such first section of their road shall have been completed, at which time they shall become entitled to the first apportionment of land. Nor shall this act be so construed as in any manner to prevent the General Assembly of this State from resuming, upon failure of either of the conditions named in the second section of this act, all lands to which the said Company shall not have then become entitled by completion of one or more sections as aforesaid of the said road.

SEC. 6. And it is further expressly provided that said Company shall build, or cause to be built, before the first day of January, 1861, a Railroad of like gauge and equal in quality to the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, from Pearl street, in Lyons City, to a point of intersection with the said Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad within the corporate limits of Clinton City, with such switches and side tracks as the business of said town of Lyons may require ; and to operate or cause to be operated the same by running passenger and freight cars, of the same class with those used by the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, in close connection forever with all regular trains at any time run on said Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, without occasioning any unnecessary delay to freight or passengers at said point of intersection ; and the charge per mile for transportation of freight or passengers shall never exceed the regular charges for like service on the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad ; the intent and meaning of this section being to secure to the citizens of Lyons the same privileges and benefits of a Railroad connection that are enjoyed by any other place on said Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad ; and it is hereby expressly provided that no lands shall be certified by the Governor to said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company until they have complied with all the requirements of this section.

SEC. 7. Said Company shall not commence to build or construct said road at any point further west from the Mississippi River than the town of Marion, in Linn county, Iowa, and the Governor of

the State shall not certify any of the lands herein transferred to said Company, until that portion of the road between said town of Marion and the city of Cedar Rapids, together with so much more of said road as to make in the aggregate at least twenty miles, shall be completed, equipped and operated by said Company or its successors.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, that it shall be deemed a felony for the President and Directors or Managers of the said Railroad Company accepting the grant of land to be conveyed by this act, to wilfully misapply any of the land herein granted, to any other purpose than the carrying into effect the true meaning and intent of this act, and the President, Directors or Managers of said Railroad Company who may be guilty of any such wilful misapplication of the lands herein granted, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than twelve months and not more than three years, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court before whom any case may be tried.

SEC. 9. It is further expressly provided, that if said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company shall fail or refuse to accept of this grant upon the conditions hereby imposed, and in time and manner, as aforesaid, the Census Board of this State is hereby authorized, by proper writing with the seal of State affixed thereto, to confer the same upon such party or company as shall in their judgment, be competent to carry out the enterprise hereinbefore provided for in good faith, and which shall accept the grant by a proper written instrument duly executed and attested, and shall file the same in the office of Secretary of this State, subject to all the preceding sections of this act, and the same shall in that case be applicable to such grantee, subject to all the foregoing terms and conditions of this act, as fully as if named and originated herein.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and in the Iowa State Journal."

Approved March 26th, 1860. (Special Acts 1860, p. 40.)

The Grant was duly accepted by said Company.

The 9th General Assembly passed the following Act in reference to the "Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company," to-wit:

"AN ACT to require the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company to release certain Swamp, School and River Lands, on the line of said Road, and providing for the compensation therefor by an extension of the time of building said Road.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That from and after the taking effect of this Act, the Governor of the State of Iowa shall not certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any part of the road is completed on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, as now provided for by section four (4) of the Act of Congress making said grant, approved May 15th, A. D. 1856; nor shall said road be entitled to receive any certificate for lands on said line of road until said Company shall have executed a deed of release of all the swamp and overflowed lands now approved, or that may be hereafter approved by the Surveyor General, in any county within the fifteen mile limits of said road, to the county in which such swamp and overflowed lands may be situated, including all such swamp or overflowed lands as were returned and certified to the General Land Office, and ratified to the State by Act of Congress of March 3d, 1857, nor until said Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton counties, heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner of Webster county, within the fifteen mile limits of the grant of said road (whether the same are held by patents from the State, or contracts made with said Commissioner), to the Register of the State Land Office, in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases where he is called upon by the parties in interest to do so, before the first day of January, A. D. 1864, (after which day he is authorized and required to reconvey those tracts aforesaid not demanded or claimed as aforesaid at that time, to said Railroad Company), nor until the said Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company shall execute deeds of release to the State of Iowa of all lands sold by the State prior to the 7th day of May, A. D. 1854, of the odd sections above the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines River within five miles of said River, and of such other of said lands as have been sold since that date and prior to the first day of January, A. D. 1862, and now improved and occupied by actual settlers residing thereon, who have purchased the same in good faith, not exceeding, however, one hundred and sixty acres to any one land settler.

SEC. 2. The deeds of release herein provided for shall be executed and acknowledged by said Company, in the same manner as any other deed for the conveyance of real estate, but it shall not be necessary to describe the separate parcels of said lands, and a general release of each kind of land herein described, viz: as "swamp lands," &c., to the State, shall be a valid and legal release of each separate parcel of said lands to the county in which any part thereof may be, and of the Des Moines River Lands and School Lands aforesaid, to the present claimants of title by sale through the State or said School Fund Commissioner, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The said deeds of release shall be filed and recorded in the office of the State Register of the State Land Office, and either the record or the certificate of said Register shall be sufficient evidence of the compliance of said Companies with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. In consideration of the foregoing relinquishment by said road, the time of completion of any part of said road not now completed, shall be extended one year beyond the time of the taking effect of this Act; *Provided*, That the entire road shall be completed by the time provided for by said Act of Congress.

SEC. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts in any manner conflicting with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication according to law."

Approved April 7th, 1862.

The D. & S. C. R. R. Co. filed in this office on the 27th February, 1864, a release as to all lands sold by John Tolman, as School Lands. None of these, however, have been certified or approved as Railroad Lands.

No release has been made as to the other lands mentioned in said act.

Excepting the act of January 28, 1857, authorizing the Companies to mortgage the lands, the foregoing are all the Acts passed in reference to these lands up to June 2, 1864,—the date of an Act of Congress hereafter particularly referred to.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the effect and proper construction of this grant, occasioned no doubt, by want of a closer

attention, and better acquaintance with its terms. Here I have given the several Acts in full.

The Act of Congress grants the land to the *State*,—making no reference whatever to Railroad Companies, and provided for its *sale*, as prescribed in the Act; evidently contemplating that the *State would sell the land* and appropriate the proceeds in the construction of the roads.

By the Act the *State* was authorized to sell the land (not exceeding 120 sections) along the first twenty miles of each of said roads; and then, when twenty miles of road was completed, and that fact was certified to the Secretary of the Interior by the Governor, the State was authorized to sell the lands along the next twenty miles (not exceeding 120 sections) and so on until the roads are completed, provided it be done within ten years. (Sec. 4.)

The Interior Department proceeded to list and approve to the *State* for the use of these several roads all the lands within their respective limits, in the opinion of the Secretary, subject to the grant, thus at once conferring on the legal title to be held till by the terms of the grant she might sell and convey the lands. The lists of lands thus approved are forty-three in number—nine for the B. & M. R.—eleven for the M. & M.—thirteen for the Air Line—ten for the D. & S. C. The original lists are filed for record in the General Land Office, and certified copies sent to the State and also to the Railroad Companies.

These certified lists, under the Act of Congress, entitled "*An Act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them*," approved Aug. 3, 1854, convey to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated by such Act of Congress, (Act May 15, 1856) and intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such Act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void, and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." (Chap. 201, 1st Session 33d Congress.)

The lists are evidence of title in the State, and confer the fee simple the same as a patent, so far as the lands certified "embraced

in the Act and intended to be granted thereby." As to all other lands they are void.

The following tables exhibit the number of acres of lands thus certified:

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

Land District.	6 Mile Limit.	15 Mile Limit.	Total.
Council Bluffs.	95,002.88	148,556.66	243,559.54
Chariton	18,480.62	25,058.18	43,538.80
Total	113,483.50	173,611.84	287,095.34

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

Land District.	6 Mile Limit.	15 Mile Limit.	Total.
Council Bluffs.	149,973.56	229,045.00	379,018.56
Chariton .....	.....	80.00	80.00
Ft. Des Moines.	33,893.53	61,682.27	95,575.80
Total	183,867.09	290,807.27	474,674.36

IOWA CENTRAL AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Land District.	6 Mile Limit.	15 Mile Limit.	Total.
Dubuque	1,809.74	3,998.57	5,808.31
Fort Dodge	576.00	72,543.56	73,119.56
Fort Des Moines.	59,722.74	72,284.90	132,007.64
Sioux City	132,911.18	137,641.84	270,553.02
Council Bluffs.	100,588.07	193,377.59	293,965.66
Total	295,607.73	479,846.46	775,454.19

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Land District.	6 Mile Limit.	15 Mile Limit.	Total.
Dubuque	2,361.08	5,901.49	8,262.57
Fort Dodge	159,974.53	231,784.39	391,758.92
Sioux City	354,607.62	480,929.21	826,536.83
Total	507,943.23	718,615.09	1,226,558.32

RECAPITULATION.

For the B. and M. R. R. R.	287,095.34
For the M. and M. R. R. R.	774,674.36

For the C. R. and M. R. R.....	775,454.19
For the D. and S. C. R. R.....	1,226,558.32

A part of these lands were selected as swamp under the act of September 28, 1850.

The exact extent of the conflict between the claims under the two grants it is impossible to determine from the records of this office for want of a copy of the swamp land selections of some of the counties. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office has reported a list of lands claimed by the State as swamp, under the act of September 28, 1850, and claimed also by the Railroad Companies under the act of May 15, 1856, the claim to which as swamp has been rejected by the Department and the land certified as railroad land, amounting to 553,293.33 acres. (For further particulars as to this conflict, see Swamp Land.)

These lands belong to the State for the purposes of the grant, and the companies must look to her for title. (*State ex. rel. Lockwood et al. v. Kirkwood*, 14 Iowa 162.)

There has been no mode prescribed for passing the title from the State. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company believing that some act on the part of the State, besides the act of July, 1856, was necessary to confer title on them, procured Gov. Lowe to certify to them on the 9th of November, 1859, (commencing at the Missouri river,)—187,207.44 acres; and on the 27th of Dec. 1859, 43,775.70 acres; total 231,073.14 acres—by attaching to the certified lists his official certificates under the Seal of the State, in the following form:

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, {
DES MOINES, December 27, 1859. }

I, Ralph P. Lowe, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of lands enuring to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company under the Act of Congress, approved May 15, 1856, entitled "An Act making a grant of land to the State of Iowa in alternate sections to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State." And by virtue of the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved July 14, 1856, entitled "An Act to accept the grant and carry into effect the Trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act making a grant of land to the State of Iowa in alternate sections to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State, approved May 15, 1856.'" The same having been compared with the corresponding list certified to this office by the Secretary of the Interior

and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and now on file in the Executive Department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of the State of Iowa to be hereunto affixed. Done at Des Moines the 9th day of November, A. D. 1859.

(Signed,)

RALPH P. LOWE.

ELIJAH SELLS, Secretary of State.

These are the only lands certified by the State with any apparent design of passing title, or furnishing evidence of title. The subsequent lists delivered to that company, it is true, have been also certified to by the Governor, but only to the effect that they are correct copies or duplicates of those lists furnished the State. These subsequent lists contain the lands claimed as swamp.

The other companies have obtained no certificates of this character, and seem to think that nothing but the act of the Legislature of July 14, 1856, is necessary to complete their title. In other words, it is claimed that that act grants all the rights, powers, &c., to the companies which the Act of Congress of May 15, 1856, conferred on the State—*putting the companies in the place of the State* as a party to the grant from Congress—and that that which completes the title to the State will by virtue of this Act of the Legislature enure to, and complete the title of the companies.

There are several objections which I think fatal to this position.

1st. This grant was made to the State *in trust* for a specific object—the title is vested in her to enable her to perform the trust. The Government knows only the State in this matter, and looks to her for the execution of the trust; and she cannot, after accepting the trust, evade the responsibility by transferring it to another. She has no power to *substitute* another to carry out the trust. “A trustee cannot delegate his trust” is a well settled principle of law. The legislature had no power to confer on the companies to the extent claimed, rights under the Act of Congress.

2d. It is evident from the Act of July 14, 1856, that the Legislature did not understand that the State thereby was to lose the control of these lands, but that she was still to retain a supervision over them, with the right to resume and withdraw from the companies all rights and powers conferred, in case of failure on their part. Otherwise, why did they impose additional restrictions and reserve to themselves the right to judge of the failure of the companies? If the Act of the Legislature conferred on the companies *all* the rights and powers conferred on the State by the Act of

Congress, then the companies (and not the State) are the judges of their compliance with the grant, and they are amenable directly to the United States. And the State having stripped herself of *all* rights and powers in the premises, has nothing further to do with it.

3d. The certified lists from the General Land Office operate as a patent and convey title, only by virtue of the Act of August 3, 1854. Without them there would be no evidence of title. The title conveyed thus, by virtue of said Act stops in the State. That far (so to speak) the act accompanies the certification of the officer and vitalizes it, but goes no farther. By virtue of this Act and certification, the title passes into the State, but beyond that they cannot go. They cannot be the means, or the avenue, by which the title passes out of the State. Then these certified lists from the General Land Office cannot serve as title, or evidence of title in the companies. They must look to the State for some adequate mode of conveyance. And if the Act of July 14, 1856, is not sufficient for that purpose, and does not vest the title in the Companies (as we have seen it does not) then some other means should be provided.

It is suggested that the certificate of the Executive, (as in the case of the B. & M. R. R. R.,) may be sufficient for this purpose. I think not for two reasons: 1st. The Governor has no power to convey land on behalf of the State except as provided for by law, and there is no law authorizing him to convey in this case; and 2d. An official certificate is not sufficient to convey title to real estate unless especially authorized thereto by legislative enactment, and there is no such authority given by any Act to the Governor of this State. Such certificates are not authorized or required by the Act of July 14, 1856, nor any other Act; hence they convey no title.

The correct position is this: That the Act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, became a *conditional contract* to ripen into a sale of the land, from time to time as the work progresses, and as the State thereby becomes authorized under the Act of Congress to sell.

The completion of the roads as required, gives the companies the *right* to the land, and it appears to me that some mode should be provided to convey the lands from the State to them, as they progress with the work.

Of the amount of road built by the several companies, I omit to speak for the reason that the Executive Office is more fully advised on that subject. That matter concerns this office only as it affects the lands.

The following is the act of Congress approved June 2, 1864 :

"An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act making a grant of land to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State,' approved May 15, 1856."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, a corporation established by the laws of the State of Iowa, and to which the said State granted a portion of the land grant mentioned in the title of this act, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs, in said State, may modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line, as shown by the map thereof now on file in the General Land Office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more expeditious line for connection with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad ; *Provided, nevertheless,* that said new line, if located, shall in every case pass through the corporate limits of the cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs ; and the right of way over the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to said Railroad Company for that purpose ; *Provided,* that said line shall pass through the town of Newton, in Jasper County, or as near said town as may be found practicable, and not further north of said town than the north line of section twenty-two, township eighty, north of range nineteen, according to the United States surveys, if the citizens of the County of Jasper shall first pay to said Company the difference in cost, if any, between the line proposed by the Company and the one contemplated by this proviso, including extra cost of right of way if any, said difference in cost to be estimated by competent engineers to be selected by the parties.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever such new location shall have been established, the said Railroad Company shall file in the General Land Office in Washington a map definitely showing such new location ; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company from time to time, as the road progresses, out of any public lands now

belonging to the United States not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead settlement has not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement has not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this is an amendment; and if the amount of land granted by the original act to aid in the construction of said railroad shall not be found within the limits of six miles from such line, then such selections may be made along such line within twenty miles thereof; *Provided*, that the said Company shall not be entitled to and shall not receive any land under this grant which is situate within fifteen miles of the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, as indicated by the map of said road now on file in the General Land Office.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, and to which said State granted a portion of the land grant mentioned in the title of this act to aid in the construction of a railroad from Burlington, in said State, to the Missouri River, shall be entitled to receive, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company from time to time, as the road progresses, out of any public lands now belonging to the United States not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead settlement has not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement has not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of said road as now located, an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the act to which this act is an amendment, as intended to aid in the construction of said road; and if the amount of land granted by the original act to aid in the construction of said road shall not be found within the limit of six miles from the line of said road, then such selections may be made along such line within twenty miles thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Iowa, and to which the said State granted

a portion of the land mentioned in the title to this act, may modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line as shown by the map thereof now on file in the General Land Office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more expeditious line to the Missouri River, and to a connection with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and for the purpose of facilitating the more immediate construction of a line of railroad across the State of Iowa, to connect with the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company aforesaid, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri [River] Railroad Company is hereby authorized to connect its line by a branch with the line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company; and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company shall be entitled, for such modified line, to the same lands and to the same amount of lands per mile, and for such connecting branch the same amount of land per mile as originally granted to aid in the construction of its main line, subject to the conditions and forfeitures mentioned in the original grant, and, for the said purpose, the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to said Company. *And it is further provided*, that whenever said modified main line shall have been established, or such connecting line located, the said Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company shall file in the General Land Office of the United States a map definitely showing such modified line and such connecting branch aforesaid; and the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve and cause to be certified and conveyed to said company, from time to time, as the work progresses on the main line, out of any public lands now belonging to the United States not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption right or right of homestead settlement has not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement has not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within fifteen miles of the original main line, an amount of land equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of the said road by the act to which this is an amendment; and if the amount of land per mile granted, or intended to be granted, by the original act to aid in the construction of said railroad shall not be found within the limits of the fifteen miles therein prescribed, then such selections may be made along such modified line and connect-

ing branch within twenty miles thereof; *Provided, however,* that such new location or modified line shall pass through or near Boonsboro, in Boone County, and intersect the Boyer River not further south than a point at or near Dennison, in Crawford County. *And provided further,* that in case the main line shall be so changed or modified as not to reach the Missouri River at or near the forty-second parallel north latitude, it shall be the duty of said Company, within a reasonable time after the completion of its road to the Missouri River, to construct a branch road to some point in Monona County, in or at Onawa City; and to aid in the construction of such branch the same amount of lands per mile are hereby granted as for the main line, and the same shall be reserved and certified in the same manner; said lands to be selected from any of the unappropriated lands as hereinbefore described within twenty miles of said main line and branch; and said Company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map of the location of the said branch. *And provided further,* that the lands hereby granted to aid in the construction of the connecting branch aforesaid shall not vest in said Company nor be encumbered or disposed of except in the following manner: When the Governor of the State of Iowa shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that said Company has completed in good running order a section of twenty consecutive miles of the main line of said road west of Nevada, then the Secretary shall convey to said Company one-third, and no more, of the lands granted for said connecting branch; and when said company shall complete an additional section of twenty consecutive miles, and furnish the Secretary of the Interior with proof as aforesaid, then the said Secretary may convey to said Company another third of the lands granted for said connecting branch; and when said Company shall complete an additional section of twenty miles, making in all sixty miles west of Nevada, the Secretary, upon proof furnished as aforesaid, may convey to the said Company the remainder of said lands to aid in the construction of said connecting branch; *provided, however,* that no lands shall be conveyed to said Company on account of said connecting branch road until the Governor of the State of Iowa shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that the same shall have been completed as a first class road. And no land shall be conveyed to said Company situate and lying within fifteen miles of the origi-

nal line of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, as laid down on a map on file in the General Land Office. *Provided further*, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, and he is hereby required, to reserve a quantity of land embraced in the grant described in this section sufficient, in the opinion of the Governor of Iowa, to secure the construction of a branch railroad from the town of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, so as to connect with the main line in or west of the town of Clinton, in said State, until the Governor of the State shall certify that said branch railroad is completed according to the requirements of the laws of said State. *Provided further*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to release said Company from its obligations to complete the said main line within the time mentioned in the original grant. *Provided further*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with or in any manner impair any rights acquired by any Railroad Company named in the act to which this is an amendment, or the rights of any corporation, person or persons, acquired through any such Company; nor shall it be construed to impair any vested right of property, but such rights are hereby reserved and confirmed. *Provided, however*, that no land shall be conveyed to any company or party whatsoever, under the provisions of this act and the act amended by this act, which has been settled upon and improved in good faith by a *bona fide* inhabitant under color of title derived from the United States, or from the State of Iowa, adverse to the grant made by this act or the act to which this act is an amendment; but each of said companies may select an equal quantity of public lands as described in this act within the distance of twenty miles of the line of each of said roads in lieu of lands thus settled upon and improved by *bona fide* inhabitants in good faith, under color of title as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company shall have the right to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant hereby made to said company to any other company, or persons, if in the opinion of said company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa will be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee shall not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the

grantee herein named: *Provided*, That said transfer and assignment shall first be authorized by the Governor of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company may so far change their line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City as to secure the best route between those points; said change shall not impair the right to, nor change the location of their present land grant. A map of the change shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office within one year after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all of the conditions and limitations contained in the act to which this act is an amendment, and not expressly changed by this act, shall attach to and run with the grants made by this act, except as the said conditions and limitations have been modified, and may hereafter be modified, by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands hereby granted shall be certified to either of said companies until the Governor of the State of Iowa shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that the said company has completed, ready for the rolling stock, within one year from the first day of July next, a section of not less than twenty miles from the present terminus of the completed portion of said railroad, and in each year thereafter an additional section of twenty miles; but the number of sections per mile originally authorized shall be certified to each company upon proof, as aforesaid, of the completion of the additional sections of the road as aforesaid. And upon the failure of either company to complete either section as aforesaid, to be annually built, the portion of land remaining uncertified shall become subject to the control and disposition of the legislature of the State of Iowa, to aid in the completion of said road.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands hereafter certified to either of the land grant railroads in said State, and lying opposite any completed section of such road, shall be offered for sale by the company to which they shall be certified within three years from the completion of such section, if then certified; and if not, then within three years from the date of such certificate at reasonable prices; and if not all sold within that period, then during the fourth year all such lands remaining unsold shall be ex-

posed to public sale, after previous notice posted at the county seat of the county in which such lands shall be situated, to the highest bidder, and in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each."

Approved June 2, 1864.

It is somewhat difficult to determine the design and effect of this Statute. Congress appears to have acted to some extent in ignorance of the proceedings of both the General Government and the State under the grant of 1856. Notwithstanding the fact that the State accepted the grant on the terms proposed in that act, and undertook to carry out the trust and thereby obtained the control of these lands for that purpose, until May 15, 1866; and the further fact, that under that act the Secretary has already certified and conveyed to the State, all these lands falling within fifteen miles of the present lines of the roads, (and this act will cover very little additional land) *this act requires him to certify on certain conditions these lands directly to the companies*, apparently ignoring all that had been done by the State and by the United States under the former act.

When the Secretary of the Interior certified the lands to the State under the act of 1856 the United States was divested of title, until the lands revert at the end of the ten years. The Interior Department has recognized this fact, and refused to review its action in so certifying, and refused all investigations asked for the purpose of establishing adverse claims (except in cases of pre-emptors) on the ground that the United States *had parted with her title and had no power over the land*.

The action of the Department was certainly correct. Congress cannot *now* require another conveyance to be made for these lands. They have already disposed of them by the act of 1856. This act being an amendment to that, can make no difference. It cannot undo the acts done under that act. Therefore the Secretary cannot certify the lands to the companies, which have already been certified to the State, until they revert to the United States at the expiration of the ten years, as provided in the original grant. But all lands covered by this act of June 2, 1864, which were not covered by the former act and certified under it, may be certified and approved to the companies as provided in this last act.

The effect of this act on the land already certified, can only be

to apply, at the time of the expiration of the original grant, to such as may revert to the United States, and *then* grant them directly to the companies. Probably this was all Congress designed; at all events it is all they could effect unless the terms of the act be ratified or consented to by the Legislature of the State. The companies cannot legally change their lines, even under this act, without the consent of the State. Their contracts, both as to the line and completion of the roads, are with the *State*, and the general government has no power to change or authorise a change in those contracts without the consent of the State.

Section 8 provides that "upon failure of either company to complete either section as aforesaid, to be annually built, the portion of land remaining uncertified shall become subject to the control and disposition of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, to aid in the completion of said road."

The first section required by this act to be built is twenty miles from the terminus of the road at the date of the grant, to be built by the first of July, 1865; and then an additional section of twenty miles every year thereafter.

If any of the companies have failed to build the first section of twenty miles before the first of July last, (as two at least have,) the lands along their lines have become, by virtue of section 8 of this act, subject to the control and disposition of the Legislature. As to the companies so failing, this act, instead of withdrawing the lands from the control of the State, gives her the unrestricted and absolute control and disposition of them, and relinquishes the right of reversion thereto in the United States.

Deeming it advisable for the State to know what construction the Interior Department will place upon this act of June 2, 1864, I addressed the Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, on the 16th of October last, asking his opinion as to several points, but he declined giving his views until a case be presented and regularly appealed from the General Land Office.

It would be well for you to call the attention of the General Assembly particularly to this act, that they may determine what action, if any, is necessary on the part of the State.

M'GREGOR AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.

On the 12th of July, 1864, Congress made a grant of lands to the

State of Iowa, for the use and benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from McGregor to Sioux City by the following act:

"An Act for a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, in said State, to the south line of the State of Minnesota, at such point as the said State of Iowa may select between the Big Sioux and the west fork of the Des Moines river; also, to said State for the use and benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from a point at or near the foot of Main street, South McGregor, in said State, in a westerly direction, by the most practicable route, on or near the forty-third parallel of north latitude, until it shall intersect the said road running from Sioux City to the Minnesota State line, in the county of O'Brien in said State, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for ten sections in width on each side of said roads; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely located, sold any section or any part thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected, for the purposes aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of homestead settlement or pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands thus indicated by odd numbers and sections, by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be held by the State of Iowa for the uses and purposes aforesaid; *Provided*, That the land so selected shall in no case be located more than twenty miles from the lines of said roads; *Provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other

manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement or other purpose whatever, be and the same are hereby reserved and excepted from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said roads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States within ten miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to sale at private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale to the highest bidder at or above the minimum price as aforesaid: *Provided*, That actual bona fide settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the increased minimum price: *And provided, also*, That settlers under the provisions of the homestead law, who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of Iowa, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted shall be disposed of by said State, for the purposes aforesaid only, and in manner following, namely: When the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any section of ten consecutive miles of either of said roads is completed in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner as a first class railroad, then the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the State patents for one hundred sections of land for the benefit of the road having completed the ten consecutive miles as aforesaid. When the Governor of said State shall certify that another section of ten consecutive miles shall have been completed as aforesaid, then the Secre-

tary of the Interior shall issue patents to said State in like manner, for a like number; and when certificates of the completion of additional sections of ten consecutive miles of either of said roads are, from time to time, made as aforesaid, additional sections of land shall be patented as aforesaid, until said roads, or either of them, are completed, when the whole of the lands hereby granted shall be patented to the State for the uses aforesaid and none other: *Provided*, That if the said McGregor Western Railroad Company, or assigns, shall fail to complete at least twenty miles of its said road during each and every year from the date of its acceptance of the grant provided for in this act, then the State may resume said grant, and so dispose of the same as to secure the completion of a road on said line and upon such terms, within such time, as the State shall determine: *Provided further*, That if the said roads are not completed within ten years from their several acceptance of this grant, the said lands hereby granted and not patented shall revert to the State of Iowa for the purpose of securing the completion of the said roads within such time, not to exceed five years, and upon such terms as the State shall determine: *And provided further*, That said lands shall not in any manner be disposed of or incumbered, except as the same are patented under the provisions of this act; and should the State fail to complete said roads within five years after the ten years aforesaid, then the said lands undisposed of as aforesaid shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the Governor of said State of Iowa shall file or cause to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior maps designating the routes of said roads, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from market the lands embraced within the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported on said roads and branch, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law provide; *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law, the Post-Master General shall have power to fix the rates of compensation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Railroad from St. Paul and St. Anthony, *via*. Minneapolis, to a convenient point of junction west of the Missis-

issippi, to the southern boundary of the State, in the direction of the mouth of the Big Sioux River, four additional alternate sections of land per mile, to be selected upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations, as are contained in the act of Congress entitled "An Act making a grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a certain Railroad in said Territory, and granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of a certain Railroad in said State," approved March 3d, 1857. *Provided, That the land to be so located by virtue of this section, may be selected within twenty miles of the line of said road, but in no case a greater distance therefrom.*"

Approved May 12th, 1864.

Nothing has been done under this grant, on the part of the State.

The attention of the Legislature should be called to it, that any action necessary may be taken.

10TH—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

On the 22d of March, 1858, the General Assembly passed an act establishing "*an Agricultural College and Model Farm,*" under the management of a Board of Trustees. (Chapter 91, Acts 7th General Assembly.)

The 11th section of that Act appropriates the proceeds of the five-section grant (provided Congress should consent to the diversion,) together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purposes contemplated by said act, for the benefit of said College.

On the 23d of March, 1858, said General Assembly passed a Joint Resolution asking the consent of Congress to such diversion of said five-section grant.

In response thereto Congress passed an Act, approved July 11, 1862, removing the restrictions contained in said grant, and authorizing the General Assembly of the State to make such disposition of said lands as they shall deem best for the interest of the State. (*Chap. 146, 2d Sess. 37th Congress.*) By these Acts, the five sections of land in Jasper county, approved to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings, under Act of Congress entitled "*An Act supplemental to the Act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union,*" approved March 3d, 1845, have been

fully appropriated for the benefit of the "*Iowa Agricultural College and Farm*," and have nearly, or quite all, been sold by the Trustees of said institution.

The Agricultural College and Farm are located in Story county, and seven hundred and twenty-one acres of land in that county have been donated by individuals for the use of the institution, and two hundred in Boone, as appears from the reports filed in this office.

COLLEGE GRANT.

Congress passed an Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, which was approved July 2d, 1862, in the following terms:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States for the purpose hereinafter named, an amount of the public land, to be apportioned to each State, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled, by the apportionment, under the census of 1860: *Provided,* That no mineral lands shall be selected under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or sub-divisions of sections, not less than one-quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at private entry at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatever: *Provided,* That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any Territory of the United States,

but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre; and *Provided, further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees, in any of the States; and *Provided, further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sales and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys, which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the State to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said State, so that the entire proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sale of land-scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land-scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First.—If any portion of the fund invested as provided by the

foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second.—No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third.—Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act may provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth.—An Annual Report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free by each to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this Act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth.—When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be completed to the State at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionably diminished.

Sixth.—No State while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

Seventh.—No State shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act, unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land-scrip issued under the provisions of this Act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, 1863.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this Act, as is now allowed for the location of Military Bounty Land Warrants under existing laws: *Provided*, Their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this Act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds. (U. S. Stat. 1861-2, p. 503.)

The Ninth General Assembly convened in extra Session by proclamation of the Governor, passed an act entitled "*An Act to accept of the Grant and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts*, approved July 2, 1862." Approved September 11, 1862, accepting the grant upon the conditions and under the restrictions contained in said Act of Congress, and requiring the Governor to appoint an Agent to select and locate the land granted in said act, and providing that no lands shall be selected under said grant that are claimed by any county as Swamp Lands, requiring said Agent to report to the Governor and making it the duty of the Governor to lay the list of selections before the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College at their next meeting for their approval &c.; and appropriating \$1,000.00 to carry out the provisions of the Act. (Acts Ex. Session, 1862, p. 25.)

The State having eight Senators and Representatives in Congress, thus becomes entitled to 240,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in this State an Agricultural College.

Peter Melendy of Black Hawk County was appointed under the act of the Legislature to select the lands. He made the selections during August, September and December, 1863, in the Des Moines, Sioux City and Fort Dodge Land Districts.

These selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 8th of December, 1864, and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior on the 13th of said month. The title to said lands is vested in fee simple in the State without any danger of conflicts with claims under other grants.

These lands are approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres, but 35,691.66 acres lie within Railroad limits and are therefore computed at double their quantity making the actual quantity approved under the Grant 204,309.30 acres located as follows, to-wit:

IN THE FORT DES MOINES DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Amount in R. R. limits.	Outside R. R. limits.	Total acres.
Worth .....	.....	196.56	196.56
Winnebago .....	.....	2,429.75	2,429.75
Greene	4,178.65	.....	4,178.65
Total in this district .....	.....	.....	6,804.96

IN THE SIOUX CITY DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	In R. R. limits.	Outside R. R. limits.	Total.
Buena Vista	1,765.33	4,072.25	5,837.58
Cherokee	2,249.62	.....	2,249.62
Clay .....	.....	8,719.42	8,719.42
Dickinson .....	.....	5,159.67	5,159.67
Emmett .....	.....	8,594.15	8,594.15
Ida	5,212.32	3,426.55	8,638.87
Lyon .....	.....	1,120.00	1,120.00
O'Brien .....	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
Palo Alto .....	.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
Plymouth	1,760.00	2,082.60	3,842.60
Sac	320.00	.....	320.00
Sioux .....	.....	1,280.00	1,280.00
Woodbury	3,201.17	6,902.29	10,103.46
Total	14,518.44	44,556.93	59,075.37

REPORT OF THE
IN THE FORT DODGE DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	In R. R. limits.	Outside R. R. limits.	Total.
Calhoun	3,068.00	.....	3,068.00
Emmett . . . . .	.....	8,054.84	8,054.84
Hamilton	2,481.50	.....	2,481.50
Humboldt . . . . .	.....	3,063.13	3,063.13
Kossuth . . . . .	.....	84,198.29	84,198.29
Palo Alto . . . . .	.....	26,118.14	26,118.14
Pocahontas	3,549.04	.....	3,549.04
Webster	3,249.72	.....	3,249.72
Wright	4,645.45	.....	4,645.45
Total	16,994.57	121,434.40	138,428.97

Aggregate number of acres, 204,309.30.

The Tenth General Assembly by an act entitled "*An Act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said College, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof,*" approved March 29, 1864, appropriate and grant these lands to said College, and authorize the Trustees to sell or lease the same as therein prescribed. (Acts 1864, p. 148.)

Said Trustees have taken possession of said lands, and proceeded to appraise about 50,000 acres of them, and offer the same for sale and lease as authorized in said act, having opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett an Agent for that purpose. None of said lands have yet been sold absolutely, but 45,504.82 acres have been leased, the valuation of which as appraised is \$89,558.77.

There are, according to the records of this office, of lands appropriated to the benefit of said institution, and under the control of the Trustees thereof, as follows, to-wit:

Under the Act of July 2, 1852, ...	204,309.30 Acres
Of the five-section Grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "

Total,.....208,430.30 Acres

Of the first, as above stated, no absolute sales have been made. Of the second (known as the Jasper County, or 5-section lands) the reports of the Secretary of the College, filed in this office, show

that 2,560 acres have been sold for the aggregate sum of \$12,123.20; and 1,120.00 acres thereof have been patented to the purchasers. .

Of the donated lands in Story County, (as per said reports) 40.00 acres have been sold for \$240.00. No other sales have been reported to this office.

ERRORS IN PATENTS.

I would call attention to the fact, that the last session of the General Assembly repealed chap. 56 of the Acts of the Ninth General Assembly, (Acts 1862, p. 58,) authorizing the Register to correct errors in the description of land conveyed by the State upon proper evidence. (See sec. 6, chap. 103 Acts 1864.)

It is immaterial to this office whether such an act be in force or not, but to the parties interested *it is* material.

I find numerous errors in the description of lands, occasioned sometimes by the illegibility of the certificates, and sometimes clerical errors, or inadvertance in this office, and running back through the several years since the State commenced issuing patents.

In some instances the grantee has received his patent, had it recorded in the county office, and remained satisfied for several years that he had a patent for *his own* instead of his *neighbor's* farm.

In such case it is hardly right to require the grantee to apply to a Court of Chancery, or to the Legislature for relief, but now there is no other course. Under the Act of 1862, the Register was authorized to correct such errors. It would be much better for the grantees in such cases if he still had that power. The objection was, that he might exercise the power improperly. The objection is sufficiently answered by the fact, that if he should he would convey no title thereby, and it would cost no more to investigate his act, than to resort to Court for the correction of the error.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

On the first of November, 1863, the close of the last fiscal year reported from this office, there was in the Treasury a balance of the Contingent Fund, previously appropriated for this office,..... \$437.67

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The Act approved Feb. 29, 1864, appropriates
for the payment of a clerk the additional
sum of..... 1,230.00

Making in all..... \$1,667.67

The expenditures from this fund have been as follows :

To John Browne, for services as clerk in November, 1863.....	\$50.00
To D. E. Jones, regular clerk, from Nov. 1, 1863, to Feb. 1, 1864, (3 months @ \$58.33 $\frac{1}{3}$.)	175.00
To D. E. Jones, from Feb. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865, (11 months @ \$62.50.).....	687.50
To D. E. Jones, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1865..	755.08

Total..... \$1,667.67

For all of which receipts have been taken and remain of record in the office.

It will be seen that there is nothing left of the funds appropriated to pay for the services of Mr. Jones after the first of October last. He has been a faithful and efficient clerk, and deserves more pay than he has received.

The appropriation made would allow paying to the clerks and deputies in the several offices of Secretary, Treasurer and Register only \$62.50 per month or \$750.00 per year. This was insufficient to support a family at the high cost of living, and Mr. Jones was compelled to draw upon other funds for this purpose.

It was therefore agreed to allow them at the rate of \$1,000.00 per year or \$83.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month after the first of January, 1865, and trust to the Legislature to make up the deficiency, which they will doubtless do if you call their attention to the matter.

The amount of pay allowed this office during the last three years has been entirely inadequate to the labor performed, both as to *principal* and *clerk* ; but especially the latter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. HARVEY, Register.

APPENDIX.

TABLE NO. 1.

Exhibiting the lands in odd sections above the Raccoon Forks, falling within the limits of the Des Moines River Grant, so far north as the United States had completed the survey prior to Oct. 30th, 1851; and also the tracts disposed of by the United States to individuals, between the 24th of August, 1848, and the 16th of June, 1849:

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE GRANT.			SOLD BY U. S. TO INDIVIDUALS.	
Parts of Sections.	S. | T. | R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
sw sw.....	5 79 23	40.00	.....	.....
all.....	7 79 23	669.44	.....	.....
n $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ se n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	17 79 23	480.00	ne se, e hf ne, nw ne.....	160.00
nw ne, n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw.....	21 79 23	120.00	.....	.....
w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, se sw.....	31 80 23	232.00	.....	.....
ne nw, nw sw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	3 78 24	223.38	ne nw, nw sw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	223.38
all.....	5 78 24	700.74	all.....	700.74
all.....	7 78 24	652.18	all.....	652.18
nw ne nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	9 78 24	494.83	all but lot 6.....	450.08
all.....	17 78 24	636.47	ne, e hf nw, sw nw, lot 2.	360.00
all.....	19 78 24	653.12	.....	.....
nw nw.....	21 78 24	40.00	.....	.....
nw ne, nw, ne sw, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw	29 78 24	320.00	.....	.....
ne, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, nw nw, n $\frac{1}{2}$ se.	31 78 24	363.08	.....	.....
all.....	1 79 24	668.62	s hf nw, n hf sw.....	160.00
".....	3 79 24	673.52	all but sw nw.....	633.52
".....	5 79 24	620.79	e hf ne, nw ne, ne nw, e hf	.....
".....	7 79 24	643.42	[se, lot 1, 2, 3, 4	492.34
".....	9 79 24	640.00	se ne, n hf se.....	120.00
".....	11 79 24	640.00	all.....	640.00
".....	13 79 24	640.00	e hf ne, nw, ne sw, ehf s e	360.00
".....	15 79 24	640.00	w hf nw.....	80.00
".....	17 79 24	594.20	.....	.....
".....	19 79 24	646.74	se ne, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	885.95
".....	21 79 24	567.35	e hf sw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	427.05
".....	23 79 24	640.00	.....	.....
nw, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	25 79 24	240.00	.....	.....
all.....	27 79 24	606.10	all.....	606.10
".....	29 79 24	640.00	s hf ne, s hf nw, s hf.....	480.00
".....	31 79 24	661.28	e hf, sw.....	491.32
".....	33 79 24	640.00	all.....	640.00
n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, se ne lt 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	35 79 24	512.05	".....	512.05
all.....	3 80 24	708.23	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 1—CONTINUED.

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE GRANT.				SOLD BY U. S. TO INDIVIDUALS.	
Parts of Sections.	S.	T.	R.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
all.....	5	80	24	all.....	709.84
".....	7	80	24	all but s hf sw....	578.57
".....	9	80	24	.....	.....
".....	11	80	24	.....	.....
w $\frac{1}{2}$, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se, sw ne.....	13	80	24	.....	.....
all.....	15	80	24	sw.....	160.00
".....	17	80	24	w hf, se.....	480.00
".....	19	80	24	w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, nw nw, n $\frac{1}{2}$ se	628.61
.....	21	80	24	[lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	548.61
".....	23	80	24	all.....	640.00
".....	25	80	24	.....	.....
".....	27	80	24	.....	.....
".....	29	80	24	s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, nw ne, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw	280.00
".....	31	80	24	w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, nesw, nw se,	615.55
.....	33	80	24	[lot 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	486.14
".....	35	80	24	lots 1 and 7.....	78.83
".....	37	80	24	ne, sw, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se.....	400.00
w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, se sw.....	7	81	24	all but e hf ne.....	560.00
all.....	19	81	24	.....	.....
sw sw.....	21	81	24	.....	.....
w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	27	81	24	.....	.....
all.....	29	81	24	.....	.....
".....	31	81	24	n hf sw.....	475.88
".....	33	81	24	.....	.....
".....	1	78	25	ne ne.....	54.51
e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	3	78	25	.....	.....
all.....	11	78	25	nw ne, ne nw, sw nw, s hf.	440.00
".....	13	78	25	nw nw, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, sw se lots 1,	598.70
ne, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se.....	23	78	25	[2, 3, 4, 5	868.35
ne e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, nw nw, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se nw	25	78	25	ne.....	160.00
se & ne sw.....	1	79	25	e hf ne, sw ne, se nw....	160.00
all.....	3	79	25	s hf.....	320.00
".....	5	79	25	.....	.....
n hf ne.....	7	79	25	.....	.....
e $\frac{1}{2}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, nw nw, e hf sw	9	79	25	.....	.....
all.....	11	79	25	.....	.....
".....	13	79	25	w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, se ne, nw, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, se	520.00
".....	15	79	25	.....	.....
e hf ne, c hf se.....	21	79	25	ne ne.....	40.00
all.....	23	79	25	e hf ne, e hf se.....	160.00
".....	25	79	25	.....	.....
e hf, nw, e hf sw, nw sw..	27	79	25	.....	.....
all.....	33	79	25	.....	.....
".....	1	80	25	all but s hf ne.....	627.56
".....	3	80	25	n hf ne, and ne nw.....	167.15
".....	5	80	25	.....	.....
".....	7	80	25	.....	.....
".....	9	80	25	.....	.....
".....	11	80	25	ne nw, ne se.....	360.00
".....	13	80	25	e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, sw ne, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se, nw se	596.83
.....	15	80	25	[lots 1, 2, 5, 6	416.63
".....	17	80	25		
".....	19	80	25		
".....	21	80	25		
".....	23	80	25		

APPENDIX.

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TABLE NO. 1.—CONTINUED.

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE GRANT.			SOLD BY THE U. S. TO INDIVIDUALS.	
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
all.....	25 80 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	27 80 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	29 80 25	640.00	e hf se, nw se.....	120.00
ne, e hf nw, ne se.....	31 80 25	280.00	.....	.....
all.....	33 80 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	35 80 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	3 81 25	616.55	.....	.....
".....	5 81 25	617.84	.....	.....
".....	7 81 25	674.16	.....	.....
".....	9 81 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	11 81 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	13 81 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	15 81 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	17 81 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	19 81 25	676.38	sw nw, w hf sw.....	147.21
".....	21 81 25	640.00	w hf.....	320.00
".....	23 81 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	25 81 25	640.00	.....	.....
".....	27 81 25	640.00	w hf ne, e hf nw, s hf....	480.00
".....	29 81 25	600.76	w ½ sw, se sw, se se, l'ts 1, 2, 3, 4	332.39
".....	31 81 25	675.62	.....	.....
".....	33 81 25	561.25	ne se, lots 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	309.36
".....	35 81 25	640.00	all.....	640.00
".....	5 82 25	635.18	.....	.....
".....	7 82 25	658.86	.....	.....
w ½ nw, w ½ sw, se sw....	9 82 25	200.00	.....	.....
all.....	17 82 25	640.00	.....	.....
all.....	19 82 25	663.92	all.....	663.92
w ½ se, w ½ ne, se nw....	21 82 25	600.00	se se.....	40.00
w ½ nw, w ½ sw ½.....	23 82 25	160.00	nw nw.....	40.00
all.....	29 82 25	640.00	.....	.....
all.....	31 82 25	663.10	.....	.....
all.....	33 82 25	640.00	.....	.....
w ½ ne, w ½ se, w ½.....	7 83 25	467.98	.....	.....
all.....	19 83 25	653.08	.....	.....
w ½ nw, sw.....	29 83 25	240.00	.....	.....
all.....	31 83 25	665.52	.....	.....
all.....	1 80 26	698.18	.....	.....
all.....	3 80 26	701.92	.....	.....
e ½ nw, ne sw....	5 80 26	578.78	.....	.....
e ½ nw, e ½ sw.....	9 80 26	580.00	.....	.....
all.....	11 80 26	640.00	.....	.....
all.....	13 80 26	640.00	.....	.....
n ½, n ½ se.....	15 80 26	400.00	.....	.....
ne ne.....	23 80 26	40.00	.....	.....
ne, ne nw, e ½ se.....	25 80 26	280.00	.....	.....
all.....	1 81 26	609.38	n ½, sw.....	449.38
".....	3 81 26	580.56	s ½ sw.....	80.00
".....	5 81 26	595.26	.....	.....
".....	7 81 26	612.08	.....	.....
".....	9 81 26	640.00	.....	.....
".....	11 81 26	598.73	s ½ nw, nw sw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	296.69
".....	13 81 26	631.42	sw ½ w ½ se, lot 2..	222.07
".....	15 81 26	640.00	.....	.....
".....	17 81 26	640.00	.....	.....
".....	19 81 26	612.00	.....	.....
".....	21 81 26	640.00	.....	.....
".....	23 81 26	640.00	sw.....	160.00

TABLE NO. 1.—CONTINUED.

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE GRANT.				SOLD BY THE U. S. TO INDIVIDUALS.		
Parts of Sections.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
all.....	25	81	26	625.42	w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw.....	80.00
".....	27	81	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	29	81	26	640.00	".....	".....
ne, ne nw, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se, nw se..	31	81	26	320.00	".....	".....
all.....	33	81	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	35	81	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	1	82	26	637.84	nw, s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, ne sw, nw se..	319.88
".....	3	82	26	648.00	".....	".....
".....	5	82	26	589.23	ne se, lots 1, 2, 3.....	140.33
".....	7	82	26	608.00	".....	".....
".....	9	82	26	598.46	".....	".....
".....	11	82	26	640.00	sw.....	160.00
".....	13	82	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	15	82	26	597.58	".....	".....
".....	17	82	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	19	82	26	613.24	".....	".....
".....	21	82	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	23	82	26	640.00	sw.....	160.00
".....	25	82	26	640.00	all.....	640.00
".....	27	82	26	590.91	sw sw, lots 8, 9.....	110.55
".....	29	82	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	31	82	26	521.60	".....	".....
".....	33	82	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	35	82	26	640.00	n $\frac{1}{2}$	320.00
".....	1	83	26	521.60	".....	".....
".....	3	83	26	525.98	e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, se.....	211.12
".....	5	83	26	532.00	w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, nw.....	159.00
".....	7	83	26	587.72	e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se [lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]	544.57
".....	9	83	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	11	83	26	640.00	n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, sw nw.....	120.00
".....	13	83	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	15	83	26	640.00	e $\frac{1}{2}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.....	400.00
".....	17	83	26	594.30	sw sw, lot 5.....	80.80
".....	19	83	26	616.98	".....	".....
".....	21	83	26	631.32	".....	".....
".....	23	83	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	25	83	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	27	83	26	640.00	".....	".....
".....	29	83	26	592.36	".....	".....
".....	31	83	26	620.00	".....	".....
".....	33	83	26	574.92	".....	".....
".....	35	83	26	640.00	s $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$	80.00
Total.....				107,195.78	.....	25,487.87

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing, 1st, the 81,707.93 acres certified to the State under the Des Moines River Grant on the 30th of October, 1851; 2d, those that were sold and patented by the State to individuals; 3d, those that were patented to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, and 4th, those subsequently certified and approved to the State as Railroad Lands, under act of 1856.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.				SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS BY THE STATE.			PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.			CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.		
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
sw sw	5 79 23	40.00	.....	sw sw	.....	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	7 79 23	669.44	all but ne ne	ne ne	620.44	ne ne	.....	40.00	all	.....	.....	669.44
sw ne, nw, n hf sw, nw se	17 79 23	320.00	sw ne, nw qr nw sw, nw se	.....	280.00	ne sw	.....	40.00	nw, n hf s w, sw ne, nw se	.....	.....	820.00
nw ne, n hf nw	21 79 23	120.00	.....	.....	.....	n hf nw, nw ne	.....	120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
w hf nw, w hf sw, se sw	31 80 23	232.00	sw nw, w hf sw	.....	143.34	se sw, nw nw	.....	88.66	w hf nw, w hf sw, se sw	.....	.....	232.00
lot 6	9 78 24	43.75	lot 6	.....	43.75	.....	.....	.....	lot 6	.....	.....	43.75
s hf and fr on left bank	17 78 24	320.47	s hf and fr on left bank	.....	320.47	.....	.....	.....	s t, lot 1, fr on left bank	.....	.....	320.47
all	19 78 24	653.12	all	.....	653.12	.....	.....	.....	all	.....	.....	653.12
nw nw	21 78 24	40.00	nw nw	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	nw nw	.....	.....	40.00
nw ne, nw, w hf sw, ne sw	29 78 24	320.00	nw ne, e hf nw, nw nw, n hf sw, se sw	.....	280.00	sw nw	.....	40.00	nw, nw ne, n hf sw, sw sw	.....	.....	320.00
ne, e hf nw, nw nw, n hf se	31 78 24	363.08	ne qr, e hf nw, n hf se	.....	320.00	nw nw	.....	43.08	ne, e hf nw, nw nw, n hf se	.....	.....	363.08
e hf, n hf nw, s hf sw	1 79 24	508.62	e hf, n hf nw, s hf sw	.....	508.62	.....	.....	.....	ne, n hf nw, s hf sw, se	.....	.....	508.62
sw nw	3 79 24	40.00	sw nw	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	sw nw	.....	.....	40.00
w hf sw lots 5, 6, 7	5 79 24	188.45	nw sw, lots 5, 6	.....	121.70	sw sw, lot 7	.....	66.75	nw sw, lots 5, 6, 7	.....	.....	148.45
n hf ne, sw ne, s hf s e, w hf	7 79 24	523.42	n hf ne, sw ne, s hf se, w hf	.....	523.42	.....	.....	.....	all	.....	.....	523.42

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.				SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS BY THE STATE.				PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.				CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.			
Parts of Sections.		S.	T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.		Acres.	Parts of Sections.		Acres.	Parts of Sections.		Acres.	Parts of Sections.	
w hf ne, w hf se, w hf sw, se sw.....		11	79 24	280.00	w hf ne, w hf se, w hf sw, se sw.....		280.00				w hf ne, w hf se, w hf sw, se sw.....		280.00		
e hf, sw, e hf nw.....		13	79 24	560.00	e hf, sw, e hf nw.....		560.00				ne, e hf n w, s hf.....		560.00		
all.....		15	79 24	640.00	all.....		640.00				all.....		640.00		
w hf sw, se sw, lots 7, 8, 9.....		17	79 24	208.25	w hf sw, se sw, lots 7, 8, 9.....		208.25				w hf sw, se sw, lots 7, 8, 9.....		208.25		
all.....		19	79 24	646.74	all.....		646.74				all.....		646.74		
w hf sw, sw nw, lot 8.....		21	79 24	140.80	w hf sw, sw nw.....		120.00	lot 8.....		20.80	sw nw, w hf sw, lot 8.....		140.80		
all.....		23	79 24	640.00	all except ne ne.....		600.00	ne ne.....		40.00	all.....		640.00		
nw, w hf sw.....		25	79 24	240.00	s hf nw, w hf sw.....		160.00	n hf nw.....		80.00	nw, w hf sw.....		240.00		
n hf ne, n hf nw.....		29	79 24	160.00	n hf ne, n hf nw.....		160.00				n hf ne, n hf nw.....		160.00		
nw.....		31	79 24	168.96	nw.....		168.96				nw.....		168.96		
all.....		3	80 24	708.23	all.....		708.23	all.....		708.23	all.....		708.23		
s hf s w.....		7	80 24	86.61	s hf sw.....		86.61				s hf sw.....		86.61		
all.....		9	80 24	640.00	sw qr.....		160.00	n hf, se.....		480.00	all.....		640.00		
all.....		11	80 24	640.00	all.....		all.....				all.....		640.00		
sw ne, w hf, w hf se.....		13	80 24	440.00	w hf, w hf se, sw ne.....		380.00	ne.....		440.00	w hf, w hf se, sw ne.....		440.00		
n hf, s e qr.....		15	80 24	480.00	nw, se.....		380.00				160.00 n hf, se.....		480.00		
ne.....		17	80 24	160.00	ne ne.....		40.00	s hf nw nw ne.....		120.00	ne.....		160.00		
e hf ne.....		19	80 24	80.00	e hf ne.....		80.00				e hf ne.....		80.00		
all.....		23	80 24	640.00	ne, w hf.....		480.00	se qr.....		160.00	all.....		640.00		
all.....		25	80 24	640.00	w hf ne qr.....		480.00	se qr.....		160.00	all.....		640.00		
ne ne n f nw, s f sw, se.....		27	80 24	860.00	ne ne, sw sw, se.....		240.00	n hf nw, se sw.....		120.00	ne ne, s hf sw, se qr.....		280.00		
e hf se, sw se lot 1.....		29	80 24	128.41	e hf se, sw se.....		120.00	lot.....		9.41	e hf se, sw se lot 1.....		128.41		
w hf nw ne nw, sw, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....		31	80 24	527.48	all.....		527.48				all.....		527.48		
nw, w hf s e.....		33	80 24	240.00	nw, w hf se.....		240.00				nw, w hf se.....		240.00		
e hf n e.....		35	80 24	80.00	e hf ne.....		80.00				e hf ne.....		80.00		

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7 81 24	w hf sw, se sw	127.32	w hf sw, se sw	127.32	w hf sw, se sw	127.32
19 81 24	all	642.08	all	642.08	all	642.08
21 81 24	sw sw	40.00	sw sw	40.00	sw sw	40.00
27 81 24	w hf sw	80.00	w hf sw	80.00	w hf sw	80.00
29 81 24	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00
31 81 24	se	160.00	se qr	160.00	se	160.00
33 81 24	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00
1 78 25	all but ne ne	643.65	643.65	643.65	w hf ne, se ne, nw, shf	643.65
3 78 25	all	617.12	617.12	617.12	e hf, nw, e hf sw	617.12
11 78 25	e hf ne, sw ne nw nw se nw	200.00	200.00	200.00	e hf ne, sw ne, se nw	200.00
13 78 25	e hf se lots 6, 7, 8	231.55	40.00	231.55	e hf se qr, lots 6, 7, 8	231.55
23 78 25	e hf se	80.00	e hf se	80.00	e hf se	80.00
25 78 25	nw ne, n hf nw, ne sw, e hf se, nw se	280.00	n hf nw, nw ne, n hf se, new, se se	280.00	ne, e hf nw, nw nw, e hf se, nw se, new sw	280.00
1 79 25	n hf	364.80	n hf	364.80	n hf	364.80
3 79 25	all	681.70	all	681.70	all	681.70
5 79 25	n hf ne	99.91	n hf ne	99.91	n hf ne	99.91
9 79 25	e hf nw, nw nw, e hf sw, e hf	520.00	e hf, e hf nw, e hf sw nw nw	520.00	e hf, e hf nw, nw nw, e hf sw	520.00
11 79 25	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00
13 79 25	ne ne, e hf sw	120.00	ne ne, e hf sw	120.00	ne ne, e hf sw	120.00
15 79 25	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00
21 79 25	e hf ne, e hf se	160.00	e hf ne, e hf se	160.00	e hf ne, e hf sw	160.00
23 79 25	w hf ne, se ne, w hf se	600.00	w hf ne, se ne, w hf se	600.00	shf, shf ne, nw ne, nw	600.00
25 79 25	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00
27 79 25	all but sw sw	600.00	all	600.00	n hf, n hf sw, se sw, se	600.00
29 79 25	w hf ne, w hf se, w hf	480.00	w hf ne, w hf se, w hf	480.00	w hf, w hf ne, w hf se	480.00
31 80 25	shf ne	80.00	shf ne	80.00	shf ne	80.00
1 80 25	shf ne, e hf se, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	497.21	lots 2, 3, 4, 6	497.21	shf ne, e hf se, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	497.21

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.				SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS BY THE STATE.				PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.				CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.			
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
all	5 80 25	689.74	ne ne, se nw, e hf sw, se		332.81	s hf ne, nw ne, n hf nw, sw nw, w hf sw all			350.93 all		689.74				
all	7 80 25	652.00							652.00 all		652.00				
all	9 80 25	640.00	ne, w hf, e hf se		560.00	w hf se			80.00 all		640.00				
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7..	11 80 25	239.63	lots 1, 2, 6		105.83	lots 3, 4, 5, 7..			133.80	lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7..	239.63				
lots 3, 4, 7, 8	13 80 25	180.18	lots 3, 4, 7, 8		180.18					lots 3, 4, 7, 8	180.18				
all	15 80 25	640.00	n hf, se sw, sw se, n hf se		480.00	n hf sw, sw sw, se se			160.00 all		640.00				
all	17 80 25	640.00	sw ne, s hf nw, n hf sw, se sw, w hf se..		320.00	e hf ne, nw ne, e hf se, n hf nw, sw sw..									
all	19 80 25	653.04							320.00 all		640.00				
all	21 80 25	640.00	e hf ne, e hf nw, nw nw		200.00	s hf, w hf ne, sw nw			653.04 all		653.04				
all	23 80 25	640.00	e hf, e hf nw, e hf sw, sw sw..		520.00	w hf nw, nw sw..			440.00 all		640.00				
all	25 80 25	640.00	all but sw se..		600.00	sw se..			120.00 all		640.00				
all	27 80 25	640.00	e hf ne, nw ne, w hf sw, e hf se..		280.00	s hf, sw nw, w hf se, sw ne..			40.00 all		640.00				
ne qr, w hf, sw se..	29 80 25	520.00	sw ne, se nw, n hf sw, sw se..		200.00	s hf sw, e hf ne, n w ne, w hf nw, ne nw..			360.00 all		640.00				
ne qr, e hf nw, ne se.	31 80 25	280.00													
all	33 80 25	640.00	nw, e hf sw, se..		400.00	ne, e hf nw, ne se..			320.00 w hf ne, sw se..		520.00				
all	35 80 25	640.00	e hf ne, nw, e hf se..		320.00	sw, w hf ne, w hf se..			280.00 ne, e hf nw ne se..		280.00				
all	38 11 25	616.55	w hf..		307.06	e hf..			320.00 all		640.00				
all	5 81 25	617.84	all		617.84				309.49 all		616.55				
all	7 81 25	674.16	n hf nw, se..		248.54	ne, s hf nw, sw..			425.62 all		617.84				
all	9 81 25	640.00	w hf ne, nw, nw sw, se sw, sw se..		360.00	e hf se, nw se, e hf ne, ne sw, sw sw..			280.00 all		640.00				

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all	11 81 25	640.00 nw, s hf	480.00 ne	160.00 all	640.00
all	18 81 25	640.00 nw, s hf	480.00 ne	160.00	
all	16 81 25	640.00 ne, sw nw, e hf sw, sw	480.00 e hf nw, nw nw, nw sw	160.00	
all	17 81 25	640.00 ne, ne nw, nw sw, se sw, e hf se, sw se	400.00 nw se, shf nw, nw nw, ne sw, sw sw	240.00	
e hf, ehf nw, nw nw, e hf sw	19 81 25	529.17 e hf, e hf nw, nw nw, e hf sw	529.17		
e hf	21 81 25	320.00 ne ne, s hf ne, se qr	280.00 nw ne	40.00	
all	23 81 25	640.00 s hf ne, w hf, se	560.00 n hf ne	80.00	
all	25 81 25	640.00 sw ne, w hf w hf se qr	440.00 e hf ne, nw ne, e hf se	200.00	
e hf ne, w hf nw	27 81 25	160.00 e hf ne, e hf nw	160.00		
n hf ne lots 5, 6, 7, 8	29 81 25	268.87 n hf ne, lots 5, 6, 7, 8	268.87		
all	31 81 25	675.62 ne, nw, n hf se	415.87 sw, s hf se	259.75	
sw sw lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	33 81 25	251.91 lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, sw sw	251.91		
all	35 81 25				
all	5 82 25	635.18	all	635.18	
all	7 82 25	658.86	all	658.86	
w hf nw, w hf sw, se sw	9 82 25	200.00	w hf nw, w hf sw, se sw	200.00	
all	17 82 25	640.00	all	640.00	
w hf, w hf ne, se ne, w hf se, ne se	21 82 25	560.00	w hf ne, se ne, w hf w hf se, ne se	560.00	
sw nw, w hf sw	27 82 25	120.00	w hf sw, sw nw	120.00	
all	29 82 25	640.00	all	640.00	
all	31 82 25	663.10	all	663.10	
all	33 82 25	640.00	all	640.00	
w hf, w hf ne, w hf se	7 83 25	467.98	w hf w hf ne, w hf se qr	467.98	
all	19 83 25	653.08	all	653.08	
w hf nw, sw qr	29 83 25	240.00	sw, w hf nw	240.00	
all	31 83 25	665.52	all	665.52	
all	1 80 26	698.18	all	698.18	

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.				SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS BY THE STATE.				PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.				CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.			
Parts of Sections.		S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.		Acres.	Parts of Sections.		Acres.	Parts of Sections.		Acres.	Parts of Sections.		Acres.
all	3 80 26	701.92	all	all	701.92	all	all	701.92	all	701.92	all	701.92	all	701.92	all
e hf, nw, ne sw	5 80 26	578.78	e hf, nw, ne sw	e hf, nw, ne sw	578.78	e hf, nw, ne sw	e hf, nw, ne sw	578.78	e hf, nw, ne sw	578.78	e hf, nw, ne sw	578.78	e hf, nw, ne sw	578.78	e hf, nw, ne sw
e hf, nw, e hf sw	9 80 26	560.00	e hf, nw, e hf sw	e hf, nw, e hf sw	560.00	e hf, nw, e hf sw	e hf, nw, e hf sw	560.00	e hf, nw, e hf sw	560.00	e hf, nw, e hf sw	560.00	e hf, nw, e hf sw	560.00	e hf, nw, e hf sw
all	11 80 26	640.00	n hf ne, nw se	n hf ne, nw se	640.00	n hf ne, nw se	n hf ne, nw se	640.00	n hf ne, nw se	640.00	n hf ne, nw se	640.00	n hf ne, nw se	640.00	n hf ne, nw se
all	13 80 26	640.00	w hf nw	w hf nw	640.00	w hf nw	w hf nw	640.00	w hf nw	640.00	w hf nw	640.00	w hf nw	640.00	w hf nw
n hf, ne se	15 80 26	400.00	n hf, ne se	n hf, ne se	400.00	n hf, ne se	n hf, ne se	400.00	n hf, ne se	400.00	n hf, ne se	400.00	n hf, ne se	400.00	n hf, ne se
ne ne, nw, e hf se	23 80 26	40.00	ne ne, nw, e hf se	ne ne, nw, e hf se	40.00	ne ne, nw, e hf se	ne ne, nw, e hf se	40.00	ne ne, nw, e hf se	40.00	ne ne, nw, e hf se	40.00	ne ne, nw, e hf se	40.00	ne ne, nw, e hf se
se	25 80 26	280.00	se	se	280.00	se	se	280.00	se	280.00	se	280.00	se	280.00	se
all but s hf sw	1 81 26	160.00	n hf se, sw se	n hf se, sw se	160.00	n hf se, sw se	n hf se, sw se	160.00	n hf se, sw se	160.00	n hf se, sw se	160.00	n hf se, sw se	160.00	n hf se, sw se
all	3 81 26	500.56	all but s hf sw, nw sw	all but s hf sw, nw sw	500.56	all but s hf sw, nw sw	all but s hf sw, nw sw	500.56	all but s hf sw, nw sw	500.56	all but s hf sw, nw sw	500.56	all but s hf sw, nw sw	500.56	all but s hf sw, nw sw
all	5 81 26	595.26	all but sw nw	all but sw nw	595.26	all but sw nw	all but sw nw	595.26	all but sw nw	595.26	all but sw nw	595.26	all but sw nw	595.26	all but sw nw
all	7 81 26	612.08	all	all	612.08	all	all	612.08	all	612.08	all	612.08	all	612.08	all
all	9 81 26	640.00	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw	640.00	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw	640.00	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw	640.00	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw	640.00	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw	640.00	n hf, n hf ne, sw ne, n hf sw, se sw
sw sw lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	11 81 26	302.04	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	302.04	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	302.04	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	302.04	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	302.04	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	302.04	sw sw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
n hf, e hf se lot 1	13 81 26	408.35	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se	408.35	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se	408.35	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se	408.35	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se	408.35	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se	408.35	e hf ne, sw ne, nw, e hf se
all	15 81 26	640.00	n hf ne, nw, s hf	n hf ne, nw, s hf	640.00	n hf ne, nw, s hf	n hf ne, nw, s hf	640.00	n hf ne, nw, s hf	640.00	n hf ne, nw, s hf	640.00	n hf ne, nw, s hf	640.00	n hf ne, nw, s hf
all	17 81 26	640.00	all	all	640.00	all	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00	all
all	19 81 26	612.00	all	all	612.00	all	all	612.00	all	612.00	all	612.00	all	612.00	all
all	21 81 26	640.00	n hf	n hf	640.00	n hf	n hf	640.00	n hf	640.00	n hf	640.00	n hf	640.00	n hf
n hf se	23 81 26	480.00	n hf se	n hf se	480.00	n hf se	n hf se	480.00	n hf se	480.00	n hf se	480.00	n hf se	480.00	n hf se
s hf, se nw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	25 81 26	545.42	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	545.42	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	545.42	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	545.42	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	545.42	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4	545.42	s hf, se nw lots 1, 2, 3, 4
all	27 81 26	640.00	ne, e hf nw, n hf se	ne, e hf nw, n hf se	640.00	ne, e hf nw, n hf se	ne, e hf nw, n hf se	640.00	ne, e hf nw, n hf se	640.00	ne, e hf nw, n hf se	640.00	ne, e hf nw, n hf se	640.00	ne, e hf nw, n hf se
all	29 81 26	640.00	all	all	640.00	all	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00	all
ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	31 81 26	320.00	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	320.00	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	320.00	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	320.00	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	320.00	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se	320.00	ne, ne nw, e hf se, nw se
all	33 81 26	640.00	all	all	640.00	all	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00	all
all	35 81 26	640.00	nw ne	nw ne	640.00	nw ne	nw ne	640.00	nw ne	640.00	nw ne	640.00	nw ne	640.00	nw ne
n hf ne, e hf se, sw se	1 82 26	317.96	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw	317.96	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw	317.96	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw	317.96	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw	317.96	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw	317.96	n hf ne, se se, s hf sw
w hf sw, se sw	1 83 26	317.96	w hf sw, se sw	w hf sw, se sw	317.96	w hf sw, se sw	w hf sw, se sw	317.96	w hf sw, se sw	317.96	w hf sw, se sw	317.96	w hf sw, se sw	317.96	w hf sw, se sw

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all.....	3 82 26	618.00	n hf ne, sw ne, e hf nw nw nw, e hf sw, w hf se, se se.....	448.00	se ne, sw nw, w hf sw, ne se.....	200.00	all.....	648.00
nw ne, w hf nw, ne nw, w hf sw, se sw lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8....	5 82 26	448.00	nw ne, nw nw, w hf sw, se sw, lot 4....	245.93	ne nw, sw nw, lots 5, 6, 7, 8.....	202.97	nw ne, n hf nw, sw nw, w hf sw, se sw, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8....	448.90 608.00
all.....	7 82 26	608.00	n hf, se.....	240.00	s hf ne, w hf.....	368.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	9 82 26	598.46	n hf ne, e hf sw, sw sw, s hf se, sw nw lots 3, 5, 7.....	443.70	lots 1, 2, 4, 6 nw sw..	154.76	all.....	640.00
e hf, nw.....	11 82 26	480.00	w hf ne, se ne, n hf nw, sw nw, n hf se, se se.....	360.00	ne ne, se nw, sw se..	120.00	e hf, nw.....	480.00
all.....	13 82 26	640.00	w hf nw, ne sw, w hf sw	200.00	e hf, e hf nw, se sw..	440.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	15 82 26	597.58	e hf ne, nw nw, n hf se, se se lots 5, 6, 7, se, ne nw, sw, ne se, w hf se.....	363.49	lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 8.....	234.00	all.....	597.58
all.....	17 82 26	640.00	ne, ne nw, sw, ne se, w hf se.....	480.00	nw nw, s hf nw, se se	160.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	19 82 26	613.24	w hf ne, se nw.....	120.00	e hf ne, ne nw, w hf nw, s hf.....	493.24	all.....	613.24
all.....	21 82 26	640.00	nw ne, ne nw, s hf nw, n hf sw, se.....	400.00	ne ne, s hf ne, nw nw, s hf sw.....	240.00	all.....	640.00
e hf, nw.....	23 82 26	480.00	w hf ne, w hf nw, ne se, w hf se.....	280.00	e hf ne, e hf nw, se se	200.00	e hf, nw.....	480.00
all but sw sw lot 8, 9, 27 82 26	25 82 26	480.36	n hf nw, e hf se lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.....	380.01	sw nw, nw sw lot 4..	100.35	w hf nw, ne nw, e hf se lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	440.00
all.....	29 82 26	640.00	se ne, nw sw, n hf se.	160.00	n hf ne, sw ne, e hf sw, sw sw, nw, s hf se..	480.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	31 82 26	621.60	e hf ne.....	80.00	w hf ne, w hf, se qr..	541.60	all.....	621.60
all.....	33 82 26	640.00	n hf ne, nw, s hf se, ne se.....	380.00	s hf ne, sw, nw se....	280.00	all.....	640.00

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.				SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS BY THE STATE.				PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.				CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.			
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.
s hf.....	35 83 26	320.00	s hf.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	s hf.....	.....	.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	1 83 26	521.60	w hf ne, nw sw, w hf se,	391.20	e hf ne, e hf se.....	130.40	all.....	.....	w hf, w hf ne.....	.....	.....	521.60	.....	.....	.....
w hf ne, w hf.....	3 83 26	314.86	w hf ne, w hf.....	314.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314.86	.....	.....	.....
e hf ne, s hf.....	5 83 26	373.00	e hf se, nw se, e hf ne,	333.00	sw se.....	40.00	.....	.....	s hf, e hf ne.....	.....	.....	373.00	.....	.....	.....
lot 2.....	7 83 26	43.15	lot 2.....	43.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	lot 2.....	.....	.....	43.15	.....	.....	.....
all.....	9 83 26	640.00	all.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	all.....	.....	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....
e hf, e hf nw, nw nw,	11 83 26	520.00	nw ne, e hf nw, nw	280.00	e hf ne, sw ne, e hf se,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
s hf sw.....	.....	.....	nw, s hf sw, nw se.	.....	sw se.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
all.....	13 83 26	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520.00	.....	.....	.....
w hf sw, nw.....	15 83 26	240.00	w hf sw, n hf nw.....	160.00	s hf nw.....	.....	.....	.....	s hf sw.....	.....	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....
ne, n hf nw, lots 1, 2,	17 83 26	513.50	n hf ne, nw nw, sw ne,	219.17	se ne, ne nw, lots 1, 3,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00	.....	.....	.....
3, 4, 6, 7, 8.....	.....	.....	lots 2, 8.....	.....	4, 6, 7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	19 83 26	616.98	n hf.....	308.74	s hf.....	.....	.....	.....	ne, n hf nw, lots 1, 2,	.....	.....	394.38	.....	.....	.....
all.....	21 83 26	631.32	e hf, w hf nw, s hf sw	476.22	e hf nw, ne sw, lot 1.	.....	.....	.....	3, 4, 6, 7, 8.....	.....	.....	513.50	.....	.....	.....
all.....	23 83 26	640.00	all but ne ne.....	600.00	ne ne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616.98	.....	.....	.....
all.....	25 83 26	640.00	e hf nw, nw nw.....	120.00	e hf, sw, sw nw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	631.32	.....	.....	.....
all.....	27 83 26	640.00	all but ne ne.....	600.00	ne ne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	29 83 26	592.86	se ne, n hf sw, se sw,	271.91	w hf nw, sw sw, lots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	.....	.....	lots 4, 8, 9.....	.....	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	31 83 26	620.00	ne, e hf nw, ne se, s hf	360.00	w hf nw, sw, nw se.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320.45	.....	.....	.....
all.....	33 83 26	574.92	e hf ne, e hf se, sw sw,	315.80	w hf ne, nw sw, lots 1,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	.....	.....	lots 2, 6, 8.....	.....	3, 4, 5, 7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259.12	.....	.....	.....
all.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574.92	.....	.....	.....

w hf, ne, n hf se.....	35,832.61	560.00	w hf ne qr, n hf se....	360.00	.....	w hf ne, n hf se.....	560.00
							12,318.69
							<u>12,318.69</u>
Total.....	81,707.93			41,089.66		40,618.27	<u>\$60,392.12</u>

*In the limits of the M. & M. R. R. 34,269.81; deeded to individuals, 19,074.48, and to Nav. & R. R. Co., 15,195.83 acres: and in the limits of the Central Air Line, 35,023.81; deeded to individuals, 16,804.44, and to Nav. & R. R. Co., 18,218.87 acres.

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Lands approved to the State under the Des Moines River Grant, on the 10th of March, 1883; of those such as have been sold by the State to individuals, and such as have been patented to the D. M. N. & R. R. Co., and such as have since been certified to the State as Railroad Lands.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.			SOLD BY STATE TO INDIVIDUALS			PATENTED TO NAVIGATION CO.			CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.		
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
sw sw	31 84 25	42.48	.....	.....	sw sw .....	.....	42.48	sw sw	42.48	.....	42.48
all	3 84 26	718.70	.....	.....	all .....	.....	718.70	all	718.70	.....	718.70
all	5 84 26	718.52	e hf, e hf nw, nw nw, sw qr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	7 84 26	608.01	n hf ne, se ne, ne nw, se se .....	.....	598.52 s hf se qr, sw nw .....	.....	120.00	all	120.00	.....	718.52
all	9 84 26	640.00	e hf, sw nw, sw qr .....	.....	200.00 nw ne, se nw, e hf sw, n hf se, sw se, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	11 84 26	640.00	.....	.....	520.00 n hf nw, se nw .....	.....	408.01	all	408.01	.....	608.01
all	15 84 26	640.00	w hf .....	.....	all .....	.....	120.00	all	120.00	.....	640.00
all	17 84 26	640.00	all except nw ne .....	.....	320.00 e hf .....	.....	320.00	all	320.00	.....	640.00
all	19 84 26	624.50	all except nw ne .....	.....	600.00 nw ne .....	.....	40.00	all	40.00	.....	640.00
all	21 84 26	640.00	all .....	.....	584.50 nw ne .....	.....	40.00	all	40.00	.....	624.50
w hf, w hf ne, ne ne, w hf se	23 84 26	520.00	s hf nw, sw qr w hf se .....	.....	640.00 .....	.....	.....	all .....	.....	.....	640.00
w hf sw	25 84 26	80.00	.....	.....	320.00 w hf ne, ne ne, n hf nw .....	.....	200.00	w hf, w hf ne qr, ne ne, w hf se	200.00	.....	520.00
all	27 84 26	640.00	all .....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	w hf sw	80.00	.....	80.00
all	29 84 26	640.00	all .....	.....	w hf sw .....	.....	.....	all .....	.....	.....	640.00
all	31 84 26	599.76	e hf ne nw ne, s hf nw, se se, lot 1 .....	.....	640.00 .....	.....	.....	all .....	.....	.....	640.00
all	33 84 26	640.00	all except w hf sw .....	.....	275.66 sw ne, n hf nw, n hf se, sw se, lots 2, 3 .....	.....	824.10	all	824.10	.....	599.76
all	35 84 26	640.00	sw nw, w hf sw, se sw, s hf se .....	.....	560.00 w hf sw .....	.....	80.00	all	80.00	.....	640.00
all .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00 ne qr, e hf nw, nw nw, ne sw, n hf se .....	.....	400.00	all	400.00	.....	640.00

s hf nw, nw nw, sw qr	3 85 26	277.28	nw nw, s hf nw, sw qr	277.28	w hf nw, se nw, sw,	277.28
all	5 85 26	629.54	all	629.54	all	629.54
all	7 85 26	611.98	all	611.98	all	611.98
all	9 85 26	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00
sw ne, w hf, w hf se,	15 85 26	480.00	sw ne, w hf, w hf se,	480.00	w hf, w hf se qr, se se,	480.00
se se			se se		sw ne qr	640.00
all	17 85 26	640.00	all but sw sw	40.00	all	
all	19 85 26	616.30	w hf ne, e hf nw, e hf	240.00	w hf, w hf se, sw	
			se		qr, w hf nw	
all	21 85 26	640.00			all	616.30
w hf nw, sw qr	23 85 26	240.00	w hf ne, w hf se, sw		640.00	640.00
all	27 85 26	640.00	qr, w hf nw		240.00	240.00
all	29 85 26	640.00	w hf nw, sw qr		640.00	640.00
all	31 85 26	618.16	n hf, ne sw, se qr	520.00	all	640.00
			w hf ne, se ne, w hf		120.00	
			nw, se nw, s hf se,	348.54	all	
			se sw		640.00	
all	33 85 26	640.00	ne qr, e hf nw, sw nw,		269.62	618.16
			e hf sw, nw sw, w		all	
w hf ne, w hf, w hf se	35 85 26	480.00	hf se, se se	520.00	all	640.00
all	3 86 26	625.92			480.00	480.00
all	5 86 26	624.86			625.92	
all	7 86 26	606.82			624.86	
all	9 86 26	640.00			606.82	
w hf ne, ne ne, w hf,	11 86 26	520.00			640.00	
w hf se			w hf ne, ne ne, w hf,			
			w hf se		520.00	520.00
all	15 85 26	640.00	all		w hf se	640.00
all	17 86 26	640.00	all		640.00	640.00
all	19 86 26	607.76	all		607.76	607.76
all	21 86 26	640.00	all		640.00	640.00
all	23 86 26	640.00	all		640.00	640.00
all	25 86 26	607.84	all		607.84	607.84

TABLE NO. 3—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.			SOLD BY STATE TO INDIVIDUALS.			PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.			CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.		
Parts of Sections.	S. I. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	
all	33 86 26	640.00	.....	.....	all	.....	640.00 all	.....	.....	640.00	
all except w hf sw	5 87 26	583.98	.....	.....	all except w hf sw	.....	583.98 all except w hf sw	.....	.....	583.98	
s hf	9 87 26	320.00	s hf se	.....	80.00 sw qr, n hf se	.....	240.00 s hf	.....	.....	320.00	
n hf	15 87 26	320.00	se ne, se nw	.....	80.00 n hf ne, sw ne, n hf nw, sw nw	.....	240.00	.....	.....	.....	
all	17 87 26	640.00	nw ne, w hf nw, nw sw, se sw, s hf se	.....	280.00 ne ne, s hf ne, e hf nw, ne sw, sw sw, n hf se	.....	360.00	.....	.....	.....	
s hf	21 87 26	320.00	se sw	.....	40.00 se qr, w hf sw, ne sw	.....	280.00	.....	.....	.....	
w hf se	23 87 26	80.00	.....	.....	w hf se	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	
e hf and sw qr	27 87 26	480.00	.....	.....	e hf, sw qr	.....	480.00	.....	.....	.....	
e hf ne, w hf nw, w hf sw, e hf se	29 87 26	320.00	sw sw	.....	40.00 e hf ne, w hf nw, nw sw, e hf se	.....	280.00	.....	.....	.....	
all	33 87 26	640.00	.....	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	
all	35 87 26	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	
sw sw	29 88 26	40.00	.....	.....	sw sw	.....	40.00 sw sw	.....	.....	40.00	
all	31 88 26	580.68	all	.....	all	.....	580.68 all	.....	.....	580.68	
all	1 81 27	583.64	all	.....	all	.....	583.64 all	.....	.....	583.64	
ne qr, e hf se	11 81 27	240.00	.....	.....	ne qr, e hf se	.....	240.00 ne qr and e hf se	.....	.....	240.00	
n hf se qr, e hf sw	13 81 27	560.00	.....	.....	n hf se qr, e hf sw	.....	560.00 n hf se, e hf sw	.....	.....	560.00	
e hf ne	25 81 27	80.00	.....	.....	e hf ne	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	
all	1 82 27	633.66	all	.....	all	.....	633.66 all	.....	.....	633.66	
all	8 82 27	639.68	all	.....	all	.....	639.68 all	.....	.....	639.68	
ne qr, e hf se	9 82 27	240.00	.....	.....	ne qr, e hf se	.....	240.00 ne qr, e hf se	.....	.....	240.00	
all	11 82 27	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00 all	.....	.....	640.00	
all	13 82 27	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00 all	.....	.....	640.00	
all	15 82 27	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00 all	.....	.....	640.00	
all	23 82 27	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00 all	.....	.....	640.00	
all	25 82 27	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00 all	.....	.....	640.00	
ne ne	27 82 27	40.00	.....	.....	ne ne	.....	40.00 ne ne	.....	.....	40.00	

TABLE NO. 3—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.			SOLD BY STATE TO INDIVIDUALS.			PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.			CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.		
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
all	21 84 27	640.00	se ne, sw sw, ne se ..	120.00	n hf ne, sw ne, nw qr, e hf sw, nw nw, s hf se, nw se	lot 8	520.00 all	.....	640.00	.....	640.00
all	23 84 27	579.25	all but lot 8	558.09	lot 8 .....	.....	21.16 all	.....	579.25	.....	579.25
all	25 84 27	639.74	n hf, n hf se, ne sw, lot 2	471.70	nw sw, se se, lots 1, 2, w hf ne, s hf nw, nw nw, sw qr, w hf se all .....	.....	158.04 all	.....	639.74	.....	639.74
all	27 84 27	635.53	ne nw, e hf se, lots 1, 2	195.53	all .....	.....	440.00 all	.....	635.53	.....	635.53
all	29 84 27	640.00	.....	.....	all .....	.....	640.00 all	.....	640.00	.....	640.00
all	31 84 27	643.20	.....	.....	all .....	.....	645.20 all	.....	645.20	.....	645.20
all	33 84 27	640.00	.....	.....	all .....	.....	640.00 all	.....	640.00	.....	640.00
all	35 84 27	599.22	se qr, lots 1, 2, 3	261.25	sw nw, sw qr, lots 4, 5, 6, 7 .....	.....	337.97 all	.....	599.22	.....	599.22
all	1 85 27	627.58	e hf sw, e hf se	160.00	n hf, w hf se, w hf sw se ne, nw nw, ne se, lot 7 .....	.....	467.58 all	.....	627.58	.....	627.58
all	3 85 27	582.14	.....	179.20	ne ne, sw sw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 .....	.....	402.94 all	.....	582.14	.....	582.14
all	5 85 27	643.58	.....	.....	all .....	.....	643.58 all	.....	643.58	.....	643.58
all	7 85 27	638.60	.....	.....	all .....	.....	538.60 all	.....	638.60	.....	638.60
all	9 85 27	640.00	ne ne	40.00	s hf ne, nw ne, nw 1/2, s 1/2 .....	.....	600.00 all	.....	640.00	.....	640.00
all	11 85 27	590.64	se sw, w 1/2 se, lots 5, 6, 7	273.81	e 1/2 ne, e 1/2 se, lots 1, 2, 4 .....	.....	317.33 all	.....	590.64	.....	590.64
all	13 85 27	640.00	ne qr, nw se	200.00	w hf, s hf ne, ne ne .....	.....	440.00 all	.....	640.00	.....	640.00
all	15 85 27	605.51	e hf se	80.00	w 1/2 nw, se nw, sw 1/2, w 1/2 se, lots 1, 3, 4 .....	.....	525.51 all	.....	605.51	.....	605.51
all	17 85 27	640.00	.....	.....	all .....	.....	640.00 all	.....	640.00	.....	640.00
all	19 85 27	644.80	.....	.....	all .....	.....	644.80 all	.....	644.80	.....	644.80
all	21 85 27	640.00	.....	.....	all .....	.....	640.00 all	.....	640.00	.....	640.00
all	23 85 27	617.57	e hf ne	80.00	w 1/2 ne, se nw, s 1/2, lot 1, 3, 3 .....	.....	537.57 all	.....	617.57	.....	617.57
all	25 85 27	640.00	ne ne, nw qr, se sw, nw se	280.00	w 1/2 ne, se ne, n 1/2 sw, sw sw, e 1/2 se, sw se		390.00 all		640.00		640.00

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all.....	27 85 27	597.60	sw sw, lots 5, 7.....	140.54	w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, ne nw, nw sw, se se, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.....	457.06 all.....	597.60
all.....	29 85 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00 all.....	640.00
all.....	31 85 27	645.40	.....	.....	all.....	645.40 all.....	645.40
all.....	33 85 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00 all.....	640.00
all.....	35 85 27	621.60	s hf ne.....	.....	n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, se $\frac{1}{2}$ t, 2, 3 e $\frac{1}{2}$ se, sw se, lot 5, 6, 7, 8.....	641.60 all.....	631.60
e $\frac{1}{2}$ se, sw se, lots 5, 6, 7, 8	1 86 27	326.39	.....	.....	.....	326.39	.....
all.....	3 86 27	574.48	se se, lots 6, 7.....	157.35	nw ne, nw $\frac{1}{2}$, nw sw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.....	417.11	.....
all.....	5 86 27	627.58	.....	.....	all.....	627.58	.....
all.....	7 86 27	629.60	.....	.....	all.....	629.60	.....
all.....	9 86 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	.....
n hf.....	11 86 27	320.00	.....	.....	n hf.....	320.00	.....
all.....	13 86 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00 all.....	640.00
all.....	15 86 27	630.65	se ne, ne sw.....	80.00	n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, sw ne, se nw, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw nw sw, se $\frac{1}{2}$, lot 1, 2, 3, 8.....	550.65	.....
all.....	17 86 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	.....
all.....	19 86 27	632.60	.....	.....	all.....	632.60 all.....	632.60
all.....	21 86 27	596.88	lots 3, 4.....	60.88	nw $\frac{1}{2}$, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, se sw, lots 1, 2, 6, 6, 7, 8.....	596.50 all.....	596.88
all.....	23 86 27	640.00	sw sw.....	40.00	all but sw sw.....	600.00 all.....	640.00
all.....	25 86 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00 all.....	640.00
all.....	27 86 27	591.16	n hf ne, lot 1.....	111.13	nw ne, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, ne se, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.....	480.08 all.....	591.16
all.....	29 86 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00 all.....	640.00
all.....	31 86 27	634.72	.....	.....	all.....	634.72 all.....	634.72
all.....	33 86 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00 all.....	640.00
all.....	35 86 27	640.00	e hf nw, n hf se, se se, s hf ne, s hf nw.....	200.00	ne $\frac{1}{2}$, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, sw $\frac{1}{2}$, sw se $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne, n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se.....	440.00 all.....	640.00
n hf, e hf se.....	1 87 27	426.44	.....	160.00	.....	266.44 n hf, e hf se qr.....	426.44
all.....	3 87 27	673.90	.....	.....	all.....	673.90 all.....	673.90
all.....	5 87 27	681.60	.....	.....	all.....	681.60 all.....	681.60
w hf, and se qr.....	7 87 27	480.00	.....	.....	w hf, se qr.....	480.00 w hf, se qr.....	444.80
s hf.....	9 87 27	320.00	.....	.....	s hf.....	320.00 s hf.....	320.00
w hf.....	11 87 27	820.00	n hf nw, w hf sw.....	160.00	n hf nw, e hf sw.....	160.00 w hf.....	320.00
lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, e hf ne, sw nw, w hf sw	15 87 27	472.80	sw nw, sw sw, lot 7, 8.....	182.20	e hf ne, nw sw lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....	290.60	.....

w hf nw, se nw, sw qr. w hf se.....	35 89 27	360.00	.....	.....	w hf nw, se nw, sw, w hf se.....	360.00	w hf nw, se nw, w hf se, sw.....	360.00
N ²⁰ e hf, n hf nw, ne sw.. all.....	1 83 28	352.25	.....	.....	e hf, e hf nw fr ne sw all.....	352.25	e hf, e hf nw, ne sw.. all.....	352.25
e hf ne.....	1 84 28	696.26	.....	.....	e hf ne.....	696.26	e hf ne.....	696.26
e hf, e hf nw, e hf sw, all.....	11 84 28	80.00	.....	.....	e hf, e hf nw, e hf sw, all.....	80.00	e hf ne.....	80.00
all.....	13 84 28	480.00	.....	.....	e hf, e hf nw, e hf sw, all.....	480.00	e hf, e hf nw, e hf sw all.....	480.00
all.....	25 84 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	1 85 28	645.60	.....	.....	all.....	645.60	all.....	645.60
e hf.....	11 85 28	320.00	.....	.....	e hf.....	320.00	e hf.....	320.00
all.....	13 85 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	e hf.....	640.00
e hf ne, e hf se, sw se, all.....	23 85 28	200.00	.....	.....	e hf ne, e hf se, sw se, all.....	200.00	e hf ne, e hf se, se se. all.....	200.00
e hf.....	25 85 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	e hf.....	640.00
all.....	35 85 28	320.00	.....	.....	e hf.....	320.00	e hf.....	320.00
all.....	1 86 28	627.88	.....	.....	all.....	627.88	all.....	.....
n hf, ne sw, se.....	3 86 28	503.02	.....	.....	n hf, ne sw, se qr.....	503.02	.....	.....
all.....	11 86 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	.....	.....
all.....	13 86 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	.....	.....
e hf ne, e hf se.....	15 86 28	160.00	.....	.....	e hf ne, e hf se.....	160.00	e hf ne, e hf se qr.....	160.00
all.....	23 86 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	25 86 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	640.00
e hf ne, e hf se.....	27 86 28	160.00	.....	.....	e hf ne, e hf se.....	160.00	e hf ne, e hf se qr.....	160.00
all.....	35 86 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	1 87 28	632.58	sw nw lot 8.....	93.85	ne ne, w hf sw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, n hf, sw qr.....	529.23	all.....	622.58
n hf, sw qr.....	3 87 28	518.28	.....	.....	all.....	518.28	w hf, ne qr.....	518.28
all.....	5 87 28	673.98	.....	.....	all.....	673.98	all.....	673.98
all.....	7 87 28	621.98	.....	.....	all.....	621.98	all.....	621.98
all.....	9 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	640.00
w hf, se qr.....	11 87 28	480.00	.....	.....	w hf, se qr.....	480.00	w hf, se qr.....	480.00
all.....	13 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....
all.....	15 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....
all.....	17 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....
all.....	21 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....
all.....	23 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....
all.....	25 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....
all.....	27 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....

TABLE NO. 3—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.			SOLD BY THE STATE TO INDIVIDUALS.		PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. CO.		CERTIFIED AS R. E. LANDS.	
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
n hf ne, se ne, ne se.	29 87 28	160.00	.....	.....	w hf ne, se ne, ne se.	160.00	.....	.....
ne qr, ne nw, n hf se, se se.	38 87 28	320.00	.....	.....	ne qr ne nw, n hf se, se se.	320.00	.....	.....
all.....	35 87 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	.....	.....
all.....	1 88 28	709.10	.....	.....	all.....	709.10	all.....	709.10
all.....	3 88 28	719.64	sw qr.....	160.00	n hf, se.....	659.64	all.....	719.64
n hf, lot 4.....	5 88 28	439.87	lot 4.....	88.43	n hf.....	401.44	n hf, lot 4.....	439.87
se qr.....	7 88 28	160.00	.....	.....	se qr.....	160.00	se qr.....	160.00
all.....	9 88 28	640.00	n hf.....	320.00	s hf.....	820.00	all.....	840.00
s w qr, s hf nw.....	11 88 28	240.00	.....	.....	sw qr, s hf nw.....	240.00	s hf nw, sw.....	240.00
n hf se qr.....	13 88 28	480.00	.....	.....	n hf, se qr.....	480.00	n hf, se qr.....	480.00
all.....	15 88 28	599.08	se se, lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8	894.18	nw nw, s hf sw, sw se, lot 7.....	205.55	all.....	599.68
n hf se, e hf sw.....	17 88 28	510.55	all but ne qr.....	350.55	ne qr.....	160.00	ne hf se, e hf sw.....	510.55
w hf, se qr, w hf ne.....	19 88 28	541.58	.....	.....	w hf, se qr, w hf ne.....	541.58	s hf nw, w hf ne.....	541.58
n hf.....	21 88 28	820.00	.....	.....	n hf.....	320.00	n hf.....	820.00
all.....	23 88 28	606.68	s hf sw, s hf se lot 4.....	218.88	se ne, n hf se, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.....	387.80	all.....	606.68
w hf.....	25 88 28	320.00	nw qr, w hf sw.....	240.00	e hf sw.....	80.00	w hf.....	320.00
all.....	27 88 28	619.88	lot 1.....	32.80	s hf, s hf nw, nw nw, lots 2, 3, 4.....	587.28	all.....	619.88
all.....	29 88 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	640.00
all.....	31 88 28	619.08	.....	.....	all.....	619.08	all.....	619.08
sw qr.....	33 88 28	160.00	.....	.....	sw.....	160.00	sw.....	160.00
all.....	35 88 28	583.25	e hf ne.....	80.00	w h nw, w hf sw ne se, lots 1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.....	513.25	lots 3, 4, 5, 6 n hf, w hf sw, ne se.....	503.25
w hf, sw ne, w hf se.	1 89 28	414.03			w hf, sw ne, w hf se.....	414.03	w hf, sw ne, w hf se qr	414.03
all.....	3 89 28	589.02			all.....	589.02	all.....	589.02
all.....	5 89 28	606.16			all.....	606.16	all.....	606.16

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all	7 89 28	312.99		nene, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		312.99	lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, nene	312.99
all	9 89 28	640.00		all		640.00	all	640.00
all	11 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
w hf, w hf ne, w hf se,	13 89 28	520.00	.....	w hf, w hf ne, w hf se,	.....	520.00	w hf, w hf ne, w hf se,	520.00
se se			.....	se se	.....			
all	15 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	17 89 28	640.00	.....	ehf, e hf nw, ne sw	200.00	640.00	all	640.00
all	21 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	23 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	25 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	27 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	29 89 28	558.21	.....	n hf ne, e hf nw, nw	.....	558.21	all	640.00
all	31 89 28	818.21	.....	818.21 s hf ne, se qr	.....	818.21	lots 1, 2, 3, 4 ne, e hf	818.21
all (fr)	33 89 28	1.41	.....	lot 1	.....	1.41	lot 1	1.41
all	35 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	37 89 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
w hf, w hf ne, w hf se	1 90 28	469.75	.....	w hf, w hf ne, w hf se	.....	469.75	all	640.00
all	3 90 28	642.18	.....	all	.....	642.18	all	640.00
all	5 90 28	688.94	.....	all	.....	688.94	all	640.00
all	7 90 28	640.54	.....	sw sw	.....	640.54	all	640.54
all	9 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	11 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
w hf nw	13 90 28	80.00	.....	w hf nw	.....	80.00	w hf nw	80.00
all	15 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	17 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	19 90 28	640.13	.....	all	.....	640.13	all	640.13
all	21 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	23 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
sw nw, w hf sw	25 90 28	120.00	.....	sw nw, w hf sw	.....	120.00	w hf sw, sw nw	120.00
all	27 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	29 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00
all	31 90 28	490.27	.....	e hf, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	.....	490.27	all	490.27
all	33 90 28	640.00	.....	all	.....	640.00	all	640.00

TABLE NO. 3—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.			SOLD BY STATE TO INDIVIDUALS		PATENTED TO NAVIGATION CO.		CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.	
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
all	35 90 28	040.00	all	640.00	all	640.00	all	640.00
Total	143,908.37	17,477.39	all	126,430.98	all	*120,945.15	all	

*In limits of Iowa Central Air Line R. R., 74,279.78 acres—sold to individuals 13,542.50, and to D. M. N. & R. R. Co., 60,737.28 acres, and in limits of Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 45,965.37 acres—sold to individuals 2,988.22, and to D. M. N. & R. R. Co., 42,977.15 acres.

TABLE NO. 4.

Exhibiting the Lands certified and approved to the State under the D. M. Grant, on the 17th December, 1853; those sold by the State to individuals; those patented by the State to the D. M. N. & R. Co.; and those subsequently certified and approved as Railroad Lands.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.				SOLD BY THE STATE TO INDIVIDUALS.				PATENTED TO NAVIGATION CO.				CERTIFIED UNDER THE R. R. GRANT.			
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Amt.	Parts of Sections.	Amt.	Parts of Sections.	Amt.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.			
all.....	19 89 28	446.84	all.....	446.84	all.....	446.84	all.....	599.67	all.....	446.84	all.....	446.84			
et, nw 1/2, sw ne, lot 1, 2	5 91 27	599.67	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	668.54	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	7 91 27	608.54	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	97.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
w hf nw.....	31 91 27	97.00	.....	.....	w hf nw.....	.....	w hf nw.....	691.80	w hf nw.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	6 92 27	691.80	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	658.24	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	7 92 27	658.24	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	9 92 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	80.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
w hf nw.....	15 92 27	80.00	.....	.....	w hf nw.....	.....	w hf nw.....	640.00	w hf nw.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	17 92 27	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	665.92	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	19 92 27	665.92	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	615.65	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	21 92 27	615.65	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	639.84	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	29 92 27	639.84	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	668.08	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	31 92 27	669.08	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	635.52	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	1 91 28	635.52	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	627.42	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	8 91 28	627.42	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	636.08	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	5 91 28	636.08	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	32.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
lots 1 and 2.....	7 91 28	32.00	.....	.....	lots 1 and 2.....	.....	lots 1 and 2.....	640.00	lots 1 and 2.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	9 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	11 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	13 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	15 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
lots 1, 2, et, et nw, sw 1/2	17 91 28	626.60	.....	.....	et, et nw, nw 1/2 lots 1, 2	.....	et, et nw, nw 1/2 lots 1, 2	626.60	et, et nw, nw 1/2 lots 1, 2	.....	.....	.....			
lots 1, 2, 3, 4.....	19 91 28	188.30	.....	.....	lots 1, 2, 3, 4.....	.....	lots 1, 2, 3, 4.....	188.30	lots 1, 2, 3, 4.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	21 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	23 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	25 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			
all.....	27 91 28	640.00	.....	.....	all.....	.....	all.....	640.00	all.....	.....	.....	.....			

TABLE NO. 4—CONTINUED.

CERTIFIED UNDER D. M. GRANT.			SOLD TO INDIVIDUALS BY THE STATE.			PATENTED TO D. M. N. & R. R. CO.			CERTIFIED AS R. R. LANDS.		
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Amt.	Parts of Sections.	Amt.	Parts of Sections.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, ne sw.	29 91 28	612.25	all	.....	all	.....	612.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
lot 1	31 91 28	35.70	lot 1	.....	lot 1	.....	35.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	33 91 28	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	35 91 28	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	1 92 28	690.80	all	.....	all	.....	690.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
lots 1, 2, 3, ne $\frac{1}{2}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw, n nw, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se, nw se, n hf, se, lots 1 and 2.	3 92 28	564.44	all	.....	all	.....	564.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	11 92 28	598.80	n hf, se qr, lots 1, 2	.....	n hf, se qr, lots 1, 2	.....	598.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
lots 1 and 2	13 92 28	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	15 92 28	18.70	lots 1 and 2	.....	lots 1 and 2	.....	18.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	23 92 28	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	25 92 28	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, se ne, set, lot 1	27 92 28	415.18	se ne, set, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	.....	se ne, set, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	.....	415.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	31 92 28	20.90	lot 1	.....	lot 1	.....	20.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
set ne, set, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	33 92 28	581.62	set ne, set, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	.....	set ne, set, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	.....	581.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	35 92 28	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	1 87 29	668.16	all	.....	all	.....	668.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
ne ne	3 87 29	46.90	ne ne	.....	ne ne	.....	46.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	1 88 29	679.73	all	.....	all	.....	679.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	3 88 29	733.18	all	.....	all	.....	733.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	5 88 29	740.10	all	.....	all	.....	740.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	7 88 29	613.28	all	.....	all	.....	613.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	9 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	11 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	13 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	15 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	17 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	21 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	23 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	25 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
all	27 88 29	640.00	all	.....	all	.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

n hf ne.....	29 88 29	80.00	n hf ne.....	80.00 n hf ne.....	80.00
all.....	35 88 29	040.00	all.....	040.00 all.....	040.00
lots 1, 2 and 3, se se.....	1 89 29	149.10	se se, lots 1, 2, 3.....	149.10 lot 1, 2, 3, and se se.....	149.10
lot 1.....	1 90 29	4.15	lot 1.....	4.15 lot 1.....	4.15
lots 1, 2, 3, 4, se ne, se qr.....	13 90 29	406.90	se ne, se ¹ lots 1, 2, 3, 4.....	406.90 lots 1, 2, 3, 4, se ne, se	406.84
lots 1 and 2.....	25 90 29	73.88	lots 1 and 2.....	73.88 lots 1 and 2.....	73.88
e hf ne, e hf se.....	1 88 30	186.56	e hf ne, e hf se.....	186.56 e hf ne, e hf se qr.....	186.56
Total.....	.....	83,142.48	.....	82,605.59	*11,221.83
			446.84		

*All within the limits of the D. & S. C. R. R. Co.

TABLE NO. 5.

Exhibiting the lands certified as a part of the Des Moines River Grant on the 30th December 1853, which had previously been approved to the State as a part of the 500,000 Acre Grant; showing, also, such as were sold as School Lands by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner of Webster county. Also such as have been patented by the State to the "Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company;" and the few tracts, the contracts for the sale of which, as school land, have been canceled under the Act of April 2, 1860, and the amount of money refunded by the State to purchasers thereof.

APPROVED TO THE STATE UNDER THE				SOLD BY JOHN TOLMAN AS		PATENTED TO		CONTRACTS CANCELED AND MONEY	
D. M. GRANT.				SCHOOL LANDS.		D. M. N. & R. E. CO.		REFUNDED.	
Parts of Sections.	S. T. R.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Parts of Sections.	Acres.	Amount.
w hf sw.....	5 87 26	80.00	w hf sw.....	80.00	w hf sw.....	80.00	w hf sw.....	80.00	\$107.18
all.....	7 87 26	597.92	all.....	597.92	all.....	597.92	nw qr.....	137.64	321.90
n hf.....	9 87 26	320.00	n hf.....	320.00	n hf.....	320.00	n hf.....	320.00	.....
s hf.....	15 87 26	320.00	se qr.....	160.00	s hf.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	19 87 26	609.18	nw nw, s hf sw, s hf se.....	184.74	all.....	609.18	s hf sw, w hf of sw of se.....	92.87	116.96
n hf.....	21 87 26	320.00	ne nw.....	40.00	n hf.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....
w hf.....	23 87 26	320.00	.....	.....	w hf.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....
nw qr.....	27 87 26	160.00	.....	.....	nw qr.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....
w hf ne, e hf nw.....	29 87 26	160.00	.....	.....	w hf ne, e hf nw.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....
w hf se, e hf sw.....	29 87 26	160.00	se sw.....	40.00	w hf se, e hf sw.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	31 87 26	605.92	all.....	605.92	all.....	605.92	ne qr, e hf nw.....	240.00	302.93
n hf nw, lots 1,2,3,4	1 86 27	241.56	ne nw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4	204.92	n hf nw, lots 1,2,3,4	241.56	.....	.....	.....
s hf.....	11 86 27	320.00	w hf sw.....	80.00	s hf.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....
sw qr, w hf se.....	1 87 27	240.00	n hf sw, w hf se.....	160.00	sw qr, w hf se.....	240.00	.....	.....	.....
ne qr.....	7 87 27	160.00	w hf ne.....	80.00	ne qr.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....
n hf.....	9 87 27	320.00	.....	.....	n hf.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....
e hf.....	11 87 27	320.00	e hf ne.....	80.00	e hf.....	320.00	.....	.....	.....
all.....	13 87 27	640.00	se ne.....	40.00	all.....	640.00	.....	.....	.....
lots 3, 4.....	15 87 27	113.90	lot 4.....	62.50	lots 3, 4.....	113.90	.....	.....	.....
all.....	19 87 27	618.40	.....	.....	all.....	618.40	.....	.....	.....
ne qr, ne nw, e hf se, lots 4,5,6,7,8..	28 87 27	475.50	se se, lot 8.....	76.75	ne qr, ne nw, e hf se, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	475.50	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX.

ne qr, e hf nw, nw nw, n hf se, se se, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...	25 87 27	604.25	n hf ne, e hf nw, nw nw, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...	882.05	ne qr, e hf nw, nw nw, n hf se, se se, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...		
w hf	27 87 27	320.00			w hf	604.25	
all	29 87 27	640.00			all	320.00	
e hf	31 87 27	626.44			e hf	640.00	
w hf se, e hf nw, se q	33 87 27	320.00			w hf se	626.44	
se qr	31 88 27	320.00			se qr	320.00	
ne qr	8 87 28	160.00			ne qr	320.00	
e hf se, nw se, lots 1, 2, 3...	11 87 28	160.00			e hf se, nw se, lots 1, 2, 3...	320.00	\$100.56
w hf ne qr	5 88 28	252.44			w hf ne qr	160.00	
e hf, n hf nw					e hf, n hf nw	160.00	
sw qr	7 88 28	488.00			sw qr	252.44	
w hf sw	11 88 28	400.00			w hf sw	488.00	
e hf ne	13 88 28	160.00			e hf ne	400.00	
s hf	17 88 28	80.00			s hf	160.00	
e hf	19 88 28	80.00			e hf	80.00	
n hf se, se se	21 88 28	320.00			n hf se, se se	80.00	
n hf se qr	25 88 28	320.00			n hf se qr	320.00	
Total	23 88 28	480.00			Total	320.00	
		12 818.51				480.00	
		3,194.28				12 818.51	630.01
		120.00					\$3949.50
		120.00					
		488.00					
		400.00					
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NUMBER 6.

Opinion of Attorney-General—River School Lands.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, {
DES MOINES, IOWA, August 3, 1864. }

HON. J. A. HARVEY, *Register of the State Land Office* :

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, calling my attention to the provisions of An Act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved April 7, 1862, in relation to certain lands contracted to be sold by John Tolman as School Fund Commissioner of Webster County, and also, the release of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Company, executed in pursuance of said act. I am further advised by your communication that the purchasers of said lands from Tolman are paying up their contracts and claiming deeds from the State under the provisions of said Law, and my opinion is requested as to what is your duty in the premises.

I have delayed answering your communication until the present time, in order to investigate as fully as possible all the facts and the varied and contradictory legislation relating to this subject. From the official report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the 5th General Assembly, made in 1854, and found in the Appendix to the House Journal of that session, page 99, I gather the following facts connected with the history of these lands :

Under the Act of Congress of Sept. 4, 1841, commonly known as the 500,000 acre grant, the commissioners for the State, selected 28,378.46 acres of land in Webster County, which selections were approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Feb. 20, 1851. Of the lands thus selected, it appears that 12,813.15 acres were in the odd sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, and under the construction afterwards given to the Grant of 1846, for the improvement of the Des Moines River, the latter were supposed to belong to said grant, and under date of January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office notified the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the locations under the Act of September 4, 1841, in certain odd sections, in Townships 87, 26, W, 86, 27, W, 87, 27, W, 88, 27, W, 87, 28, W, 88, 28, W, amounting to 12,813.51 acres had been revoked, and the same con-

firmed to the State under the Grant of August 8, 1846, for the improvement of the Des Moines River.

This revocation and approval however, was to a certain extent qualified or conditional, and is in these words:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
DECEMBER 30, 1858. }

The selections embraced in the within list are hereby approved to the State of Iowa under Act of August 8, 1846, without prejudice if any there be of other parties.

(Signed) R. M. McCLELLAND, Secretary."

Prior to this revocation, to-wit: On the 6th of June, 1853, the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State had ordered these lands into market and authorized the School Fund Commissioner of Webster County, Mr. Tolman, to sell the same in accordance with the laws of the State then in force for the disposition of the lands of the 500,000 acre Grant. It appears from the report of Mr. Tolman, now on file in your office, that under his instructions he sold and contracted from the 27th of August, 1853, to the 10th of January, 1854, inclusive, 3,194.28 acres of these lands, the approval of which as a part of the 500,000 acre grant had thus been conditionally revoked.

After notice of the action of the Department at Washington, the sales of these lands were stopped, and no bad faith can be attributed to this officer or any of the purchasers.

By reference to the records in your office, I find that Governor Lowe, under date of May 3, 1858, executed deeds under the seal and in the name of the State of Iowa, to the Des Moines Navigation and R. R. Company for nearly, if not all of these lands. These conveyances were executed as was supposed, in pursuance of the provisions of a settlement made between the State and that Company contained in a joint resolution of the 7th General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858.

It would be a safe and commendable practice for the State never to make a second conveyance to a different party to the same land until a former deed had been duly canceled or declared null and void by the proper judicial tribunals of the State.

The General Assembly has, however, in this case, assumed the responsibility in its subsequent legislation of treating these conveyances to a certain extent, as having been made without authority

of law, and the question arises how far the Executive Department of the State should be controlled in these matters by the last expressed will of the legislature. I have concluded on this subject, that if the Act of the Governor, in making these conveyances was not, as to any portion of these lands, authorized by the joint resolution of 1858, or the contracts existing before that time between the State and the Des Moines Navigation Company, that it was competent for the Legislature to so far disregard them, and direct a further or different conveyance.

The original contract between the State and the Des Moines Navigation and R. R. Company, bears date June 9, 1854. The parties to the agreement as described therein are the Des Moines Navigation and R. R. Company of the first part, and *the State of Iowa* of the second part.

The 8th section of the contract which relates to the lands contracted, provides that "the party of the second part covenants and agrees to sell and convey to the party of the first part in manner and upon the terms hereinafter provided, all the lands donated to the State for the improvement of the Des Moines River, by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the said party of the *second part had not sold up to the 23d of Dec. 1853.*"

The 12th section of the same contract refers to the fact that under a prior agreement with Henry O'Reilly, that the River Land Office for the sale of river lands, had been closed on the 23d of December, 1853, and it is undoubtedly true that to this fact is to be attributed the selection and insertion of this particular date. But I do not think that this fact is to control and limit the meaning of the words "disposed of by the State," so as to include only those lands of the grant that had been sold by the "Commissioner and Register."

Other lands had been sold by the State through its authorized agent as a part of the 500,000 acre grant. The sales had been made in good faith, for a valuable consideration, and the fact of these sales had been a matter of record and public notoriety, of which the parties to the contract must be presumed to have had notice. The State had never in any manner disaffirmed these sales or sought to do so, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office had expressly reserved the right of these purchases in the conditional approval of the selections as a part of the Des

Moines River Grant. The Joint Resolution approved March 23d, 1858, which contains the terms of final settlement between the State and the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, provides for a release by the company of all claims of all kinds against the State of Iowa and the lands connected with the improvement, excepting such as are thereby secured to the Company. It then provides for a conveyance to the Company by the proper officer of State, of "all lands granted by the Act of Congress of 1846, which had at that date been approved and certified to the State by the General Government, *saving and excepting* all lands sold or conveyed by the State of Iowa by its officers and agents, prior to the 23d of December, 1853, under said grant."

By an Act of the General Assembly, approved January 25, 1855, the Legislature had recited the facts in relation to the sale of these lands by the School Fund Commissioner of Webster county, and had, so far as the State was able to do so, made provision for securing and confirming these titles. Nothing, however, was ever done under said act, and no releases were ever executed by the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company as contemplated by its provisions. The act recognized the right of the Company to the proceeds of the sales, in case the Company would quiet the titles by a release. There is, perhaps, nothing important in this Act of the General Assembly throwing any light on the settlement.

The General Assembly of the State, again, by Act approved April 2d, 1860, undertook to effect a settlement of this difficulty. The preamble of the Act recites that, Whereas, certain contracts have been entered into between School Fund Commissioners acting under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and citizens of the State, for the purchase of a part of the 500,000 acre grant; and whereas, the State of Iowa has by a settlement with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, conveyed said land in whole or in part to said Company; therefore, &c. The Act then provides for refunding from the State Treasury to the purchasers the purchase money at any time paid under the contract with Tolman, upon condition of the surrender and cancellation of the contracts or evidences of title.

It is also expressly provided in this Act that its provisions shall not prejudice the rights of those who do not elect to claim under it. Under the provisions of this Act six contracts have been sur-

rendered and canceled, and the moneys paid by the purchasers refunded to them. As to these, I apprehend there can be no question that all their rights to claim conveyances from the State have been extinguished.

The next and last act of the General Assembly relating to these lands is the act approved April 7, 1862, and referred to in your communication. The deed transmitted to me was executed by the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and is in conformity with the provisions and requirements of the law. It also contains a protest on the part of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, stating "That they have not now and never have had, or never have claimed, any right to the lands in question."

And I think this protest contains the truth. Why this act should have been passed, requiring from this Railroad Company a release of these lands and providing for a re-conveyance of them after the year 1864, in certain contingencies, it is hard for me to tell.

The only hypothesis upon which the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company could be presumed to claim any interest in these lands is, that the act of 1846 did not embrace any lands above the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, and that the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in certifying the same as a part of the Des Moines River Grant, was null and void; and if this hypothesis be true, it is evident that the act of the Commissioner in revoking the former approval and selections of these lands as a part of the 500,000 acre grant, which was a part of the same act, was equally null and void; and if null and void, the sale by Tolman could not thereby be impaired or affected. How then, in any event, these lands could have passed to the State under the grant of 1856, as undisposed of lands, I cannot conceive.

I think I may safely advise you that the State should not execute any re-conveyance of these lands in any event to the Railroad Company, except perhaps a release of what they claim to convey by this deed that is of no right whatever in the lands. The State ought not to execute any conveyance of lands to a party protesting that they have no right or claim thereto, especially when the title has already been complicated by two other conflicting contracts. The act of April 7, 1862, expressly names these lands as sold by John Tolman, as School Fund Commissioner of Webster County,

and requires this conveyance from the Railroad Company in order to "enable the Register of the State Land Office to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases where he is called upon to do so by the parties in interest prior to January, 1864."

In my opinion, a conveyance to these settlers of the interest released to the State by this deed, which protests that the grantor has no interest, would be acting in bad faith with those who may now complete their contracts and pay out the purchase money as originally contracted with Tolman. To presume that such was the design of those who passed this law, would be doing violence to the charity due even to a General Assembly. I have therefore examined this question with a view of establishing the right of those purchasers upon some substantial basis.

I find by reference to the report of Mr. Tolman, before referred to, that all of these sales except eight were made prior to the 23d of December, 1853. Of these, eighty-two have been cancelled under the act of 1860, leaving less than seven hundred acres of land sold subsequent to that date. I have, therefore, concluded to advise the issuing of patents upon these original contracts upon the payment of the purchase-money and interest as originally contracted in all cases where the lands were contracted prior to the 23d of December, 1853, and have not been rescinded under the act of 1860; and to refuse the same in all contracts subsequent to that date until the parties, by proper judicial proceedings, cancel the outstanding conveyance to the Des Moines Navigation Company. I advise this not upon any question as to the extent of the grant of 1846, but upon the ground that under the act of settlement of 1858, and the prior contract with the Company, the conveyances of the lands sold prior to December, 1853, were not authorized by the law of the State, and that the General Assembly might so far properly order another or different conveyance of them.

I am aware that many doubts may exist in regard to the correctness of this conclusion, and they have occurred to my own mind. If other parties interested are not satisfied with the solution of the difficulty, they may perhaps control your action in the matter by proper judicial proceedings. Some course, however, must in the first place be determined upon, and this appears to my

mind the most satisfactory solution of the difficulties surrounding the subject.

Very respectfully yours,

C. C. NOURSE.

NUMBER 7.

Commissioner's Letter.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
June 23, 1860. }

WARNER LEWIS, Esq., *Surveyor General, Dubuque, Iowa*.—SIR : Referring to your letter of the 15th inst., asking to be advised as to your duty in reporting swamp selections in *Iowa*, and in view of the act of 12th March last, a copy of which was furnished you in my letter of 31st ult., I will here set forth the principles which you are to apply to any selections now on your files, and to all others, also, which may hereafter be reported by the agents of the State.

1st. As the grant contemplates the inundation of extensive regions of country by such natural arteries as the Mississippi river, the lands evidently intended to be granted as swamp are those only, which, by reason of their swampy character, and liability to overflow, are worthless in their natural condition, and whereon crops cannot be raised without reclamation by levees and drains. An overflow or inundation from casual cause, merely temporary in its effects, does not bring the land within the grant, and cannot be said, in any proper sense, to render them "unfit for cultivation." The law contemplates such long continued overflow or freshets, as would totally destroy crops, and prevent the raising of them without artificial means by levees, &c., such as are found on the Mississippi river.

2d. Bodies of land covered by shallow lakes or ponds, which may become dry by evaporation, or other natural causes, do not come within the meaning of the swamp grant.

3d. Testimony now, after the lapse of nine years, to be available, must be explicit, resting upon the personal and exact knowledge of the localities claimed, and must relate to each quarter, quarter section, or other equivalent legal sub-division. This testi-

mony must be made by parties having no interest, present or prospective, direct or indirect, and must state *the name of the river or water course* whereby the lands are submerged and rendered useless for arable purposes in their natural condition.

4th. I inclose herewith a blank form of proof which you will require from the State authorities, and if lists of land of this class are furnished you, accompanied with such evidence, you will report them to this office in the manner set forth in form "B," wherewith after making a careful examination of said proof, and rendering your own decision thereon, as to whether the several tracts are swamp or not, within the meaning of the grant.

5th. You will, as soon as your report is arranged and prepared for transmission to this office, send simultaneously a copy thereof to the local offices of the proper land districts, with instructions to them to enter the tracts in the usual form in their books, and to withhold them from sale or other disposition, unless otherwise especially directed by this office.

Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt hereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

J. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

NUMBER 8.

Form of Proof now Required.

STATE OF IOWA, }
COUNTY OF..... }

I,....., Agent for the State of Iowa, duly appointed under an act of the Legislature thereof, to select the swamp and overflowed lands within the county of....., being duly sworn, depose and say: That I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking out the public lands; that I have made a personal examination on the ground of each of the several tracts herein described, to-wit:

[Here insert list of lands.]

And from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the quarter quarter sections of the foregoing tracts is

“swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation,” and is in fact “unfit for cultivation” without necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same; that they are made such by reason of the overflowing

[Here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow.]

in such a manner that no crops can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflowed and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds which by natural causes may become dry. And that such was the character thereof on the 8th September, 1850, the day of the passage of the grant, that I have ascertained from the records of the local land office at..... that they are vacant public lands, and are not in the granted section within the six mile limits of any grant made by the General Government to the State of Iowa for railroad purposes, nor embraced in any list of lands within the six and fifteen mile limits of such grants, heretofore approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and certified to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and further, that I have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue or in any parcel of land herein described.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of
....., 186..

....., J. P.

NUMBER 9.

Attorney General Black's Opinion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SIR: By the act of September 28th, 1850, Congress granted to the State of Arkansas all the swamp and overflowed land rendered unfit for cultivation thereby, within her limits, for certain purposes mentioned in the act. On the 3d of October, 1856, the Surveyor General made a report, which was filed in the General Land Office, designating the overflowed lands which had been selected by the State under the grant. On the 9th day of February, 1858, Congress made another grant to the States of Arkansas and Missouri

to aid in the construction of a railroad, and under this grant a part of the lands previously granted to the State of Arkansas under the denomination of swamp lands, was included and is now claimed for the use of the railroad. The question upon which you ask my advice requires a comparison of the two laws, and the acts done under them, so as to ascertain which of these is the better title.

Does the State take it under the first grant, or was that grant so imperfect that the subsequent disposition of it by Congress passes the right to the later grantee?

Where there is a conflict between two titles derived from the same source, either of which would be good if the other was out of the way, the elder one must always prevail, *prior in tempore posterior est in Jure*.

The difficulty, therefore, is solved, if the mere grant, as you call it, gave the State a right to the land from the day of its date. That it did so there can be no doubt. In an opinion which I sent you on the 7th of June, 1857, concerning one of the same laws now under consideration, I said that a grant by Congress does of itself *proprio vigore* pass to the grantee all the estate which the United States had in the subject matter of the grant, except what is expressly excepted. I refer you to that opinion for the reasons and authorities upon which the principle is grounded. It is not necessary that the patent should issue before the title vests in the State under the *act* of 1850.

The Act of Congress was itself a present grant, wanting nothing but a definition of boundaries to make it perfect, and to attain that object the Secretary of the Interior was directed to make out an accurate list and plan of the lands, and cause a patent to be issued therefor.

But when a party is authorized to demand a patent for land, his title is vested as much as if he had the patent itself, which is but evidence of his title.

The authority given to the State Legislature to dispose of the lands upon the patent, does not make the grantee less the exclusive owner of them than she would be if those words were omitted. The object of that clause undoubtedly was to prevent the Legislature of the State from a premature interference with the lands, before they were so designated as to preclude mistake and confusion.

The subsequent grant by Congress to the State for the use of the *railroad*, could not have been intended to take away from the State the rights previously vested in her for other purposes. We are never to impute such intentions to the legislative department when any other construction can be given to the words of a statute.

Even if we could suppose that to be the meaning of Congress in this case, it would avail nothing to the latter grantee, since, in all cases of conveyance, a later grant must yield to an earlier. It has often happened that public grants, by mistake, have been so described in general words, that when they came to be located, they are found to lie afoul of each other. I believe it has never been thought that where this happens, they are not to be treated like inconsistent deeds made by private persons. There are cases in which grants are made under descriptions so vague and indefinite, that neither the grantee, nor any other person, can tell their locations or boundaries, until the grantee does some act which locates and defines them.

In such cases, if another right which is strictly defined intervenes, the first grantee may lose what he would have been entitled to, if his own grant had been descriptive and definite.

But that principle does not apply here, because the general description of all swamp and overflowed lands within the limits of Arkansas, is definite enough for purposes of notice.

Besides, the grant for the railroad was originally much more indefinite than the other, requiring the location of the road to be made before the locality of the lands could be known at all. The State proceeded to make her selections, and to fix the location of the lands definitely before the railroad did any such thing with its grant. The State therefore has the oldest and most definite title, and its lands were accurately located, and their boundaries particularly defined, agreeably to the act of Congress, before the same thing was done by the other claimants.

The oldest title is the most definite, and the first location will surely give her priority and preference over another grantee subsequent in title, less definite in the terms of the grant, and later in location.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,

J. S. BLACK.

Sec'y of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

NUMBER 10.

*Commissioner's Letter Rejecting Proof taken Under the first Instructions.*GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
JUNE 30, 1862. }*His Excellency, the Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa :*

SIR.—On the 9th ult., and 12th inst., two reports for cash indemnity under Act of 2d March, 1855, for Swamp Lands in Louisa and Fremont counties, respectively, were submitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for his approval of the decision made thereon as required by law, if satisfactory to him. These cases were returned on the 27th inst., with a communication of the same date, referring to his letter of the 25th April last, upon which the instructions of the 31st ult., addressed to you, were based.

The Secretary has made a re-examination of the subject, and has decided *that the proof submitted is INSUFFICIENT.*

He says: "On the 25th of April last, in a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from this Department, a construction was given to the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1855. According to the views then expressed, the proof furnished in the cases now under consideration, is entirely insufficient. No Court of justice would be justified in the passing the title to the most insignificant piece of property, upon such evidence."

"Recurring to the communication of the 25th of April. The fact that these lands have been entered, is *prima facie* evidence that they are not Swamp, and 'unfit for cultivation,' and if they have since been cultivated, and without having been reclaimed by a systematic process of embanking and ditching, there can be no claim against the government on account of the sale of such lands."

"Each tract alleged to be swamp lands, must be described by witnesses, who can swear that they are acquainted with it, and if they say it is swamp, they must give such reasons for their statement that will convince the Commissioner of the General Land Office that they are correct in their conclusions. It is perfectly easy to describe these lands, no difference whether they are made swamp by being upon the low margins of overflowed rivers, upon the borders of marshy lakes, natural swamps, lands overflowed by beaver dams or lost creeks; all are alike within the Act, thereby

rendered unfit for cultivation without the aid of artificial means. It will readily occur to any one who shall attempt to make the proof, that by describing and giving the names of the timber, shrubs or plants found growing upon the lands alleged to be swamp, will in most cases go far to determine their character.

"But lands covered by temporary, shallow ponds, existing only in times of floods and storms, are not swamp lands. They *must* be so described that the Commissioner of the General Land Office can judge whether the lands are so permanently swamp or overflowed, that they are absolutely unfit for cultivation, and that can be easily determined if the seasons and causes which it is supposed make the lands swamp, are set out. It is known to every one of common observation that many prairie lands, in their wild state, are covered with ponds and timber lands with water for a considerable portion of the year, but when cleared and tilled, become dry without ditches and levees. What is sought to be impressed is, that unless the proof shows affirmatively that the lands are swamp, the claim must be rejected.

"*A stereotyped form of proof will not answer.* The topography of the country adjacent to the tract should be described, and if it is found to be situated upon the margin of a river with low banks, or on the borders of a marshy lake, you will have the less difficulty in determining the question, but if it is found to be in a region where there is no apparent reason to cause them to be swamp or overflowed, the proof should be more circumstantial and the condition of the lands should be described for a considerable length of time, that you may be sure that the overflow is not temporary.

"The certificate of the Register and Receiver of the District in which the lands are situated, amounts to nothing at all. It is no part of their duty, and it is suggested that they be directed to take no part in the matter, unless they shall be called upon by the Commissioner for information, for the purpose of detecting errors.

"I have therefore to state the following as the requirements of *this office*, in presenting claims for indemnity :

1st. Testimony in support of such indemnity awards must be the affidavits of at least two disinterested and respectable persons, who have a personal and exact knowledge of the character of the land claimed, in its smallest legal sub-division, as it existed at the date of the swamp grant of Sept. 28, 1850, which affidavits must

state the causes of swamp or overflow, designating the proportion of each tract that is claimed to be swamp, and unfit for cultivation in its natural condition, with a description of the timber, the names thereof, and the shrubs or plants growing on the land, the character and extent of the means employed in levees, embankments or drains, in order to make the land purchased as arable, really inhabitable as such, the contiguity of the land to rivers, water courses, or lakes, with a general description of the surrounding tracts, whether the land is subject to overflow, and at what seasons and extent, and whether by the removal of the timber or by plowing, the water disappears without ditching or draining.

2d. The proof should be the affidavit of the person who purchased the land of the United States, and also the affidavit of the present occupant. When the original purchaser is not resident of the State or had no knowledge of the character of the land in 1850 or at the date of the purchase, or where the occupant is in like manner uninformed, or the tract is unoccupied, the facts may be established by two respectable and disinterested persons, resident nearest the land, and in such cases the State Agent must file with the testimony his own affidavit to the effect of the absence, want of information of the principal witnesses, or of the non-occupancy of the land, and that the persons whose testimony is presented, are the nearest informed residents to the swamp premises, and are respectable, creditable and disinterested witnesses.

3d. The affidavits may be made before a magistrate authorized to administer oaths, or before a Notary Public, under a Seal. If, by the former, his official character must be certified under Seal, and the character and credibility of the witnesses must also be certified by the officer administering the oaths.

The proof in the cases herein referred to, being similar to that submitted in other cases remaining on the files of this office, the Secretary's decision will apply equally to all, and they are *all*, therefore, rejected as insufficient.

These instructions are designed to supercede those of the 31st ult., and you will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt hereof.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

NUMBER 11.

Indemnity Proof—New Form—Warrant Location.

STATE OF IOWA, }
 COUNTY, } ss.

We, ... and of the county of
, and State of Iowa, being duly sworn, on oath
 depose and say, that we have a personal and exact knowledge of
 the character of the following described tract of land in its small-
 est legal sub-divisions, to-wit:.....of section
in Township.....North of Range.....
 West of the fifth P. M. containing.....acres of land; and
 which was located on the....day of.....18.. by.....
 with Bounty Land Warrant No....and for which he received cer-
 tificate No....; We further say that the greater part of each forty
 acre tract of said land was, on the 28th day of September, 1850,
 and still is, swampy, or subject to such regular periodical overflows,
 either at the planting, growing, or harvesting season as would ma-
 terially injure or destroy a crop,—and as such rightfully enured to
 the State of Iowa under the provisions of an Act of Congress, ap-
 proved September 28, 1850, entitled “An Act to enable the State
 of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within
 their limits;” That we know that at the time of said grant all that
 part of the above described tract of land, to-wit:.....
 being at least.....acres of said tract was, and is unfit for use
 or cultivation in its natural state and condition, and not arable, or
 really inhabitable as such without the following or other artificial
 means being employed, to-wit:

[Here describe the means necessary to reclaim the land.]

That the swampy character of said land is caused by,

[State the cause of swampy character.]

That the same is not caused by showers or occasional fall or
 overflow of water so rarely as not to render said swampy land
 unfit for cultivation; but such swampy character is a permanent
 characteristic of said premises; that the water is frequently of the
 depth of....on said swampy or overflowed portions, during such

seasons of the year as prevents the growing of crops thereon, unless rendered fit for use in the manner above stated; that the water is frequently of the depth aforesaid during the.....season of the year; that the shrubs and plants usually growing on said land are

[Describe vegetation and timber.]

That neither the removal of the timber from said premises, nor the plowing thereof would render said land, or any part of it above stated, to be wet and swampy, fit for cultivation, without employing also the other artificial means above stated as necessary, or other like means: that the surrounding tracts near said premises are:

[Describe surrounding country.]

All of which, as well as reasons why we make this affidavit, will more fully appear by our several answers to the questions hereinafter contained, to-wit:

QUESTION 1. What is your age and occupation?

QUESTION 2. State fully your means of knowledge of the character of the lands above described.

QUESTION 3. What particular part of the land is overflowed or swampy?

QUESTION 4. What is the cause of such swampy or overflowed character?

QUESTION 5. What is the character of the shrubbery on this and surrounding tracts?

QUESTION 6. Give the topography of this and surrounding lands.

QUESTION 7. State the reasons, and the depth of water, and the extent of said overflow or swampy character.

QUESTION 8. If any part of the land is under cultivation, state which, and the means employed for reclaiming the same.

QUESTION 9. Would the water and swampy character of the land disappear by clearing off timber, or by cultivation of the premises without ditching, embanking or draining?

QUESTION 10. If the land is occupied by any person, state by whom, and where, if you know, is the person who entered the land; and had he any knowledge of the character of the land at the time he entered the same?

QUESTION 11. State whether the country about is *thinly* or *thickly* settled, and why you are better acquainted with the land than those residing nearer, if such is the case.

[Answers to all the questions in their order.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me by.....and.....in the County
of.....State of Iowa, on this day of.....186..
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office.

{ L. S. }

.....Notary Public.

NUMBER 12.

*Extracts from the Argument of the American Emigrant Company,
on behalf of Wright County.*

By that grant, (Act 1850) all the estate, right and title which the United States had in the "swamp and overflowed lands" within its limits, passed to and became vested in the State of Iowa. It was a present grant; no patents were necessary; no selections needed to be made to pass the title. The act itself did it. The fee thus being in the State, it must there remain until disturbed by the consent of the State—the grantee. This is held to be the effect of such a grant by the highest authority. (See Report of the Land Commissioner, Oct. 11, 1861, Appendix No. 7.) We refer also to the opinion of the late Attorney General Black, dated June 7, 1857, on file in the Department, and to the cases he cited. We also refer especially to his opinion on the effect of this identical grant, Nov. 10, 1858. * * * (Appendix No. 3.)

The State, by an act of the Fourth General Assembly, granted all these lands, and claims for indemnity, to the counties respectively in which the same are situated; and the American Emigrant Company is the purchaser of the vacant lands, and the claims for scrip, in good faith, in Wright County, for the purpose of actual settlement, and have undertaken to make the improvements for which these lands and claims have been granted and set apart. The objects of the Company are legitimate, and they claim this indemnity in good faith. Notwithstanding the grant to the State, and of the State to the Counties, the United States, prior to 1855, continued to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands in Iowa and other States, as if no such grant had been made. The lands

in question in Wright County, as well as elsewhere, were disposed of to "locators," by warrants and scrip, as other lands not swamp and overflowed. In due time it was ascertained that the United States, having by grant vested these lands in the State, could not give a good title to the locators and purchasers.

In this dilemma, one of two courses was to be pursued: 1st, to withdraw all the public lands in the State from market, canceling all sales of these lands, and wait until the swamp and overflowed lands could be selected and set apart from the list of other lands, which would have been regarded as a great public loss, and would have broken up extensive arrangements made for selling; or, 2d, to continue to locate and dispose of them as before the grant, as other public lands, and then to indemnify the States for what swamp land should be thus disposed of by the General Government. The latter course was preferred. The locations and sales were continued by the Department, and Congress, March 2, 1855, passed the act entitled "*An Act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands.*" This act, among other things, provided, "upon due proof by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and when the land has been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less, and patents shall issue therefor upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid; *Provided, however*, that the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

The State of Iowa, by various enactments, assented to this act of Congress. This assent completed a compact between the United States, as *grantor*, and the State, as *grantee*, binding on both relative to the lands in question. Under instructions issued to the Governor, and according to forms of a most stringent character prescribed by the General Land Office—so stringent as to cut off almost all the grant to Iowa—the State proceeded, at its convenience, but as rapidly as circumstances would permit, to make selections, and to present to the Commissioner of the General Land

Office due proof that the lands in question, and other lands, which had been located, or thereafter should be located, by warrants and scrip, were "swamp and overflowed lands" within the true intent and meaning of the grant. Thereupon the General Government also proceeded, as usual, to issue patents to the locators and purchasers of these lands, to make good their titles under and by authority derived from this act, (for there was and is no other,) to issue warrants and scrip to Iowa and other States, as an indemnity for the lands thus located and sold, as rapidly as proof conforming to the instructions to the Governor could be presented.

The United States could not then, and cannot hereafter, relieve the purchasers of swamp and overflowed lands by virtue of any other act. This act has provided, and still provides, ample and satisfactory indemnity to the State, and must continue to provide the only relief which the purchasers and locators of these lands can have; and, since the compact, it is the only indemnity the State can demand. As long as it gives the General Government power to issue patents for the lands which have been entered, located and sold, so long it provides for the indemnity due to the States, and no further legislation can be required by the United States, by the locators or purchasers, or by the States to whom these lands have been granted. It was not limited to any particular period, but provided for those emergencies whenever and wherever they should be proved to exist.

Prior to 1851, the General Land Office acted upon the assumption that the grants to the States were regarded as taking effect from the dates when the selections were *reported* to the proper officers for approval, and not from the date of the law. But in the latter part of 1851, that ruling was reversed, and it has since been held that the swamp and overflowed land grant vested the title in the States at the time of its passage, and was not dependent on the future act of any party whatever. The Land Office could *regulate*, but could not prevent.

We refer to a communication from the Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior, October 11th, 1861. (No. 7.)

* * * * The act of 3d of March, 1857, spoken of by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in this communication, is what its title imports: "An act to confirm to the several States the swamp and overflowed lands selected under the act of Sept. 28,

1850, and the act of 2d March, 1849." And among other things it provides: "That the selections of swamp and overflowed lands granted to the several States by the act of Congress, approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas, and other States, to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," and the act of second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," heretofore made, and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so far as the same shall remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, be, and the same are hereby confirmed, and shall be approved and patented to the said several States, in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this law; *provided, however*, that nothing in this act contained shall interfere with the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March the second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which *shall be and is hereby continued in force, and extended to all entries and locations of lands claimed as swamp lands, made since its passage.*"

Now, we respectfully submit that there is not one word in this act (3d March, 1857,) which repeals, or attempts to repeal, or limits, or attempts to limit, the provisions of the act of 2d March, 1855, so far as the indemnity to the States, or relief to the locators and purchasers are concerned; but on the contrary, as if fearing its silence might be otherwise construed, it expressly continues its provisions in force, and extends them "to all entries and locations of lands, claimed as swamp lands, made since its passage."

The lands in Wright county had been located prior to the passage of the act of 3d March, 1857, and therefore came within its express provisions.

We repeat that the act of 2d March, 1855, notwithstanding the act of 3d March, 1857, is now in full force, giving the General Government power to issue patents for sales and selections made and reported since its passage, providing for indemnity to the States, and giving relief to locators and purchasers, as well as prior to that date.

The Act of the 3d March, 1854, don't say "*reported*" before

that "date," nor does it exclude what is reported after that date. We cannot learn that the Secretary of the Interior has ever intimated that locators and purchasers of these swamp and overflowed lands, since 3d March, 1857, were not entitled to patents, or that the States were not entitled to indemnity according to the Act of 2d March, 1855, as held by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. If it has been repealed, or has expired by any limitation, we repeat, the United States, the locators and purchasers, and the States are without relief, and are in the same dilemma that existed at the time of its passage. If the Act of March 2d, 1855, is not in full force with all its provisions, we would ask by what authority the United States can make good the title to any swamp land sold since 1857? If in force for one purpose, is it not for all? From its language we are bound to say it is prospective as well as retrospective, in its effects. It says, "who have made entries of the public lands," "claimed as swamp lands," "prior to the issue of patents to the State." It does not say who have made entries *heretofore* claimed as swamp lands. It was to provide for difficulties that must, in the course of events, happen thereafter and prior to the issuing of patents to the States, no matter how long the delay or time that might intervene. If statutes are not retrospective in terms, they will not receive that effect by construction.*

In construing that Act, its intention will be inferred from the occasion and necessity of the law, as set forth in the document of Oct. 11, 1861, (No. 7) the mischief felt and the object and remedy in view. 1 *Kent*, 521.

It was the purchaser that wanted relief, no matter at what time or where he had purchased, or should purchase;—these lands had been sold, the Government was selling others every day, and would continue to sell them until all the swamp lands were sold or patented to the States. (See No. 7). The mischief, if we may call it such, was a "continuing mischief," and could not be remedied by an act *retroactive* only in its effects. It is evident that Congress did not intend to leave the Land Department in a dilemma which would require a new act for relief as often as lands are located. * * If the lands granted could be patented to subsequent locators under warrants, and to purchasers from the United

*1 *Kent*, 511, and cases cited. 3 *Denio*, 594, *Dauks v. Quakenbush*. 10 *Smede & Marshall*, 599. *Hooker v. Hooker*.

States, without indemnity to the States, the States could not reclaim them, and the object of the grant would be defeated.

The United States, in such cases, takes the purchase money, but the State, which is the owner, gets no consideration, except what is provided in this Act. If the Act was retroactive only, why did the Act of 3d March, 1857, confirming the swamp and overflowed land selections, expressly provide that "nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with the provisions of the Act of 2d March, 1855?" How could there be any interference with a law that was retroactive only?

* * In the Act of 12th March, 1860, extending the swamp land grant to Minnesota and Oregon, Congress again recognizes the existence, prospective nature and force of the Act of 2d March, 1855, for it limits the new grant to the *unsold* lands. Why this restriction, if under the law as it then stood—applicable to the other States—indemnity was not allowable for lands that had been selected and sold?

* * This Act of 12th March, 1860, prescribes a period then following, within which selections of swamp lands in Iowa and other States, to which the grant was first applied, shall be made. It gives this and other States several years from the date of the Act to make selections, not only of the unsold but of the sold lands.

If there was no indemnity then provided, why did it not restrict the States to select so much as had not been sold? Why permit, and authorize the States to continue making selections of land that had been located and sold, and to incur the expenditure of making the proof which the Department requires, if there was no indemnity provided? This act contains the only notice that the time for selections was ever to be limited. Not the least allusion is made to any time within which they were to be reported. The Secretary will look in vain * * for a word in any of the subsequent acts, except the act of 12th of March, 1860, as to selections; to limit the force of this fundamental act; and also, in vain for any subsequent act which does not recognize its ample authority and provision for indemnifying the States, as well as relieving the United States locators and purchasers.

Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the act of 2d of March, 1855, did of itself operate retrospectively. Then, it is plain that it is extended by act of 3d of March, 1857, to that date, and

that it is further extended by the act of 12th of March, 1860, so that the benefits of the act of 28th of Sept., 1850, shall be extended to Minnesota and Oregon. * * Whenever a power is given by a Statute, every thing necessary to make it effectual is implied. 1. *Kent*, 524.

This act of 12th of March, 1860, gives to the States of Minnesota and Oregon the power to make selections of the unsold and the other States to make selections generally, as well of the *sold* as the unsold land. Therefore, this power to select swamp and overflowed land *sold*, carries with it the implied right to indemnity; for without indemnity the power to select would be useless. * * If it be said that this act of 1860 does not specify clearly, and in terms say, that the sold lands may be selected in all the States except Minnesota and Oregon, we answer: That it is a legal maxim, that "the expression of the one, is the exclusion of the other," that to say *vacant* land to Minnesota and Oregon, is to exclude that word *vacant* from any application to the other States. * * The effect is the same as if the rights were given to the old States in terms. We therefore submit that the State of Iowa is entitled to indemnity for all the land located by warrants and scrip in Wright County, though not reported till after 3d of March, 1857, for the following among other reasons:

1st. The letter of the act of 2d of March, 1855, makes it prospective as well as retroactive, and provides ample indemnity, and is without limitation as to time.

2d. The evil was a continuing one, and could not be remedied by a law retroactive only, and if we consider the object of the law we cannot construe it retroactive only.

3d. Any other construction is a diversion of the grant, and would defeat its object.

4th. The act of March 3d, 1857, is a concession that the act of 1855 was then in force. The act of March 12, 1860, is a concession that it was then in force. Both are confirmatory so far as indemnity is concerned.

5th. The U. S. are now patenting land for the "relief of purchasers" under the act of 1855, which cannot be done if it is retroactive only.

6th. Any other construction is more unjust to the U. S. than to the States. If the act of 1855 is retroactive only, Congress must

re-enact the same law "for the relief of purchasers," with the risk that the States might not accept the indemnity instead of the land.

7th. Every part of the act of 1855 by our construction stands, though the 90-day clause expires by its own limitation.

8th. If the act of 1855 had been retroactive only, the act of 1860 extends it.

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NUMBER 13.

Commissioner's Letter holding the Act of Sept. 28, 1850, a Present Grant.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
OCTOBER 11, 1861. }

HON. CALEB B. SMITH, *Secretary of the Interior*:—SIR: The claims under the swamp grants of 1849 and 1850, have now reached in round numbers, nearly sixty millions acres, and as claims are still coming before us for such lands "*in place*," as well as for indemnity where sold or located by the United States, we have had the matter under examination, with a view to determine whether the existing rules, resting upon practice established under the direction of your predecessors, are sufficiently effective to secure the ends of justice.

The following are the laws relating to the swamp grant:

1st—The Act of March 2d, 1849.

2d—The Act of September 28th, 1850.

3d—The Act of March 2d, 1855.

4th—The renewed indemnity and confirmatory Act of March 3d, 1857.

5th—The Act of March 12th, 1860, limiting selections to lands not disposed of by the Government, and restricting the period in which selections are admissible.

The original construction given to the swamp grant by this office, was under date of September 30th, 1851, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, in which it was held as follows: "In view of the large amount of money and land involved in these applications, and others of like character that will be made by other States interested in this grant, I have carefully examined the subject, and am of the opinion, that these grants must be re-

garded as taking effect from the dates when the selections are reported to the proper officers and approved—and not from the date of the law. The act of 1849 states expressly, as you will perceive by the words underscored, that on the approval of the Secretary, the fee simple shall vest in the State; and the act of 1850 makes the fee to vest in the State on the issuing of the patent. The earliest period then, that this grant can be considered as attaching to the land, is that when the selections are made known as aforesaid and approved.”

This was affirmed on the 2d October, 1851, by Secretary Stuart.

Subsequently, however, under date of 23d December, 1851, the same functionary reversed his first ruling, and held the swamp a grant “*in presenti*.”

The effect of this reversal and decision was to treat this Grant, necessarily indefinite until rendered certain by actual selection, as an effective, operative present title. The ordinary system of selling and locating lands, was of course, in full operation, sweeping over the public domain; and, under that system, individuals not discriminating, and the local officers not having the data in the absence of selections to discriminate, it followed that thousands of sales and locations were made, which afterwards, agents representing the Swamp States, claimed to be swamp lands of prior date, and State property in virtue of the assumed *present* grant, by the Acts of 1849 and 1850 to those States.

The result was that the General Government was forced, either to annul all such sales and locations, or to legislate a direct reversal of said decisions, or provide other means of relief. Hence the indemnity Act of March 2, 1855, was determined upon as the proper remedy; although prior to its passage many such sales and locations had fallen to the ground.

The effect of this Act of 1855 was a general confirmation of all sales prior to its passage, and grant of indemnity to the States, in *cash* for the amount of such sales, and in *other lands* for the area covered by locations. Even prior to the passage of this Act of 1855, numerous individual applications reached this office, denying, in specified cases, that the lands which had been selected as swamp were really such, and offering to prove it; and in the progress of events, such contesting applications, under oath, reached by estimate three millions of acres. So accordingly investigations

were ordered, the papers coming in by bushels ; numerous selections were proven to be dry land and canceled. Pending these proceedings, Congress intervened, by the said Act of 3d March, 1857, qualifiedly affirming all past swamp selections, and continuing indemnity to the States on account of prior sales, &c ; finally, however, followed by said Act of March 12, 1860, forbidding the swamp grant from taking hold of any sold or located lands, and virtually affirming the principles of the aforesaid first decision of this office, dated September 30, 1851.

Now we return to the *practice* which has prevailed in respect to the mode of proof of the swampy character of lands. In regard to Michigan and Wisconsin the rule agreed upon by the authorities of those States and the Department has been this, that the descriptive notes connected with the surveys should control. If these notes describe lands as swamp, they were acknowledged as such. If not so described therein, they were not selected or recognized. In the other States the selections were made by State Agents and filed in the office of the Surveyor General, where such office existed, and where not, with the Register and Receiver, accompanied by affidavits in accordance with the circular, * * dated November 21, 1850. In the progress of this business, it became apparent that great abuse had arisen in making such selections through individual speculation ; first, in the transfer by the States of their interest to counties, thence to individuals who procure and file *ex parte* proof. The proceedings of the Department show efforts to correct the same by more stringent regulations in that respect. The Act of March 3, 1857, withdrew, however, to a certain extent, a large class of selected lands from executive investigation, closing down upon the matter by a qualified recognition of the swamp selections prior to that time. This office, however, exerted its power, to the extent of its subordinate ability, in subjecting such selections to as severe a scrutiny as the printed regulations allowed ; and in furtherance of this object, laid down the stringent principles dated January 6, 1860. To this, the late Secretary of the Interior replied September 15, 1860, holding as follows : "The principal point is this : Your instructions seem to have been framed upon that construction of the Act of September 28, 1850, which regards that law as granting only such lands as were both swamp and overflowed, and by the overflow rendered unfit for cultivation. It

would appear to be a consequence, that such lands could only be found in the vicinity of large streams, liable to long continued overflow, at seasons of the year rendering the overflowed land unfit for cultivation. This view I do not regard as just and liberal. Whilst that may have been the original and restricted aim of many friends of that law, who regarded it, after its passage, as so restricted in its effects, there were others who have always regarded that statute as granting all lands, of which the greater part of any forty acre sub-division in its natural state, was wet and unfit for cultivation, either by reason of swamp or of the overflow of streams, and to reclaim which to cultivation the construction of levees or drains would be necessary. Either one of these causes singly, or both of them conspiring together to render lands wet and unfit for cultivation, in my opinion, brings the lands within the terms of the grant, and hence, there may have been prairie swamp lands granted by the law, as well as low, overflowed bottom lands. Such was the construction placed upon that law immediately after its passage, and under that construction it has been, I believe, thus far administered and for this reason, if I regarded your views on this point as correct, I should not be willing to change the construction in that respect, after such lapse of time."

The practice which has since followed these instructions, in my judgment, should be amended by the adoption of further means, in order to place the character of all such selections beyond question or controversy. It is estimated that the quantity of land for which indemnity will be claimed in cash or other lands, will reach to 6,692,277.66 acres. Surely such immense interests should be subjected to the severest scrutiny. The States, as grantees, would not desire that their agents or assignees, under color of grant, should succeed in claims not clearly allowable by said grant. The United States, as grantor, has a right to demand at our hands the utmost vigilance and scrutiny, now pressed in these times of trial, as the Government is by other obligations, to the end that not a dollar should be paid, nor an acre granted, not clearly shown to be a legal and just obligation.

To this end, therefore, I recommend the adoption of, and a strict adherence to, the principles laid down in a letter from this office, of July 2, 1860, and where any case comes before the department, that it be brought to the test of these principles.

In connection with the foregoing, I now submit a report, No. 13,392, on a claim of the State of Iowa, for refunding \$6,006.93 on account of lands claimed in said State as swamp, which have been sold by the United States as dry lands. The proof, in printed form, has been produced in support of this claim, under the old ruling and practice of the Department. * * * If the old rule prevails, the account should be approved; but if not, it should be subjected to the principles of the instructions of July 2, 1860, which is recommended. It is suggested, if it shall be deemed necessary to clear the claim of all doubt, that this office have the power to remand the list, with orders for a special field examination, the expense to be paid out of the fund applicable to incidental expenses of district land officers.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

NUMBER 14.

Decision of the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the confliction of the Railroad and Swamp Land Grants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1860. }

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 4th, and report of the 21st ultimo, relative to swamp selections in Louisiana which conflict with railroad grants, I have to state that it appears to me that my decision of the 23d of July last, furnishes a rule for the action of your office in cases of conflict wherein the swamp selections had been made and reported to your office prior to the 3d of March, 1857.

It is true that in my letter of the 28th August, 1858, I approved the suspension of action upon cases of conflict in Louisiana where lands that had been embraced in swamp lists that were on file on the 3d March, 1857, were found also to lie within railroad grants, which had vested prior to that date, until the General Land Office could determine whether such lands ought to be certified to the State, under the railroad grant of 3d June, 1856, or the swamp grant.

1 This may have been regarded as looking to an investigation into

the question of the swampy or dry condition of the land on the 28th September, 1850, or the 2d March, 1849, but as case after case arose and delay in carrying out the conflicting grants, appeared to threaten greater evils than those likely to arise from mistakes, in my letter of the 23d July last, I informed you in substance, in reference to swamp selections on your files on the 3d March, 1857, that if a title under the railroad grant had not vested prior to that date, my opinion was that Congress, by the act of that date, had decided that the title should pass under the swamp grant. On the other hand, if the title under the railroad grant had vested prior to that date, the Land Office might proceed to decide as to the swampy character of the land upon the field notes of the surveys and the papers on file and of record on the 3d March, and if the claim of the State under the older grant was satisfactorily established, to affirm the title under that grant, but if the swamp claim was not satisfactorily sustained, to certify the title under the railroad grant.

The conflicts which existed on the 3d March, 1857, we were compelled to settle according to the law of that date, but that law is retrospective only in its operation. Since that date we are left to administer the swamp and railroad grants solely under the laws making them. And as the swamp selections are made under the direction and supervision of the Department, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, it is clearly within our authority to adopt such a policy or course of action in the administration of the grants as will give effect to the laws of the United States, prevent embarrassments in conducting the business of the General Land Office, and most effectually do justice to the States interested.

Confining the following remarks to cases wherein the claim under the swamp grant is based on selections made and reported to the General Land Office on or subsequent to the 3d March, 1857, I would remark:

1. In cases in which the swamp land selections have been made and reported prior to the definite location of a railroad route, and the lands fall within the six miles limits of the line of road, your office should proceed in the usual and regular manner, and determine from the records and files of the General Land Office, whether the tracts did pass to the State under the swamp grant; should you decide in the affirmative, the title to the selected tracts

should be completed under the swamp grants but if you are not warranted in making such affirmative decision, the swamp claim may be rejected, and the title certified to the State under the later but more specific grant.

2. In that class of cases in which a title to lands within the six miles limits of a railroad line has vested in a State under a railroad grant, the Surveyor General should not thereafter admit or report selections of the same tracts as swamp lands.

The swamp grant may indeed be the earlier, but the railroad grant is the more specific. The title under it has become fully vested; and it should be fully recognized, even if the land was of such description as to fall under the swamp grants of 1849 or 1850. The effect of the later grant is, at most, only to change the use for which the grantee receives the land. I will not call in question the power of Congress to make that change. Where the State accepts the later grant, and proceeds to complete her title under it, she has assented to the change, and both the grantor and grantee appear to be concluded by their voluntary, yet concurrent action.

3. Where lands lie between the six and fifteen miles limits of a located railroad, but have never been listed and approved to the State, under the provisions of the railroad grant so as to vest that title, and the same lands fall within the description granted in 1849 and 1850, for drainage and levee purposes, the State appears to have the right to claim title under either grant; and if she is so claiming under both, I think we may examine the claim under the older grant, and if that be satisfactory, approve and patent the lands; but if not satisfactory, reject the same and proceed under the later grant. After indemnity lists have been approved and transmitted to the State authorities, the lands therein are no longer liable to selection or report as swamp lands, and any selections that may have been made thereof, may be rejected.

Where the Department has fully executed one grant, its officers should cease all action under another grant of the same lands to the same grantee.

And where lands between the six and fifteen miles limits of a railroad, which has been located, are, by Executive order, withheld from pre-emption and ordinary private entry, in order to facilitate the adjustment of a grant by a State for railroad purposes, I think that the State authorities, from respect to the action of the State,

as well as that of the United States, ought to waive any right which she may have to make selections of the withheld tracts under the swamp grants.

Should any State persist in that policy, and bring thus upon your office the evils which were sought to be avoided by the withdrawal of the lands, it may be a question whether the withdrawal of such lands within her limits should not be removed, and the lands left in market whilst the adjustment of the railroad grant is progressing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NUMBER 15.

Report of Hon. C. C. Nourse.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, }
DES MOINES, March 4th, 1862. }

To the House of Representatives of the State of Iowa :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resolutions of the 27th ult., requesting my opinion in writing upon the following questions :

1st. Have any of the Governors of this State had any lawful authority at any time since the swamp lands were patented to this State, to certify any of said lands to the Railroad Companies of this State ?

In reply to this, I would say that if any Governor of the State had made any such certificate, it would have been wholly unauthorized and void, and could not have affected the title to said land.

I am satisfied, however, from investigation, that none of the swamp lands for which patents have been issued to the State have ever been certified by the Governor to any of the Railroad Companies of the State. The only certificates of lands yet made by the Governor of this State, to any Railroad Company, are certain lists of land in favor of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, certified by the Department at Washington, and now on file in the office of the Register of the State Land Office. It is believed that these lists do not embrace any lands heretofore se-

lected by the agents of this State, under the Act of 1850 as swamp lands. The conflict between the Railroad Companies and the Swamp Land selections relates to lands not yet patented to this State by the General Government. For the particulars in regard to this conflict, I would refer you to the message of Ex-Governor Lowe to the Eighth General Assembly. (See title Swamp Lands.)

Since the date of that message, the General Government has not patented or certified to this State any swamp land selections upon the odd sections embraced within the limits of the railroad grants.

In order to answer your enquiries fully, I submit the following statement in regard to these grants and the decisions and opinions of the Department of the Interior in relation thereto.

The swamp and overflowed lands within this State were granted to the State by act of the Congress of the United States, approved Sept. 28th, 1850.

This act was a present grant, and of itself "*proprio vigore*" vested in the State of Iowa an absolute title to all the swamp and overflowed lands within the State at that date. (See opinions of Attorney General Black, June 7, 1857, and Nov. 10, 1858.)

Under this grant of 1850, lands were selected as swamp and overflowed lands by the agents of some of the States embraced in the act, the swampy character of which was called in question.

In order to settle the rights of the States to all the lands selected as aforesaid, the Congress of the United States, by an act approved March 3d, 1857, confirmed and granted to the States all lands which had been selected and returned as swamp and overflowed lands by agents of the States at that date, provided the same remained vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by actual settlement under the laws of the United States.

The grant of Congress to this State for railroad purposes was approved May 15, 1856.

This grant did not, like the swamp land grant, by virtue of its own provisions, vest a title to any specific tract or parcel of land, but makes a present grant in the nature of a "float," which can take effect only when the lines of the railroads have become fixed and located, and the plats are recorded as provided in the act of 1856: (See opinion of Attorney General Cushing, Dec. 9, 1856.)

By an examination of the plats filed in the office of the Secretary

of State of the State of Iowa, under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the Act of this General Assembly, approved July 14, 1856, I find that the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company did not file a plat of the location of their road until March 19, 1857, and the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company definitely located their road upon a plat filed March 27, 1857.

Under the decision, therefore, of the Department of the Interior, neither of these Railroad Companies can contest the character of the lands selected as swamp and overflowed lands by the agents of the State prior to the Act of Congress, of March 3, 1857, which confirms the title of the State to all such selections within the limits of their grant.

The plat locating the Air Line Railroad was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Iowa, Sept, 13, 1856.

The rights and privileges conferred upon this Company by the Act of 1856, have been resumed by the State, and granted to the Cedar Rapids Railroad Company. This latter company has located another line of railroad, but no plat of the same is on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

The grant to the Cedar Rapids Railroad Company having been made by the State since the Act of Congress of March 3, 1857, and the location of their road having also been made since that date, I cannot believe that any claim, upon the part of that Company, can interfere with the swamp land selections confirmed to the State under said Act. I am not advised, however, of the view taken by the Department of the Interior, of this question, or that any opinion has been given upon it.

Where there is no contest, the Department of the Interior will, at once certify the swamp land selections made prior to March 3, 1857, without any inquiry as to the character of the land so selected and returned.

Where there is a contest in behalf of a Railroad Company whose rights were vested, and whose road was located definitely and certified prior to March 3, 1857, the Commissioner of the General Land Office will enquire into the true character of the lands selected and returned by the swamp land agents, and will only certify to the State such lands as are shown to have been, in fact, swamp and overflowed lands at the date of the grant.

The plat of the location of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad

was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Sept. 30, 1856, and as at present advised, I believe this is the only road whose location presents any obstacle to the receipt by the State of all the lands heretofore selected as swamp and overflowed lands under the Act of 1850.

Your second question to me is, what would be the legal effect upon the rights of the State to swamp land selections if an Act of the General Assembly of the State was passed resuming the railroad grants? To this question, it is impossible for me to give you any definite answer.

The legality of such resumption must depend upon a state of facts of which I have no official information.

In what light such an Act would be regarded by the Department of the Interior, and what action it might take in the premises, it is impossible for me to conjecture. Of the policy of such a law, the Legislative Department of the State must be the exclusive judge.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. C. NOURSE.

NUMBER 16.

Commissioner's Letter requiring Definite Location.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
AUGUST, 20, 1860. }

TO GEO. W. McCLEARY, Esq., *Secretary of the State of Iowa, at Iowa City :*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th, inst., enclosing a certified copy of the act of the State Legislature, approved on the 14th July, 1856, to accept the grant and to carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by act of Congress making the grant of lands for railroad purposes, approved May 15, 1856, which has been placed on the regular files in this office.

It is observed that the 6th Section of the law directs that "it shall be the duty of the Governor, after affixing his official signature, to file such map in the department having control of the public lands in Washington, *such location being considered final only so far as to fix the limits and boundary within which lands may be selected.*" The part which I have *italicised* appears to me to con-

flict with the act of Congress, which contemplates that the route "shall be DEFINITELY FIXED,"—and "it is proper that I should through you, in this early stage of the business, call the attention of the State Executive and the Companies to the matter, and announce the opinion of this office, so as to prevent unnecessary delay.

A route merely for *fixing the limits of the grant*, will not be acted upon here,—it must be something *real and fixed*; the grant cannot be in ONE PLACE and the actual route in ANOTHER;—although slight variations on the line, such as are unavoidable in the progress of the construction of such works would be admissible, any MATERIAL CHANGES of route would be considered as acting in bad faith with the United States, and cannot be tolerated; for such would be a clear violation of the law, which proposes an indemnity to the United States for the lands granted away, by the enhanced value of the alternate sections remaining to the Government, near the route of the road; the route must therefore be first "*definitely fixed*" as required by the law of Congress, or no title rests.

In the above view it will be expected that the certificate of the Governor on the maps returned to this Department will set forth that such maps delineate the routes as "*definitely fixed*"—that is, are definite locations—before they can receive our action.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

ERRATUM.

On page 84, in line 21 from top, and also on page 85, in lines 1, 5, 11, and 27, beginning at the top, read "Chickasaw" instead of "Dickinson."

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

TO THE

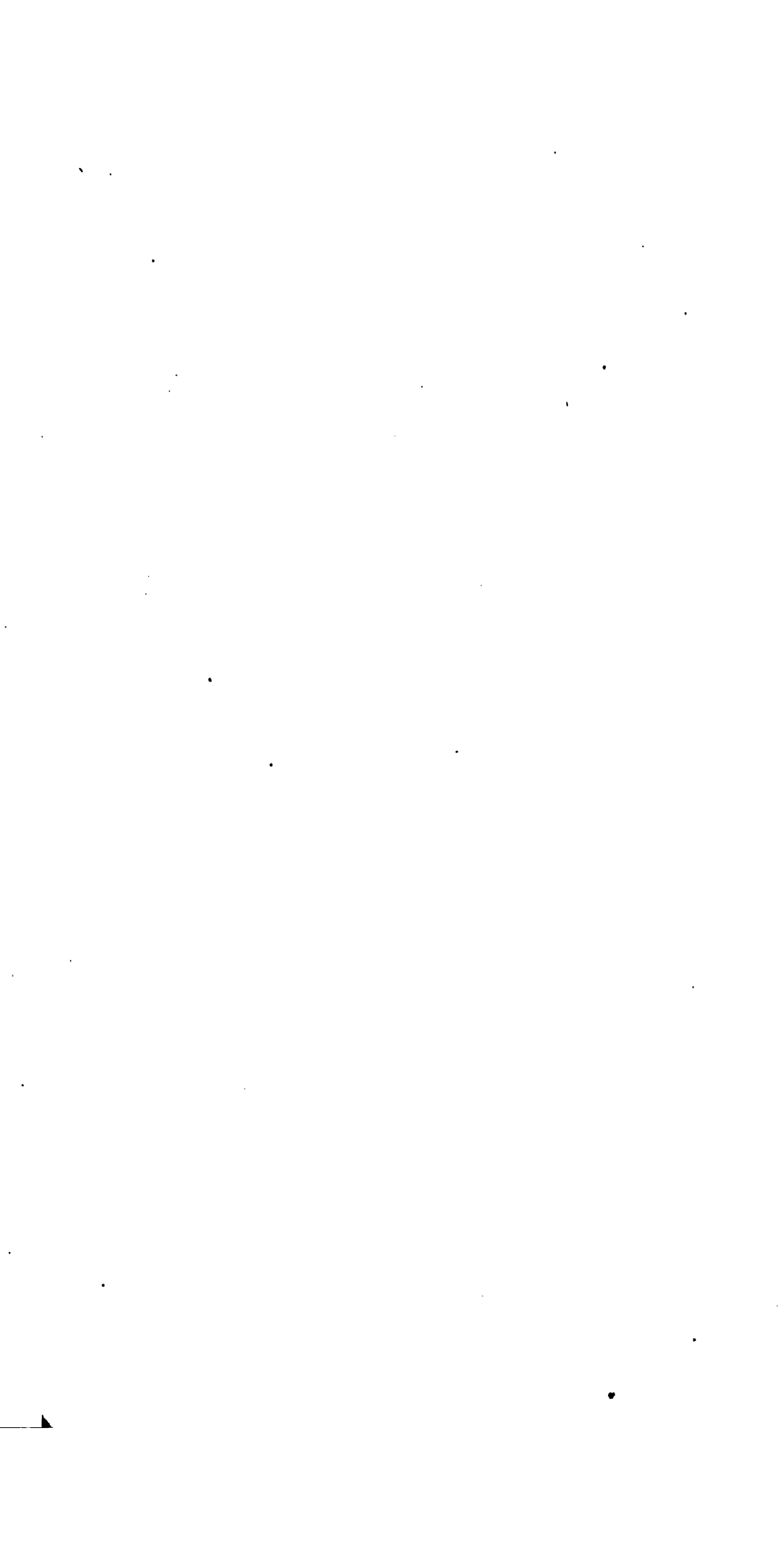
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION,

HELD AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 8, 1866.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1865.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1865. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

In compliance with the Statute, the Superintendent of Public Instruction submits his Biennial Report :

It is cause for congratulation, that during these years of war, our State has not only met the demands of the hour, but has been providing for the future. While her sons in the field have been vindicating the nation's rights, her people at home have been preparing for perpetuating those rights. The lesson of the last few years has been to them a re-assertion of the great truth taught by the founders of the nation, that universal education is the central idea of Republicanism. Believing that the Public Schools must furnish this education, they have given them their unfaltering support.

The tables appended to this Report furnish the statistical information required by law, arranged by school districts for the year 1865, and by counties for the year 1864.

The following summary exhibits the comparative results of the system for the school years ending October 4, 1865, and 1864, respectively :

Number of District Townships, (including Independent Districts,) in 1865, ...	1,171
Number of District Townships, (including Independent Districts,) in 1864, ...	1,141
Increase, ...	30
Number of sub-districts in 1865, ...	5,572
Number of sub-districts in 1864, ...	5,340
Increase, ...	232

Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years in 1865—males, 165,309; females, 159,029,.....	324,338
Number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years in 1864—males, 149,024; females, 145,888,.....	294,912

Increase, ...	29,426
Number of schools in 1865, ...	5,732
Number of schools in 1864, ...	6,623

Decrease, ...	891
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The apparent decrease in the number of schools results from the different methods of reporting. Formerly many districts reported each term of school as a separate school, thus reporting two or three schools instead of one, the true number.

Number of pupils attending school in 1865, ...	217,593
Number of pupils attending school in 1864, ...	210,569

Increase, ...	7,024
Average attendance in 1865, ...	119,593
Average attendance in 1864, ...	117,378

Increase, ...	2,215
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The increase in the number attending and in the average attendance does not apparently correspond with the increase of persons between 5 and 21; but the unusually large emigration to our State this year occurred during the months of May, June and July, while the enumeration of persons between 5 and 21 was made in August, and thousands were thus enumerated who have not as yet been in attendance.

Number of teachers in 1865—males, 2,353; females, 6,467, ...	8,820
Number of teachers in 1864—males, 2,815; females, 6,140, ...	8,955

Decrease, ...	185
Average compensation of male teachers per week in 1865, ...	\$7 91

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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Average compensation of male teachers per week in 1864,.....	6 28
Increase, ...	1 63
Average compensation of female teachers per week in 1865,.....	\$5 70
Average compensation of female teachers per week in 1864,.....	4 40
Increase, ...	1 30
Number of days schools were taught in 1865—summer, 303,363; winter, 303,541,.....	606,904
Number of days schools were taught in 1864—summer, 306,461; winter, 297,924,.....	604,385
Increase, ...	2,519
Average cost of tuition per week for each pupil in 1865—summer, 33 cts.; winter, 35 cts.,.....	34 cts.
Average cost of tuition per week for each pupil in 1864—summer, 28 cts.; winter, 28 cts.,.....	28 cts.
Increase, ...	6 cts.
Aggregate amount paid teachers in 1865,.....	\$856,725 98
Aggregate amount paid teachers in 1864,.....	686,672 62
Increase, ...	\$170,053 36
Amount of teachers' fund in hands of District Treasurers in 1865,.....	\$172,075 46
Amount of teachers' fund in hands of District Treasurers in 1864,.....	212,705 17
Decrease,.....	\$40,629 71
Number of school-houses in 1865—brick, 370; stone, 198; frame, 3,271; log, 796, ...	4,635
Number of school-houses in 1864—brick, 345; stone, 198; frame, 2,965; log, 766, ...	4,274
Increase, .	361

Value of school-houses in 1865, ...	\$2,161,563	98
Value of school-houses in 1864, ...	1,732,836	91
Increase, ...	\$428,727	07
Amount of District tax for building and repairing school-houses in 1865, ...	\$275,278	49
Amount of District tax for building and repairing school-houses in 1864, ...	193,295	32
Increase, ...	\$81,983	17
Amount of District tax for library and apparatus in '65, ...	\$22,174	88
Amount of District tax for library and apparatus in '64, ...	6,294	44
Increase, ...	\$15,880	44
Amount of District tax for rent of school-buildings in 1865, ...	\$10,878	13
Amount of District tax for rent of school-buildings in 1864, ...	8,164	24
Increase, ...	\$2,713	89
Amount of District tax for fuel in 1865, ...	\$74,714	07
Amount of District tax for fuel in 1864, ...	46,122	72
Increase, ...	\$28,591	35
Amount of District tax for compensation of Secretary and Treasurer in 1865, ...	\$25,898	32
Amount of District tax for compensation of Secretary and Treasurer in 1864, ...	23,576	65
Increase, ...	\$2,321	67
Amount of District tax for teachers' fund in 1865, ...	\$326,467	56
Amount of District tax for teachers' fund in 1864, ...	283,817	25
Increase, ...	\$42,650	31
Amount of apportionment received from County Treas- urers in 1865, ...	\$429,068	50
Amount of apportionment received from County Treas- urers in 1864, ...	411,148	49
Increase, ...	\$17,920	01

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Number of volumes in District libraries in 1865,.....	6,389
Number of volumes in District libraries in 1864,.....	4,840
Increase, ...	1,549
Value of apparatus in 1865,.....	\$38,658 15
Value of apparatus in 1864,.....	12,475 87
Increase, ...	\$26,182 28

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The provision made by the State for the benefit of Teachers' Institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years. This is seen, not only by the number of Institutes appointed, but by the number of Teachers in attendance, by the favorable notices of the press, and by the reports of County Superintendents. Every well conducted Institute elevates the standard for teaching, and thus elevates the schools. A large majority of our teachers have received their only preparation in the common school, taught by those who were trained only in the common school, and who have had no means of acquiring new and improved methods of teaching, the results of educational experience and skill. To them the Institutes are of incalculable value, bringing them in contact with the best teachers whose enthusiasm in their profession kindles a desire for improvement, and suggests means for securing it. Teachers' Institutes are no longer an experiment, but an acknowledged necessity wherever there is educational progress.

The first Teachers' Institute in this country was held at Hartford, Conn., in 1839, appointed and conducted by Hon. Henry Barnard. He is their justly acknowledged founder, and his labors have eminently contributed to their success. They were introduced into New York in 1843, into Rhode Island (by Dr. Barnard) in 1844; into Massachusetts and Ohio in 1845; into Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, and Illinois in 1846; into Maine and New Jersey in 1847; and into Pennsylvania in 1851. In Iowa an appropriation of \$1000 was made for the benefit of Institutes by the law of March 12, 1858. Under this law Institutes were held in fourteen counties during the year 1859. The law was subsequently modified, appropriating \$50 annually to each county

holding an Institute. Under this law there were held in 1860, 32 Institutes; in 1861, 33; in 1862, 56; in 1863, 60; in 1864, 63; in 1865, 59. From data furnished by County Superintendents it is shown that over 4000 teachers attended the Institutes in 1864. In a few instances school boards have refused to pay teachers for the week spent in the Institute, but such cases will be unknown when the advantages of Institutes are fully understood.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN 1864.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.	CONDUCTORS AND LECTURERS.
Adams	Quincy	Jan. 4	E. D. Hawes, J. W. Doughty.
Adair	Fontanelle	Jan. 18	E. D. Hawes, J. W. Doughty.
Clarke	Oceola	Jan. 25	J. L. Enos.
Lucas	Chariton	Feb. 8	J. L. Enos.
Wapello.	Ottumwa	Feb. 8	J. Piper, Rev. J. M. McElroy.
Davis	Bloomfield	Mch. 14	T. O. Norris, O. D. Tisdale, S. T. Ballard.
Appanoose.	Centerville	Mch. 21	G. T. Carpenter.
Washington	Washington	Mch. 28	A. S. Kissell, A. M. Gow, Rev. Geo. F. Magoun.
Winnebago.	Decorah	Mch. 28	M. Ingalls.
Greene	New Jefferson	April 4	L. W. Weller.
Polk	Des Moines.	April 4	Rev. S. Barrows.
Fayette	West Union	April 11	M. Ingalls, Prof. Brush, S. W. Cole.
Howard	New Oregon	April 25	Rev. A. Bush.
Benton	Shellsburg	April 25	M. Ingalls, J. W. Doughty.
Keokuk	Sigourney	May 23	M. Ingalls.
Shelby	Harlan	May 30	E. D. Hawes, J. W. Doughty.
Cerro Gordo.	Clear Lake	June 27	J. L. Enos.
Dallas	Adel	Sept. 5	M. C. Twitchell.
Franklin	Hampton	Sept. 5	J. L. Enos.
Fremont	Tabor	Sept. 5	J. R. Little, Dr. Hanley, Wm. M. Brooks.
Mills	Tabor	Sept. 5	J. R. Little, Dr. Hanley, Wm. M. Brooks.
Warren	Indianola	Sept. 5	J. C. Clarke.
Monroe	Albia	Sept. 12	J. Piper, F. Waldon.
Clinton	Clinton	Sept. 19	A. S. Kissell, J. Piper.
Butler	Clarksville	Sept. 26	J. L. Enos.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN 1884—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.	CONDUCTORS AND LECTURERS.
Poweshiek	Grinnell	Sept. 26	Rev. S. D. Cochran, Profs. Parker and Wells.....
Van Buren	Farmington	Sept. 26	Profs. Smith and Prentiss.....
Wayne	Corydon.....	Sept. 26	M. Ingalls
Alamakee	Waukon.....	Oct. 3	L. O. Hatch, M. Stone, J. W. Flint.....
Jones	Langworthy	Oct. 3	Revs. O. W. Merrill, O. E. Aldrich, D. McCarn, W. G. Ham-
Johnson	Iowa City	Oct. 3	Rev. O. M. Spencer
Chickasaw	New Hampton...	Oct. 3	J. L. Enos
Decatur	Garden Grove	Oct. 10	J. Piper
Wright	Belmond	Oct. 10	J. L. Enos
Buchanan	Quasqueton	Oct. 17	Prof. Allen.....
Clayton	Garnavillo	Oct. 17	Prof. W. Putnam.....
Floyd	Charles City	Oct. 17	H. Wilber, J. C. Whitney
Lee	Denmark	Oct. 17	A. S. Kissell, J. Piper, Rev. Geo. Thatcher
Hamilton	Webster City	Oct. 17	J. L. Enos
Cedar	Tipton	Oct. 24	Rev. W. H. Wynn, A. S. Kissell.....
Delaware	Manchester.....	Oct. 24	A. S. Kissell.....
Hardin	Eldora	Oct. 24	J. L. Enos
Iowa	Marengo	Oct. 24	C. W. Sutton, Wm. Nicholas, S. G. Sweet.....
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Oct. 24	Miss Mary V. Lee, M. Ingalls, Wm. Langan
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	Oct. 24	A. E. Clarendon
Story	Nevada	Oct. 24	J. L. Enos
Cass	Lewis	Oct. 31	A. E. Clarendon
Mitchell	Osage	Oct. 31	Rev. A. Bush.....
Bremer	Waverly	Nov. 7	A. S. Kissell, J. Piper
Jasper	Newton	Nov. 7	J. L. Enos

Madison	Winterset	Nov.	7 J. L. Enos.....
Harrison	Magnolia	Nov.	14 A. E. Clarendon.....
Marion	Knoxville	Nov.	14 J. L. Enos.....
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Nov.	28 J. M. Loughridge.....
Taylor	Bedford	Nov.	28 J. C. Clarke.....
Muscatine	Muscatine	Nov.	28 A. S. Kissell, G. B. Denison.....
Louisa	Columbus City	Dec.	5 J. Piper.....
Page	Clarinda	Dec.	5 J. C. Clarke.....
Marshall	Albion	Dec.	12 J. L. Enos.....
Tama	Toledo	Dec.	12 J. Piper.....
Dubuque	Dubuque	Dec.	19 Profs. Parsons and Brownlow.....
Kossuth	Algona	Dec.	19 J. C. Clarke.....
Henry	Salem	Dec.	26 E. Marcey, G. W. Baird.....

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN 1885.

Adair	Fontanelle	Jan.	2 J. L. Enos.....
Monroe	Albia	Mch.	27 J. Piper.....
Howard	New Oegon	Mch.	27 Jerome Allen.....
Wapello	Ottumwa	April	3 J. Piper, Rev. J. M. McElroy.....
Lucas	Chariton	April	10 J. Piper.....
Scott	Davenport	April	10 D. L. Gorton, W. O. Hiekey.....
Ringgold	Mount Ayr	April	24 J. C. Clarke.....
Polk	Des Moines	April	24 Rev. S. Barrows, Geo. J. North.....
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	May	1 J. Piper.....
Jefferson	Fairfield	May	8 A. S. Kissell, J. Piper.....
Jasper	Newton	May	15 J. L. Enos.....
Greene	New Jefferson	June	19 L. W. Weller.....
Des Moines	Burlington	Aug.	14 J. Piper.....

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES FOR 1885--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	PLACE	TIME	CONDUCTORS AND LECTURERS
Van Buren	Keosauqua	Aug. 21	J. J. Piper
Warren	Indianola	Aug. 14	J. C. Clarke, J. J. Piper
Fremont	Sidney	Aug. 28	J. Todd, Dr. Hanley, Wm. M. Brooks
Keokuk	Richland	Sept. 4	J. J. Piper, Rev. J. M. McElroy
Dallas	Adel	Sept. 4	M. C. Twitchell
Buchanan	Independence	Sept. 11	Prof. Allen, D. L. Bugbee
Winneshiek	Decorah	Sept. 11	J. L. Enos
Alamakee	Waukon	Sept. 18	L. O. Hatch, M. Stone, Alexander Parker
Appanoose	Centerville	Sept. 18	J. J. Piper
Clarke	Oceola	Sept. 25	J. J. Piper
Chickasaw	Bradford	Sept. 25	J. L. Enos
Iowa	Williamsburg	Sept. 25	C. W. Sutton, James Root, Jr
Wayne	Corydon	Oct. 2	J. J. Piper
Butler	Shell Rock	Oct. 2	J. L. Enos
DeCATUR	Leon	Oct. 2	J. J. Piper
Floyd	Floyd	Oct. 16	Dr. J. W. Smith, H. Wilbur
Davis	Bloomfield	Oct. 16	J. J. Piper
Hamilton	Webster City	Oct. 16	J. L. Enos
Clinton	Wheatland	Oct. 16	J. L. Enos, A. S. Kissell
Clayton	Elkader	Oct. 16	J. A. Cramar
Cass	Lewis	Oct. 23	J. L. Enos
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Oct. 23	B. F. Hood
Humboldt	Dakota City	Oct. 23	S. H. Taft, D. Williams, J. Averhill
Jones	Wyoming	Oct. 23	Wm. T. Gage, W. S. Niles
Linn	Marion	Oct. 23	J. J. Piper

Mitchell	Mitchell	Oct.	30	Rev. Alva Bush.....
Pottawattamie.....	Council Bluffs.....	Oct.	30	A. E. Clarendon.....
Madison	Winterset	Oct.	30	J. L. Enos.....
Delaware	Earlville	Oct.	30	J. Piper.....
Taylor	Bedford	Nov.	6	J. L. Enos.....
Cedar	Springdale	Nov.	6	A. S. Kissell, R. Emery.....
Fayette	West Union.....	Nov.	6	J. Piper.....
Louisa	Wapello	Nov.	13	J. H. Hopkins, A. S. Kissell.....
Page	Clarinda.....	Nov.	13	J. L. Enos.....
Bremer	Janesville	Nov.	13	J. Piper.....
Harrison	Magnolia	Nov.	13	Samuel Dewell, S. King.....
Adams	Quincy	Nov.	20	J. L. Enos.....
Franklin	Hampton	Nov.	20	J. L. Enos.....
Poweshiek	Montezuma	Nov.	20	J. Piper, Profs. Parker, Van Coelln, Buck.....
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Nov.	27	A. S. Kissell.....
Mills	Glenwood	Dec.	11	J. Piper.....
Marshall	Albion.....	Dec.	11	J. L. Enos.....
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	Dec.	18	O. A. Brownson, C. G. Kretchmar.....
Story	Nevada.....	Dec.	18	—McFeeters.....
Muscatine	Muscatine	Dec.	25	J. Piper.....
Henry	New London.....	Dec.	25	C. Ben Darwin, Col. J. I. Smith, Prof. Van Cise.....

REPORT OF THE
TEACHERS.

Notwithstanding the benefits of Institutes, the great want of our State to-day is a supply of well prepared teachers. The correspondence of this office with school officers in all parts of the State shows that a very large proportion of the teachers employed have had no special preparation for their work, expect to teach only a short time, and abandon the business as soon as they can find other employment. This occasions the frequent changes of teachers so detrimental to a well regulated system of instruction.

How this supply of well prepared teachers is to be furnished, is a question involving the vital interests of the schools. We believe the same method must be adopted as in other professions. If law, if medicine, if divinity, if agriculture, if art, each requires its special school of instruction to fill up the ranks of its representatives—a special school is certainly necessary for training those who engage in a work requiring the acumen of the lawyer, the skill of the physician, the fervor of the divine, the toil of the agriculturist, and the genius of the artist. If we are unwilling to trust the limbs and lives of our children in the hands of one ignorant of anatomy and the laws of life, we should certainly be more unwilling to allow the mental and moral habits—the characters—of our children to be formed under the supervision of one ignorant of the laws of mind. We admit that years of experience may make a teacher successful without special training, but the minds and morals of many children may be fatally injured during the experiment.

The experience of other States and countries shows conclusively that well prepared teachers can be furnished only by special schools of instruction. The idea of Normal Schools is neither new nor visionary. They have been in successful operation more than one hundred years, and are rapidly multiplying wherever their value is known.

In this country, Gov. DeWitt Clinton, in 1825, earnestly favored establishing an extensive school for the preparation of teachers. Had his plan been then adopted, instead of the one making appropriations to academies for the support of teachers' classes, the Empire State might now be as pre-eminent in schools as she is in commerce. Normal Schools, however, soon found a more successful

advocate in Edward Everett, Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1839 the first Normal School was opened, which, with three others since established, is now in successful operation in that State. New York established one in 1844, and last year made an appropriation for another. Michigan established one in 1849; Connecticut in 1850; Rhode Island in 1854; New Jersey in 1855; Illinois in 1857; Pennsylvania in 1859, and two others have since been opened in that State; Minnesota in 1860; California and Kansas have also made provision for Normal Schools; and Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, are moving in the same direction.

In Iowa efforts were made in 1849 to establish three Normal Schools, and a law was passed providing a small appropriation for their support. Had the amount appropriated been given to one such school, it might have prospered; as it was, none of them succeeded, and the law making the appropriation was repealed in 1855. The Normal Department of the State University has been in successful operation some ten years, and a large number of pupils have pursued a partial course of study; but few, however, have completed the course and received diplomas. Two students from each county are admitted free, yet probably less than half of the counties have any teachers who have pursued a regular course of study preparatory to teaching. The facilities for pursuing studies in the other departments of the University are so great that comparatively few find time to finish the course in the Normal Department, and thus fit themselves for teaching. But in the Normal School all the students are preparing to teach, and all the studies are arranged with that object in view.

The demand for this class of teachers is so great that we think the time has now come when the State must make provision to meet it, if she would have her educational interests keep pace with the advancing age. More is demanded of teachers now than formerly; the mere ability to teach the common branches will not satisfy the wants of the people. Every consideration—pecuniary, social, and patriotic—favors meeting these wants in the Public Schools.

These schools must be good enough for all—the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the old and the young. Moreover it is unjust to tax the people for the support of schools and then oblige them to resort to private schools to educate their children.

Such a result tends to bring our school system into disrepute. Finally we believe it would not only be much better, but more satisfactory to spend a portion of the interest of the permanent school fund in educating teachers than to devote the whole of it, as now, to the support of schools with untrained teachers.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Many County Superintendents have made earnest and successful efforts to raise the standard of qualifications for teaching. It will be seen from their reports that for this purpose they have issued graded certificates. We have uniformly encouraged this practice, believing that it incites teachers to more thorough preparation, and also furnishes School Boards a criterion for graduating wages.

Examinations are generally conducted with written questions, varied of course, as occasion requires. This method, among other advantages, will furnish a record of the qualifications of each applicant for a teacher's certificate, and will be convenient for reference, showing the reasons for refusing, and also for grading certificates.

We give a partial list of questions furnished by the Superintendents of the following counties.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Orthography.—1. How many elementary sounds has the English language? and how many letters to represent them?

2. What is the difference between the *name* of a letter and its *power*?

3. Classify the letters, and tell which kind every syllable must have.

4. Name the different styles of letters used in print.

5. What is spelling? and state the difference between Phonetic and Orthographic spelling.

6. What are the elements of words, in derivation? and define each element.

7. When may compound words lose the hyphen? and define *glass-house* and *glass house*.

8. Give the rule for doubling a final consonant in spelling the derivative word.

9. Give the rule for the use of final *y* in the derivative word.

10. Give the rule for the use of final *e* in the derivative word, and tell how contractions in spelling are indicated.

11. Do you permit whispering in school, or "telling" in classes?

Reading.—1. What position would you have a pupil occupy while reading?

2. What faults do you correct in class reading; when and how?

3. What kind of reading do you prefer for yourself?

4. What kind of reading would you place in the hands of children?

5. State what works you have read upon the subject of teaching, and what works you own.

6. What is rhyme? and should pronunciation ever be varied to correspond with the rhyme?

7. How much do you require a class to read at one time?

8. Do you ever allow class criticisms? If so, when and how?

9. Define Punctuation, and tell upon what it is based.

10. Make, name and define all the points or marks used in writing and printing.

Geography.—1. How should we begin the study of Geography?

2. State the general shape of the earth, and the proof, also ancient notions as to shape.

3. Give the proportions of land and water on its surface.

4. Explain the phenomena of day and night, and the change of seasons.

5. Define *Zone*, and tell why we limit them to the tropics and polar circles?

6. Tell how many States and Territories in the U. S.

7. Give the general course of the mountains and rivers of the U. S.

8. Give the general course of the rivers of Iowa and name six.

9. Name the Capital, and six chief towns of Iowa, and tell how each is situated.

10. Do you understand the use of the Tellurian, Globes and Outline Maps? and can you draw a map with chalk or pencil?

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Orthography.—1. What is Orthography?

2. Define a letter, and give the distinction between vowels and consonants.

3. Give the number of elementary sounds in the English language, and also their classification.

4. Define and give the number of each class of sounds.

5. How many sounds have A, O, and U, each? Illustrate by giving words in which they occur, and the marks by which each sound is designated.

6. Define syllables and words.

7. How are words classified in regard to their derivation, form and syllabication? Illustrate by giving words of each class.

8. Define spelling, and give the rule for doubling the final consonant before an additional syllable; also the rule for the final E.

9. Give the general rule for dividing words into syllables.

10. Give the rules for the use of capitals.

Arithmetic.—1. Subtract 256 from 432, and explain each step of the work.

2. Find the cost of 354 books, 26 cents a piece. Explain the operation, and give the denomination of the multiplier.

3. Find the greatest common divisor of 532 and 1274, and give the principles upon which the operation depends.

4. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a rood and explain the operation.

5. Divide $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$, explain the operation, and why you invert the divisor, and deduce a rule therefrom for the division of fractions.

6. Divide $2\frac{1}{2}$ by .0051. Explain the operation and give the rule for division of decimals.

7. Explain the difference between *Ratio* and *Proportion*, and find by proportion how many dollars must be given for the use of \$75, if \$5 be given for the use of \$33.

8. What is per centage? What is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of \$2526.60?

9. What is the difference between the bank discount and the true discount, without considering days of grace, on a note for \$375, payable in 3 years, money being worth 6 per cent.?

10. Extract the square root of 872356 $\frac{1}{4}$. Explain each step of the work, and give the reason for pointing it off into periods of two figures each.

11. Extract the cube root of 614328, 000512.

12. What would be the diameter of a circle equal in area to a square whose diagonal is 12?

On Teaching and Governing.—1. Give your method of Governing a school.

2. What is "object Teaching," and how would you conduct the exercises in it?

3. Should singing be introduced into the schools? Why?

4. What is reciting by "topics," and what class of pupils would you have recite in this way?

5. Elucidate the manner of properly conducting the recitations of a class.

6. Illustrate your method of teaching mental arithmetic.

7. State the different methods of teaching children to read, and which method you adopt.

8. How would you secure punctuality in attendance, and accurate recitations in your pupils?

9. What is a programme of school exercises? Should it be closely adhered to or not?

10. What general services would you introduce into your school? At what times, and how would you conduct them?

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1. Write your name, age, and post office address.

2. Have you pursued your studies in any Academy, Seminary or College?

3. Have you taught school? and to what extent?

4. Do you propose making teaching your permanent business?

5. Have you carefully read "Pages Theory and Practice of Teaching," or any other standard work on that subject?

6. Are you a regular reader of the Iowa Instructor, or any other educational journal?

7. Were you in regular attendance upon the late County Institute? If not, why?

8. What do you understand by the *power* of a letter?

9. Which letters of the Alphabet have more than one sound?

10. What is the difference between Accent and Emphasis?

11. Write the names of the pauses in common use, with the character denoting each attached.

12. What should be the posture of the pupil in Reading?

13. What are some of the characteristics of good Reading?
14. Have you carefully attended to any System of Penmanship?
15. Write down the principal signs used to denote the various operations in Arithmetic.
16. Write in *figures* eight hundred and seven billion, three million, ten thousand, and nineteen.
17. Write out in *words* the following numbers: 03090208040.
18. From the product of 9 and 5, take the sum of 4 and 6, and then divide the remainder by 7, and what will be the quotient?
19. Reduce 8593 grains, Troy, to pounds.
20. 84. is seven sixths of how many times nine?
21. Multiplying the denominator of a fraction has what effect on the value of the fraction? and why?
22. Add together one-fourth, three-eighths, and one-ninth of two-thirds.
23. What is the difference between *per cent.* and *per centage*?
24. What is the interest of \$42 for one year and seven months, at 8 per cent. per annum?
25. What is the square root of 451584?
26. What are the essential parts of a sentence?
27. What is the difference between the active voice and the passive voice?
28. Give a list of the relative pronouns.
29. When is a verb transitive, and when regular?
30. What is meant by the analysis of a sentence?
31. Analyze the following sentence, parsing each word, "Remember now thy Creator."
32. What is your native State?
33. Give its boundary, chief towns, principal rivers, chief productions, and present population.
34. What causes the change of seasons?
35. How many degrees distant are the polar circles from the poles? and why?
36. Name four of the largest cities in North America.
37. About what is the latitude and longitude of Des Moines?
38. Draw on your paper a small outline map of Iowa.
39. Wherein does a Republic differ from a Monarchy?
40. Name the political divisions of South America.

41. How would you undertake to correct profanity and storytelling among pupils?

42. What is 90 per cent. of 42?

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

You are respectfully referred to the abstracts of reports of County Superintendents. As the Superintendents know the condition and wants of the schools, their suggestions are entitled to consideration. Many of them have labored faithfully and successfully, and to them more than to any other agency is due the improved state of the schools in their respective counties. The reports were made in response to the following Circular issued through the *School Journal*:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, {
DES MOINES, IOWA, September 1, 1885. }

TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It is very desirable that your annual reports should be promptly forwarded. In order to secure some degree of uniformity your attention is invited to the following subjects:

I. VISITING SCHOOLS.—Under this head state how often you have visited the schools, how much time you have devoted to each, whether such service is appreciated by teachers and patrons and is properly compensated. Also any other facts showing the state of public interest in the schools.

II. TEACHERS.—State your method of examining teachers; the advantages of grading certificates; the number who are Normal graduates; the number who subscribe for an Educational Journal; your views in regard to a higher standard of qualification for teaching and the best method for securing it.

III. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—What proportion of the teachers attend the Institute? Do you make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate? How can Institutes be made more useful?

IV. SCHOOL OFFICERS.—How can prompt and full reports be secured? Should the law be amended so as to give school directors pay for their services?

V. APPEALS.—Can not the delay and expense of litigation attending appeals be avoided by submitting matters of controversy to arbitration?

VI. LIBRARIES.—What further legislation, if any, is necessary to encourage school district libraries?

VII.—You are cordially invited to present any additional suggestions for improving our system of Public Instruction.

ORAN FAVILLE,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It will be seen from the reports that the Superintendents have complied with the law requiring them to visit schools, wherever the Supervisors have been willing to compensate them for such service. In a few counties the Supervisors refused to allow any pay for visiting schools, and of course little or nothing is known of the condition of the schools in those counties. In one county, where the wages of the teachers amounted to more than \$24,000 during the last two years, the Supervisors formally resolved not to pay for visiting the schools, though their Superintendent was eminently qualified for his work. This induced the Superintendent to resign, and another was appointed; but he soon resigned, and a third was appointed. Resignations of Superintendents have been frequent in those counties refusing to pay for visiting the schools, and the result, so far as we can learn, has uniformly been unfavorable to the schools.

It is certainly a "penny wise and pound foolish" course to withhold pay for supervising the most important interest in the county. If contracts are let for the erection of public buildings or bridges, or the execution of any public work, the Supervisors as the guardians of the county, and in obedience to their oath of office, examine the work as it progresses, and allow payments only on work executed according to contract; yet they allow contracts to be made with teachers involving an expenditure of thousands of dollars, and will not pay a dollar to ascertain whether this money is properly expended.

If the material interests of the county require careful supervision, the schools have an incomparably higher claim, and it is criminal indifference to neglect them. It is the duty of the guardians of public interests to know that the money of the State is not squandered by the employment of incompetent persons, and unless the schools are visited, money may not only be thrown away, but the time of the children wasted, their minds perverted, and their morals and manners ruined by teachers unfitted for their work. The intelligence and virtue of the children are the wealth of the State, and its curse will rest on those short-sighted financiers who,

refusing to provide for the supervision of the schools, sacrifice mental and moral wealth to a material frugality which is not true economy.

To secure uniformity in the work of Supervision—to secure to all the children of the State equal privileges—and to secure the services of competent men for this work, we respectfully suggest that the law be so amended as to fix the compensation Superintendents shall receive for performing the duties of their office.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The advantages of graded schools were presented in the last Report from this office, and it is unnecessary to repeat the arguments in their favor. The cities and large towns generally have graded schools, and several of the former have high schools.

The high school is the crowning glory of our system of free schools. It supplies the place of the select school and academy, and prepares its pupils for business life, or for the University. The course of study in these schools is nearly equal to that of the College, giving to the poor opportunities formerly enjoyed only by the rich. They are the outgrowth of the spirit of Republicanism which would give to every child of the State, not only the rudiments of an education, but that culture which will fit him for the higher walks of life.

The high school furnishes facilities for educating children without sending them abroad. It exerts a happy influence upon the schools of lower grade, inciting their pupils to prepare for the higher course. It also furnishes some of our most successful teachers. The graduating class of 1864 of the Davenport High School are all first class teachers.

Dr. Sears, late Secretary of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts, says: "There are no better schools in the Commonwealth than some of our high schools; and to these families of the highest character prefer to send their children. The effect of this order of schools in developing the intellect of the Commonwealth, in opening channels of free communication between all the more flourishing towns of the State, and the colleges or schools of science is just beginning to be observed. They discover the treasures of native intellect that lie hidden among the people; make young men of superior minds conscious of their powers; bring those who

are by nature destined to public service, to institutions suited to foster their talents; give a new impulse to the colleges, not only by swelling the number of their students, but by raising the standard of excellence in them; and finally give to the public, with all the advantages of education, men who otherwise might have remained in obscurity, or acted their part struggling with embarrassments and difficulties.

The time for completing a course of study in the High School is from three to four years. The following extracts and course of study are from the Circular recently issued by the School Board of the city of Burlington:

A well developed and thoroughly efficient system of Public Schools has long been sought for, by the people of this city. The plan of instruction by classes is the one heretofore pursued. That it may, and sometimes does educate good scholars, is not to be denied, yet it lacks the great element of thoroughness. By it the pupil is allowed to follow too much the bent of his own fancy, without regard to the dictates of a wise experience. So too this plan pursues some favorite study and neglects others of equal or greater importance in the development of mind, or in the practical business of life.

GRADED SCHOOLS.—To remedy this manifest defect of Common School Education, Graded Schools have been established. Their design—and experience has proved it a wise one, and the only one calculated to work the greatest benefit to the mind of the pupil—is so to graduate the method of study, that pupils in primary studies shall be arranged together in the same room, and all pupils of the same grade pursue the same studies, at the same time. The pupil takes his place in the School according to the degree of his intellectual development. Thus: Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar are studies of the same grade or use, in the ordinary business pursuits. Hence they are appropriately joined in a school, which attempts to follow a strict course. Experience has fully proven, both the utility and necessity of a graded system, in order to attain the highest excellence, combined with the most rapid progress of the scholar, in our Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In order fully to carry out and develop the excellencies of this

system, as evidenced in the large towns and cities of the country, the Board at the annual school election in March, 1864, recommended the establishment of a High School. The people unanimously by their vote, directed the Board thus to do.

In compliance with that direction, the Board state that they have organized said School, have secured the services of competent teachers, and established a course of study to continue four years.

It is believed that in that time, pupils who have gone through the regular course of both the Grammar and High Schools, will be fitted to take their places in all the ordinary avocations of life, or to be admitted to the State University.

COURSE OF STUDY—ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physiology.

Second Term.—Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, Physiology.

Third Term.—Algebra, Constitution of U. S. and Iowa, Book Keeping, English Language.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, Universal History, Natural Philosophy.

Second Term.—Geometry, Universal History completed, Natural Philosophy completed.

Third Term.—Geometry, Ancient Geography, Rhetoric.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Geometry completed, Trigonometry, Chemistry, Rhetoric.

Second Term.—Trigonometry, Chemistry, Botany.

Third Term.—Surveying, Astronomy, Botany completed.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Geology, Natural History, Moral Philosophy.

Second Term.—Geology, Meteorology, Mental Philosophy.

Third Term.—Geology, Reviews of all previous studies.

ENGLISH AND LATIN COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physiology.

Second Term.—Arithmetic, Algebra, Latin, Physical Geography.

Third Term.—Algebra, Latin or German, Constitution U. S., Book Keeping.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra, Latin or German, Natural Philosophy.

Second Term.—Geometry, Latin or German, Natural Philosophy.

Third Term.—Geometry, Latin or German, Rhetoric.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin or German, Rhetoric.

Second Term.—Trigonometry, Latin or German, Chemistry.

Third Term.—Surveying, Latin, German, and Chemistry.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Geology, Latin, Moral Philosophy.

Second Term.—Universal History, Astronomy, Mental Philosophy.

Third Term.—Universal History, Botany, Natural History, Mental Philosophy.

SCHOOL JOURNAL.

In compliance with a law of the last General Assembly, the "*Iowa Instructor and School Journal*" has been sent to each County Superintendent in the State. All the decisions of this department in appeal cases, and many of the opinions, relating to the administration of the school law, have been published in the *Journal*. It is also made the medium of communicating with school officers generally, an arrangement that seems highly satisfactory to its readers. The editorial labor is gratuitous, being divided between the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

An important agency in promoting popular education is the State Teachers' Association. It embraces not only teachers, but school officers, and other active friends of schools, whose annual meetings for the last ten years have been largely attended by the leading educators of the State. Its object is to encourage educational progress by discussions, essays, and lectures. Many of our earnest teachers attend its annual gatherings at great inconveni-

ence and expense, owing to the distance and the meagre facilities for travel. Until we have more Railroads the teachers of the State generally can be influenced by the Association only through its published proceedings. We respectfully suggest that an annual appropriation be made by the State to aid the Association in printing and distributing the proceedings of its annual meetings.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

As the number of Independent Districts is fast increasing the law relating to them should be so expressed that it can be readily understood. As the law now stands Independent Districts can be formed at any time, and a conflict in regard to jurisdiction is liable to arise between the District Township Board and the Independent District Board. To obviate this and to secure uniformity, we suggest that the time for forming Independent Districts be limited to that fixed for changing other district boundaries, to-wit: between the third Monday in September and the first Monday in March, and that the first Board enter upon its duties the second Monday in March.

APPEALS.

Most, probably all, of the difficulties resulting in cases of appeal might be more readily and satisfactorily settled by arbitration, avoiding the delay and expense attendant upon appeals. The terms of the law are so general that cases are constantly occurring in which individuals through caprice or passion appeal from the Board of Directors and thus delay its action to the frequent detriment of the schools. Several months must elapse before a case of appeal can be finally determined, and where the decision rests upon the merits of the case alone, as in questions of district boundaries and location of school house sites, the difficulty could be settled much better by parties on the ground.

If questions of law are involved instruction could be given from this office.

REPORTS.

There is a general complaint of the imperfect reports of Sub-Directors. Statistics are of no value unless reliable, and I know of no way to obtain reliable reports unless the District Secretary report for the entire township, or provision be made for paying

Sub-Directors, so that competent men will accept the office. Men will not work for the public, even in the cause of education, without pay. In the new counties especially, where "time is money," it is now difficult to find men who will accept a school office. We suggest that the law be so amended as to require the District Secretary to report for his entire township, and thus relieve Sub-Directors from the duty of making reports. This will so reduce the number of reporters that County Superintendents can give such directions as will secure uniform as well as accurate reports.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

Under the law authorizing school districts to purchase Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1560 copies of that work have been distributed. Owing to the advance in the price of material, labor, &c., no books have been received from the publishers for more than two years, and there is no probability that any more books can be obtained at the price fixed in the law. As several counties are delinquent in paying for the books received, we suggest that the balance due the publishers be paid by the State from the general revenue, and the amount be charged to the delinquent counties, the counties collecting from the school districts.

CONCLUSION.

We have omitted several subjects that might with propriety be introduced into this Report, preferring to present such only as we deem most important for your consideration, and such as we trust will receive your favorable action.

It will be seen that we recommend no fundamental change in our school system. We believe none is desired by the people, judging from the reports of County Superintendents, who doubtless reflect the popular will. If the few changes suggested be made and a Normal School established as a centre of influence to communicate more life to the system, we believe our Public Schools will be so vitalized that they will meet the new demands now made in every department of mental and moral life. We have reached a higher plane of nationality—of humanity, and the spirit of the nation requires new power in all the institutions and agencies that mould its character. The people have a right to expect of this General Assembly the fullest recognition of the claims

of their children to the best facilities for education that can be provided. No interest of the State imposes so high a duty; for none spreads so wide nor lasts so long. In the recent language of one of our generals, "It now remains for us, for the final good of the nation, to attend to the cultivation of education and virtue; and whoever shall assist in promoting these ends, will be engaged in as great a battle as has been fought during this war or that of the Revolution."

ORAN FAVILLE,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

ABSTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS,

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING OCT. 4, 1865.

ADAIR COUNTY.

J. S. EWING, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—I have visited but few schools this year. I usually devote half a day to each. Such service is invariably appreciated by teachers. Some patrons appreciate it, others do not. The Board of Supervisors, at their June session, allowed me the *liberal* compensation of sixty cents per day for services rendered in visiting schools! I suppose they do this on the score of economy, having been so lavish of the public funds the county is in debt. They begin the work of retrenchment by cutting down the compensation of the County Superintendent. Under the circumstances, I have quit visiting schools, and the responsibility rests with the Board of Supervisors.

Teachers.—I have adopted written examinations. I have the questions printed on slips of paper, one of which is given to each candidate, the answers to be written without aid from books or any other source during the examination.

The certificates are graded according to the number and correctness of the answers. I think grading certificates has a tendency to promote a higher standard of qualification for teaching.

I know of but one or two teachers who subscribe for an educational journal.

Teachers' Institutes.—The majority of the resident teachers attend the Institutes. I require all resident teachers to attend, and make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate unless satisfactory reasons exist for non-attendance. I do not know how to

render Institutes more useful, unless it be by employing only the most competent persons for conductors.

School Officers.—The only way I can suggest to secure prompt and full reports, is to require the Superintendent to visit the delinquent districts, collect the necessary items, and charge the expenses to the delinquent Secretaries. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and school officers should be compensated for services rendered, and fined for duties neglected. I would have this rule applied to *all* school officers, from Superintendent to Directors. The rates of compensation should be regulated by law, otherwise it is liable to abuse. For instance, the Secretary and Treasurer of Grand River township receive this year the aggregate of \$100, which is much more than will be allowed the Superintendent. Several of the Secretaries have failed to report at all, while others are very deficient. The best I can do is to refer to the record of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and to the Secretaries' reports of last year.

BENTON COUNTY.

S. M. HOLT, SUPERINTENDENT.

If I were to make any recommendation on School law, I would say that in my opinion there should be two Assistant County Superintendents elected to assist in examinations and take a part of the responsibility—making the signatures of two necessary to make a certificate valid. It would give better satisfaction. Also to do away with the sub-directors' report, making the Secretary more responsible.

The schools in this county are in a flourishing condition. Wages have increased during the past year from twenty to twenty-five per cent., as you will see by report. Graded certificates give universal satisfaction. Many localities give wages according to grade of certificates. Thirty-five dollars per month is now given to first-class lady teachers in one township. School apparatus has been purchased for quite a number of schools. We have a fine graded school in successful operation now in this place, (Vinton,) further notice of which I will send you at some future time. Written examinations have been used successfully during the past two years.

I grade my certificates, according to qualification, one, two and three, and each branch "very good," "good," "fair," "poor," and "very poor."

BREMER COUNTY.

GEO. R. DEAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited the schools generally twice. In the large ones I spend a whole day, in winter, and in the smaller ones a half day. In the summer I spend less time. Teachers generally appreciate these visits, and desire to improve their standing in the profession. Parents are waking up to the importance of improving the schools, as is evident, in particular, from their liberality in purchasing school blanks, outline maps, and other apparatus, items recommended in my lectures last winter. Several thousand dollars have been expended for these articles, and not reported. The Supervisors have given me satisfactory compensation for my services. In examining large classes of teachers, I use written questions; in small ones, oral. We have no Normal graduates. Cannot say how many teachers take an educational journal. I have introduced some thirty copies of Page's Theory and Practice during the past year, and can double the number. There is great necessity for elevating the standard of teaching. Institutes, Lectures, Educational Books and Journals, and a thorough county supervision, are *important* means of improving teachers; but I regard a judicious system of Normal Schools as the great "*head and front*" of all means for the preparation of teachers, the only source from which will ever flow a *supply* of successful or professional teachers for the common schools of our State.

A majority of our teachers attend the Institute. I require satisfactory reasons for absence. All school officers should be compensated for their services, and required to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties.

CASS COUNTY.

H. G. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT.

Since June I have visited nearly all the schools in the county, spending about a half day at each school. My visits were well received both by teachers and patrons.

The public begin to demand better teachers, and express a willingness to pay the necessary wages to obtain them; which is working a sensible change in the schools for the better.

My method of examining teachers is partly written and partly oral, as I deem the two combined better than either one alone.

I think there are no Normal graduates among our teachers, and but few who are regular subscribers to the *Journal*—a fault that I mean to do all in my power to remedy this fall.

Teachers have generally attended the Institute, but as it has not been made a requirement heretofore, just those who have the most need of attending have been absent. This I mean to remedy by making attendance a requirement hereafter.

In order that Institutes may have their full degree of efficacy, they should be made a permanent organization, of which every teacher of the county should be required to become an active member. The sessions should be at least quarterly, and each member should be required to be present, except he be excused by the President or Superintendent. If a suitable conductor cannot be afforded for each of these sessions, let the exercises be carried on by themselves, except at its regular annual session. Let every teacher become a working member of this organization or cease to become a teacher in our public schools.

School officers are very deficient in their reports, which I attribute principally to a lack of a thorough knowledge of our school system and a correct style of keeping their district records. You will see by my report that I was unable to report how the district tax was appropriated, and even the amount was not reported to me.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

GEO. P. GRIFFITH, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have had a great deal of trouble this time to get reports in,

and have failed, both in point of *time* and correctness. The schools of the county are in a flourishing condition. I have made an effort to raise the standard of qualification, and have succeeded beyond my expectation. We have also succeeded in starting a select school for the benefit of teachers, which is now in operation.

I would recommend the general adoption of graded certificates, and that Superintendents be required to visit schools at least twice a year, and oftener where they deem it necessary—to have the general supervision of the schools of the county and to see that teachers adopt uniform methods of giving instruction and of school government, &c. I think a Superintendent is not fully qualified to judge of a teacher's qualifications until he can see that teacher in school.

CLARKE COUNTY.

JAMES JENKINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited most of the schools three times; the first time I devoted three hours to each school; the second and third visits occupied about one day in each school. My visits were appreciated by patrons, children and teachers with few exceptions. I am allowed four hundred dollars for my services this year. I think the people would be willing to allow more, but a few of the Supervisors think the law unnecessary.

I examine teachers orally. I think grading certificates causes teachers to use greater exertion in self-culture and greater perseverance in the school-room. We have no Normal graduates in our county. We need a higher standard of qualification for teaching, but for the lack of competent teachers it must be introduced gradually, by requiring teachers to advance in their studies from year to year.

About three fourths of the teachers attend the Institute. I make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate. The Institutes can be made more useful by requiring two each year in place of one. Also by organizing district Teachers' Associations and requiring the teachers to meet once a month for mutual improvement.

The school reports might be made more accurate by requiring

the Secretary to visit each sub-district and collect the material for his report. The law should be amended so as to pay directors for their services. Men will seldom work without pay.

I have succeeded in avoiding litigation in school matters. I advise freely with the school boards and with the people on all points of difference, and thus have been able to adjust all difficulties, so that no appeals have arisen since I have been in office.

Little interest is taken in district libraries. Most of the school boards have procured blanks for district records, and three have ordered globes and outline maps.

My statistical report is imperfect. Some sub-directors failed to give any satisfactory information in regard to their sub-districts. Some districts fail to account for money received. They are trying to show what has become of it!

CLAYTON COUNTY.

J. A. CRAMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith transmit the Report of the Schools of Clayton County, for the year ending Oct. 5, 1865. Special instructions were issued to each of the District Secretaries, and it is believed that the figures are reasonably correct, as nearly as can be determined from our imperfect system of Sub-directors' Reports. In my remarks I shall adopt the suggestions indicated by you.

1st. *Visiting Schools.*—During the year I have visited nearly all the Schools in the county, spending on an average one half day in each; less in well organized and well conducted Schools, and more where they seemed to need aid and instruction. My efforts have been chiefly directed to correct methods of teaching, and the establishment and preservation of good order, and the harmonious and kindly relations of teachers with pupils and patrons. Teachers generally have highly appreciated these visits, expressing themselves as feeling much stronger in the profession, and cheerfully adopting the suggestions made.

From every quarter the gratifying testimony comes to me that the Schools are fast growing better, and the chief desire is that we may go onward and upward. Compensation three dollars per day for time actually spent.

2nd. *Teachers*.—My method of examining teachers is wholly *written*. Twice each year I frame a series of questions, say ten in each branch required by law, with a certain value attached to each question, which are printed on slips of paper. The candidate receives one of these slips, sits down by herself and writes out the answers in presence of an examiner.

The result shows not only the correctness or incorrectness of the answers, but the spelling, punctuation, penmanship, use of language and general intelligence of the applicant much better than can be shown by an oral examination, while it is relieved from that "fiery ordeal." Certificates are then graded upon the plan adopted by Prof. A. S. Kissell. I believe in grading, because it places each teacher just where she belongs in the scale, is a powerful incentive to well directed exertion to rise higher, rewards the competent and industrious, dismisses the lazy and inefficient, and is a guide to school officers in their efforts to secure good teachers. Already many of our Districts will have none below the second grade, and we begin to feel that our profession is getting to be honorable. The standard of qualification should be gradually increased, as we have facilities for training teachers, such as a High School in each county could furnish.

No Normal graduates in this county.

3rd.—*Teachers' Institutes*.—Last year about one half the teachers attended the Institute, this year the proportion was a little less. Formerly only about one fourth. Attendance has never been a requisite for obtaining certificates, for the reason that we have no central place in which to hold it, capable of accommodating *all* the teachers (230) if they should attend, and the only place large enough is not willing to do so at rates that teachers can pay. Still in granting certificates, attendance is taken into consideration.

Our Institutes have always been *excellent* as Institutes, and I am unable to suggest any improvement, but my experience in this county teaches me that more practical good can be accomplished by teachers' drill classes than by Institutes. The latter should not be abandoned, but would it not be well for the State to aid the former?

4th. *School Officers*.—Perhaps the best way to secure full reports is to have all school officers elected at the close of each year, say about the 1st of October, then each officer can report the busi-

ness actually done by himself. Now, the difficulty seems to be in the transmission of business from the first to the second half of the year, a task which very many are unable to comprehend, and consequently leave undone.

5th. *Appeals*.—No appeals have been taken from this county during my term of office, consequently I cannot speak advisedly as to the expense and delay, but I am of the opinion that a decision rendered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction is always more satisfactory to all parties than can be given by arbitration.

6th. *Libraries*.—That every Sub-District should have a library is very evident, and that the present law has failed to put one there is also very evident. Let the State appropriate fifty dollars to every sub-district as a starting point for a library, and compel the district to add annually to each library ten dollars or lose the whole, and we will soon have good reading and enough for all the people.

7th. *Progress*.—During the year a considerable number of good, new school-houses have been erected, and others are in progress. The old log shanties are fast disappearing from the roadside, and as these new monuments to our Common School enterprise are finished they are being supplied with school apparatus, over two thousand dollars worth having been furnished within the year. A demand for good teachers naturally follows, and from every quarter the word comes up, "Send us a good competent teacher for our school, one of the first grade if possible. We have wasted money enough upon cheap, ignorant material, and we propose now to pay well and have our children properly educated." And so the good work goes on. In every department we see an earnest determination to progress, and while we have many schools far below the standard of excellence, we have others equal to the best, and the prospect before us is exceedingly cheering.

Many changes in laws are never desirable unless they are gravely deficient, or fall behind the progress of the age. Especially is this true of laws relating to Public Instruction. We should, however, remember that our State is yet young, that our society is nowhere positively permanent, and that within the last four eventful years *humanity* has taken a long stride towards perfection. The man or the law found endeavoring to obstruct its onward march must inevitably be crushed. Events, like the world, will not stand still,

and it is folly to suppose that our school laws have yet reached their acme.

If it is good to have County Superintendents and to have them visit the schools, then we are entitled to the fullest possible benefits derivable therefrom. Permit me in conclusion to suggest the following changes :

1st. Require the Superintendent to visit or cause to be visited by a competent Deputy, all the schools in the county, at least once each term, and pay him a good living salary in proportion to the number of inhabitants, or number of sub-districts in the county.

By this means the migratory teachers can be overtaken.

2d. In all counties having over eighty sub-districts, the Superintendent should be authorized to have one Deputy to aid him in visiting schools at a *per diem* compensation, and all examination of teachers should be free.

3d. Let a uniform system of grading of teachers be adopted throughout the State under the direction of the State Superintendent, and require loyalty to, and a knowledge of, the principles of our Government to be taught.

4th. Let school officers in districts be elected at the close of the year and pay them for their services, and make them subject to a penalty if they employ teachers who have not a certificate in force.

5th. Fine all teachers five dollars a day for every day they teach without a certificate.

6th. Give all teachers free instruction in methods of teaching for four weeks each year, and compel attendance of those holding the lower grade of certificates.

7th. Require the schools to be kept at least ten months in each year, and compel the attendance of each scholar at least five months.

8th. Make appropriations, &c., for libraries, as suggested under that head.

CLINTON COUNTY.

R. J. CROUCH, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of Supervisors, at the session of September, 1864, authorized me to visit the schools of the county, paying me there-

for the sum of \$3.00 per day. During the school terms since that time I have been engaged in this work, and I think my labors in this respect have been beneficial. I have studied the various modes of discipline and instruction pursued by the teachers of the county, and where I have discovered anything wrong I have labored to correct it. The stimulus given schools by the certain knowledge that they were under the strict surveillance of the Superintendent, has been productive of good results.

I am confident that I have gained more real knowledge of the capacities of teachers by visiting the schools than I could have gained in any other way.

We held an Institute in September, 1864, which was attended by one hundred teachers, who took a lively interest in the exercises, and I also found the practical suggestions there received were being put in practice in the school room. I think, then, that our present law in regard to Institutes should be retained without change.

We have also succeeded, during the past six months, in introducing Sherwood's School Apparatus, Mitchell's Outline Maps, &c., in our schools to some extent.

In regard to changes in the law, I would suggest that without there is a prospect of conferring the visiting power absolutely on the Superintendent, and fixing a salary to the office by the Legislature, it would be best to leave it without change.

There should be a change in the mode of making reports for the district townships. These reports should be made by the District Secretary, and he should be paid for such services. By this means we may expect correct reports. If this change should be made, I am not certain that Directors should receive pay except for the days in which the District Board is in session. For such services they should be paid as other township officers out of the contingent fund.

The schools of our county are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and I feel confident the future will be fraught with a nobler zeal and a more appreciative interest on the part of our people in the cause of education.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

HENRY C. LAMB, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. I have not visited any schools. Our Board of Supervisors were not willing to allow any compensation for so doing. The people generally manifest much interest in the education of their children.

2. I have pursued no particular course in the examination of teachers. We have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining good teachers. Most of our teachers are incompetent, and I gave them certificates at the earnest solicitation of their employers, although at the same time I knew it was injuring the profession. Was this right? [The Director has no authority to employ a teacher without a certificate; and the certificate should not be granted to the unqualified, whether employed or not. As long as you issue certificates to poor teachers, you will not have good ones in your county.—SUPT. PUB. INST.]

3. We never held but one Teachers' Institute in the county, and that was a failure. The conductors were incompetent. With suitable conductors the Institutes can be made useful.

4. School Directors should have pay for their services. Here we find great difficulty in getting them to attend to their duties, because they are allowed no pay.

5. We have as yet had no appeals; but I fear we shall have, unless school officers are disposed to do right.

One district township contains three sub-districts; one large and two small. The two small ones, having few pupils, control the large one, refusing to divide it into two sub-districts, or to give it two schools, although it has territory and pupils enough for two sub-districts. Is there no remedy? [Relief can be had in either of the following ways: either submit the matter in controversy to arbitration; or let the aggrieved party appeal to the County Superintendent; or obtain a peremptory writ of *mandamus* from the District Judge, compelling the School Board to make the desired changes; or, finally, elect better men for directors. Sub-districts are entitled to an equal amount of school time; but they are not necessarily entitled to an equal amount of school money. One sub-district may require a teacher at thirty dollars a month, while

another may need one at forty dollars, &c. It is not the design of the law to divide the money equally among the sub-districts, but as the necessities of each may dictate, and it is the duty of the Board to act accordingly. The law is not so much at fault as those who administer it.—Supt. Pub. Inst.]

DAVIS COUNTY.

SAMUEL A. DYSART, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—Owing to the fact that I have been in office but a short time, I have visited none of our Schools. The Superintendent heretofore has not been well paid for visiting.

Teachers.—My examinations have been oral. I am preparing a system for written examinations.

Other facts I have not been able to gather.

Institutes.—I expect to make attendance requisite for obtaining a certificate.

School Officers.—The law should be amended so as to give school directors pay for services.

Appeals.—Delay and expense may be avoided by submitting matters of controversy to arbitration.

Libraries.—When the people become interested, they will have libraries under existing laws.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

WILLIAM HARPER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Schools of Des Moines county are in a healthy condition.

I visited during the year about sixty schools. No official service rendered is so highly appreciated by teachers, pupils and patrons, as my visits to the schools. The Board of Supervisors allow me three dollars a day while engaged in visiting the Schools.

My mode of examining teachers is the same as stated in my annual report for 1863, except that I now issue but three grades of certificates, and require applicants to have taught at least one year before receiving first grade.

I would not, for any consideration, dispense with graded certificates. I uniformly advise the District Boards to employ teachers with reference to the grade of certificate they hold, paying those holding grade No. 1 higher wages than those holding No. 2, and so on down, thus furnishing an incentive to prompt those holding lower grades to greater effort to higher attainments in their qualifications.

In regard to securing a higher standard of qualification for teaching, I would suggest that no applicant who does not expect to make teaching a profession be allowed a first grade certificate, and that the term for which a first grade certificate shall be valid, shall be two years, instead of one, as at present.

I would suggest that the law creating a State Board of Examiners be so amended as to require the appointment of an examining committee in each Congressional District in the State.

There were present at our Teachers' Institute, held at Burlington, in August last, one hundred and twenty-six teachers, embracing nearly all the professional teachers in the county. I make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate.

Our school law should be so amended as to create the office of Assistant State Superintendent, which officer should have charge, so far as practicable, of our County Institutes.

The law should also be so amended as to give school directors pay for their services, and to impose suitable penalties for neglect of duty. We would then secure prompt and full reports.

I would suggest the repeal of the law providing for appeals, and substitute therefor a provision for submitting matters of controversy to arbitration.

With the essential features of our present School law the citizens of Des Moines county are well satisfied, and would deplore any radical change.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

J. J. E. NORMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The past year has been one of prosperity and advancement for the schools of Dubuque county. We have at present, one hundred and fourteen well organized district schools, (not inclusive of the

36 schools which make up the graded schools of this city) with an average daily attendance of over 5000 pupils. Nearly all the schools are well supplied with uniform text books, and fifty-three of them with outline maps, globes, &c. In several of our schools, in addition to the branches prescribed by law, the study of History of the United States, Constitution United States, Algebra, Physical Geography and Natural History, as also the German language, are successfully pursued.

Twelve new school houses are in course of erection, eight of them substantially constructed, commodious, and to be furnished with approved school furniture.

But little progress has been made in grading country schools; I have succeeded however, in classifying a number, the first step towards gradation. I notice an evident improvement as regards government and discipline owing in a measure perhaps to the hints and suggestions given by the County Superintendent while visiting the schools.

During the past year, forty-eight graded certificates have been issued from my office, and thirty-seven applicants rejected. I have put the standard of qualification just high enough as I think, to secure competent and worthy teachers, and compel the *incompetents* to go to school and remain there, until they are qualified to teach. Our county will soon boast, with reason too, of a corps of teachers not to be excelled in this or any other State.

An Institute was held in this city last December, and was productive of much good. One hundred and twenty-eight teachers were in attendance, together with a large number of spectators. The exercises were conducted by Professors Brownson, Parsons and Kretchmar. Exercises in practical teaching were introduced, and the *clap trap* lecture system almost entirely discarded.

I have visited and examined eighty-four schools in the county during the past year, and have spent at least one day in each. What good would result to a school from the mere visit of a County Superintendent, I am unable to comprehend; hence, I have considered it part of my duty to examine each school practically, and report the result of the examination to the public at large. I have also distributed testimonials of merit to the best scholars which I think has produced a decided emulation among them.

As before stated, the schools of this county are advancing in quality as well as in public favor; and am satisfied, that if the visiting duty of County Superintendents is continued, and competent persons are selected for the discharge of this duty, they will continue to improve still more and more. I do not however approve of the present system of remunerating County Superintendents for their services. They should be paid according to the number of schools in the county or *pro rata*, and not be dependent upon the whims or prejudices of Supervisors, many of whom do not value this service as superior or even equal to manual labor and would pay for it accordingly. It is to be hoped our law-makers will take this matter under consideration at the next session of the Legislature.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

S. W. COLE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—I have visited nearly every school in the county during the year, many of them twice; generally visited two schools a day, staying two hours in a school. Always cordially received by the teachers and the people. *All* say the schools *must* be visited; know that it does much good, and that it is the best expenditure of the public money in the county.

There is a growing interest in the schools of the county—the *best* teachers are *first* engaged long before the schools begin. Twenty-five new school-houses are in course of erection, and will be ready for winter use—four in this township. Our schools are making rapid strides and are more prosperous than ever before—school visitations, school gatherings, active, earnest work, the cause.

Teachers.—My examinations are written and oral (prefer oral.) Do not see much advantage in grading certificates. No normal graduates teaching in county. Do not know how many teachers take any educational journal; think but few. Have been raising my standard of qualifications; ought to be much higher.

Institutes.—Nearly all the teachers in this county attend. I require all the teachers to attend the Institute, or give a good reason, before receiving a certificate. Our Institutes have been

conducted by Prof. M. Ingalls. Do not think they could be much improved. They have been practical, very lively, and very profitable to all the spectators as well as the teachers.

Reports.—Pay Directors, Secretaries, and all the school officers well, have less officers, not so much machinery, and the work will be done.

Appeals.—The greatest share of appeals can be settled at home, by the Superintendent, if he will make the effort. Am not troubled with appeals.

FLOYD COUNTY.

HERVEY WILBUR, SUPERINTENDENT.

Condition of Schools.—Compared with schools in the State of New York, our schools are third-rate with regard to scholarship. Our teachers ditto; yet improvement is going on. Our teachers are gradually coming up to a higher standard of qualification. Better scholarship is called for by school officials, and much more interest is manifested by parents and guardians than formerly in relation to school matters. The coming of the County Superintendent to visit the schools is looked for with delight.

Visitation.—My plan has been to go into a township, knowing its number of schools, and give notice where and when I would make my report concerning their condition. I usually visit two schools a day, unless they are so far apart I cannot reach them in season. I hear the classes go through *all* their exercises, examine into their condition, the manner in which they are taught, and give such advice to teachers and scholars as I think needful, praise where praise is due, and point out errors when discovered. Before leaving the township I make a public report of the condition of the schools in the same; notice of time and place having been previously given. On these occasions an opportunity usually presents itself of coming in contact with the immediate patrons of the schools. The opportunity is seized, and such remarks as I think are appropriate to the occasion I make; and I am firmly convinced that as *much good*, at least, can be done by talking thus familiarly with the people as in visiting the schools. County Superintendents should be *compelled* to visit the schools and ought to be liberally rewarded therefor.

Method of Examination.—Oral, and without premeditation, the method and manner being called forth as the examination proceeds. No grades in Certificates. Those however who are thought not competent to teach our winter schools are licensed only for six months.

Recommendations.—Much embarrassment is thrown in the way of building new school-houses, from the fact that a higher rate per cent cannot be levied in one year for that purpose. Most Township Districts compels each sub-district to build its own school-house, and a five mill tax takes too long to raise the requisite amount. Each sub-district should be its own judge of what is necessary, and the per centage should be unlimited for any one year. The distribution of the public moneys among the sub-districts of the Township, or rather the non-distribution of the same, calls for an indefinite number of very small Schools in each township. This I hold to be the real fault with the sub-district system. A remedy for this might be found in restricting School Boards in the formation of sub-districts to a certain number of scholars. No School, or rather School district, is authorized to be formed in the State of New York of a less number of scholars than forty. This might perhaps be too many for the minimum in Northern Iowa. It is a fact, however, that our School districts are usually too small, and as a consequence too costly. Under an independent system most of these small Schools would die out. School Boards, I know, have control of this matter, yet individual neighborhoods will combine and compel, by election, if necessary, School districts in accordance with their wishes. It is a delicate matter, yet I think a limit should be set, or a return to the independent system. This system (sub-districts) is good for small districts, but embarrassing to large ones.

Township Celebrations or Examinations.—It should be made the duty of the County Superintendents to appoint public school celebrations or examinations in each township at least once in each year.

County Superintendency.—The County Superintendent should be a salaried officer.

School Books.—Text books should be uniform throughout the State.

Graded Schools.—All large schools should be properly graded.

FREMONT COUNTY.

WM. M. BROOKS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—I have visited during the past year about one-half of the schools once, several of them twice. Have usually spent one-half day in each school. (More would have been visited had they been in session when I could have visited them.) Such service is appreciated, and judging from the action of the Board of Supervisors a year ago, I have no doubt will be fully compensated.

The number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years has increased in the year from 2238 to 3125—forty per cent., while the number of schools has diminished fifteen per cent., and the number of teachers in the same ratio. The wages of male teachers have increased forty seven per cent, and of female teachers about thirty-eight per cent.; but the fact which most clearly shows an increased interest in schools is, that although one school house has been burned, their number has yet increased thirty-two per cent. A larger amount has been paid out during the past year for building and repairing school houses than all our houses were worth one year ago. Some Boards of Education have acted wisely in constructing commodious houses, while others, with the disapproval of the County Superintendent, build houses not at all adequate to their present wants, and this will continue to be the case so long as his authority is merely advisory.

Teachers.—There is a great scarcity of qualified teachers, not even enough that are *passably* qualified to supply the schools. I have in several instances issued a form of certificate giving permission to teach in a particular sub-district on the unanimous petition of the electors, when I knew the applicant was not qualified to teach. For the most part I issue first grade for twelve months, second grade for nine months, third grade six months, fourth grade three months. I combine *oral* with *written* examinations, believing that neither should be adhered to exclusively. The issuing of graded certificates has had a very wholesome effect in this county. Not more than one-fourth of the teachers take any educational journal. I know not how the teachers are to get the higher intellectual training they need, except the schools established for their training be greatly multiplied.

Teachers' Institutes.—Our Institutes have been attended by about three-fourths of our teachers, though for various reasons the attendance this year was less. I have never refused a certificate for the reason that a teacher had not attended the Institute. I think Teachers' Institutes would be far more useful if held for such a length of time that a thorough drill might be had in the branches taught.

School Officers.—I have thought more full and correct reports might be secured by giving the Secretary suitable wages for collecting all the facts except the enumeration of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one. This item so far as I know can be better given by the Sub-Director.

Changes in the Law.—There are two changes which it seems to me desirable to make. 1st, That clause of the law which requires County Superintendents to meet candidates for teachers' certificates every month seems to me to be one giving needless trouble to Superintendents and making useless expense for the State. I submit whether three or four times a year will not be fully as convenient for all concerned. 2d, The State University cannot supply the demands for higher education in the State. Many private schools are doing much in the way of supplying teachers of higher qualifications, and are in other ways promoting the general interests of education greatly to the advantage of the State. Ought not such schools to be encouraged by legislation, at least so much as to exempt their property from taxation?

HAMILTON COUNTY.

REV. O. A. HOLMES, SUPERINTENDENT.

Not until last January did the Supervisors make provision for visiting the Schools, and the remuneration is so small that it will hardly pay expenses; hence I have not visited the Schools of the county, but shall during the coming winter. I consider it of great importance that the Superintendent should visit the Schools under his charge.

The great proportion of teachers attend the Institute. I make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate, except in case of sickness.

I know of no other way to secure accurate reports from school officers than to instruct them. Nearly one-half of them do not know what is to be done, and if they did, they do not know how to do it. To pay them will not remedy the difficulty. I see no other way than to wait until the old generation passes off, and a new one comes upon the stage of action, which I hope, through the efforts now being made, will be better qualified for these positions.

Considerable interest is manifested in education by the people of this county. We are well supplied with school-houses, and have a very fair class of teachers. Our people, too, look more to the grade of teachers, than the wages they pay. Good teachers are well paid. Our schools are evidently making fair advancement, and all things considered, our prospects are encouraging.

HOWARD COUNTY.

H. W. PARTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited nearly all the schools in the county, and I think these visits were generally appreciated by the teachers and school officers, who sometimes accompanied me. The teachers seemed to feel encouraged, and I found that they had to some extent adopted those recommendations which I gave them a year ago. As an indication of how the teachers regard these visits, I would state that we had a Teachers' Association a year ago, (after I had visited the schools,) and they unanimously petitioned the Board of Supervisors to make an appropriation for the purpose of having the schools visited by me in the winter, but that body did not think proper to do it, though it was lost by only one vote. I think that good results from visiting schools, and the Superintendent should be required by law to visit them oftener, and have a salary, fixed by the Legislature and not by the Board of Supervisors. I get \$3.00 per day for visiting schools, which hardly defrays the necessary expenses. I spend usually one-half day in each school, address the scholars, and give the teachers such suggestions as seem necessary. The public interest in our Common Schools has increased very much within the past two years. When I came into the office of Superintendent, I found many who had obtained cer-

tificates who were not competent. For awhile I was obliged to refuse about one-third of all who applied. It created a good deal of excitement throughout the county, and the Board of Directors of one township voted to employ teachers without certificates, but afterwards thought better of it. The opposition I had to meet was very great, but during the past year the sentiment of the people has changed in favor of the course which I have pursued. They see that it is working beneficial results. I examine teachers by furnishing them a list of questions and requiring them to write the answers. I think that grading certificates is very beneficial, for it encourages teachers to improve for the purpose of securing a higher grade of certificate and being known as a teacher of high rank. I grade them in Theory and Practice and also in Qualifications to discipline a school. In one township the Board pays teachers according to the grade of their certificate, and in all it is a matter of inquiry. I grant no more certificates than sufficient to supply all the schools with teachers. There are ten who subscribe for a school journal, and I wish there were more. The Teachers' Institute has been a great success in this county, and a great benefit to common school education. All teachers attend who reside in the county, and I make it a requisite in order to secure a certificate. I think the Institute might be made still more useful if it could be conducted after the manner of a Normal School, and the teachers required to make the science of teaching a study, in order to secure a certificate.

I am in favor of so amending the school law that the Secretary shall be required to make his report to the County Superintendent without any dependence on School Directors, and also of giving him and all other school officers proper compensation for their services. This is the general feeling here. The subject of appeals I think an important one and worthy of careful consideration. If we adopt the Independent School system there will be no necessity for appeals, for every question would then be decided by a vote of the people, but as long as we have a Township Board of Directors with certain powers not exclusively belonging to the people, there will sometimes be a necessity for a review of its decisions. How is this to be done by submitting matters of controversy to arbitration, or to the Superintendent, which is the same thing? There are few men who have taken the trouble to inform

themselves in regard to the school law, and those who have do not construe it alike. Therefore, I think it is very doubtful whether anything would be gained by such a course. If they are submitted to arbitration at all, it should be to all the electors of the sub-district or district township. I think the County Superintendent should be clothed with all the powers of an inferior court. Why not as well as a Justice of the Peace? I hope some change will be made in it, for it cannot be worse than it is now.

In regard to school district libraries, I would say that as we would have but few Teachers' Institutes or schools visited, or Superintendent properly compensated, if left to each county, so we can never have school libraries until the State makes an appropriation which can be used in no other way. What we need is proper legislation in regard to all school matters, and I hope the noble State of Iowa will not fall behind her sister States in this good work.

JACKSON COUNTY.

D. A. FLETCHER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have practiced grading certificates during my term of office, and I think with excellent effect. I generally propound about eighty questions distributed among the various branches required by law—the questions on each subject being written on cards. When 90 per cent. are answered, and the candidate has previously taught a term, I give a certificate of the first class. When 80 per cent., the second class; 70 per cent., third class. I write across the face of the Certificate its grade, and the exact percentage of questions answered; so that school officers in employing teachers can determine pretty nearly the amount of *book* qualification the applicant possesses.

The result is that several school boards have passed resolutions declaring that they will not employ any third class teachers—also fixing considerably higher wages for teachers holding first class certificates than for those holding second class.

Of course under such regulations, most teachers strive to qualify themselves so as to obtain first class certificates.

I have noticed a marked improvement in this respect in most of

the teachers that I have examined the second time. I think it would be well to so amend the law that Superintendents could issue a first class certificate to run three years, second class two years, and third class six months. The pother of being examined so frequently, if nothing else, would stir up the lazy ones to better qualification.

Is it necessary at each annual examination to issue new certificates, or will an endorsement renewing the old one answer, a new revenue stamp being attached? [A new certificate should be issued. The practice of endorsing an old one is liable to abuse.—Supt. Pub. Inst.]

I think the law is decidedly deficient in not requiring sub-directors to report to the district Secretaries under a penalty for non-performance. The general complaint is that sub-directors do not report, or do not report fully.

[QUERY.—How many competent persons will accept the office of sub-director and give penal bonds, when they are to receive no pay?—Supt. Pub. Inst.]

I have *not* visited the schools for the simple reason that I was satisfied a majority of the Supervisors did not desire me to do so. I did not feel willing, nor could I afford the time and labor to faithfully visit and lecture the schools and then have a reasonable bill haggled down as I believed it would be. I think a Superintendent who is competent to fill the office, ought to visit the schools at least twice a year—visit the summer as well as the winter schools. In the more populous counties of the State, that will require nearly the whole time of the Superintendent, and he ought certainly to receive as respectable a compensation for such service as the same ability in other business would command. The Senate Bill, as introduced at the last session of the Legislature, was pretty fair. Let our next Legislature pass such a bill and the schools of the State will be visited uniformly in all the counties, and I believe will be very much profited.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

W. J. HADDOCK, SUPERINTENDENT.

The Secretaries have as a general thing no conception of what

their duties are, and more generally still have no data from which to compile reports, as the Sub-Directors make no report further than the number of children in the district; and besides this, there is no general reckoning, casting up accounts, or taking stock, or anything of the kind whereby the monetary affairs of the district could be reported.

The district township school officers go a begging annually, and the consequence is that the worst and most incompetent men for these positions are the only men that can be found to fill them. There are exceptions to this, and in such cases the utter indifference of the parties renders the discharge of the duties as indifferently performed as in the former case.

The remedy I suggest for this is to attach a salary to each office, and a good, large sum, too; for men whose time is worth anything to themselves won't serve the public for nothing; and this will call out some competition for these offices, and consequently some jealousy in the management of them. Penalties recoverable on civil action brought by the County Superintendent, for failure in the discharge of their duties, would give a little life to these stupid officials.

None of the Secretaries seem to understand what is meant by the annual apportionment, or where it comes from, &c., nor the distinction between that and what is raised by taxation for the pay of teachers.

Those sustaining an examination in addition to the above in Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and Physiology will be entitled to a *premium certificate*. I enclose sample certificates.

A knowledge of teaching as a profession has been required; that is the best method of teaching the several branches required and of governing and managing a school.

Heretofore I understand that all teachers applying received certificates, but under the method of examination adopted by me as above stated nearly one-third of the number failed to receive certificates.

I here attach a copy of a portion of my annual report to my constituents as follows, which was published August 26:

The teachers' certificates are graded or divided into classes. The highest grade is a *Premium Certificate*. It embraces the higher

branches which are not required by law. The next or middle grade is a *First Class Certificate*. The lowest grade is a *Second Class Certificate*.

During the past year there were 223 persons applied for examination as teachers. Of these, 170 received certificates, and 53 were refused for want of the proper qualifications.

The following table exhibits the number and sex of teachers of each grade.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Premium Certificates.....	4	6	10
First Class Certificates.....	10	48	58
Second Class Certificates.....	13	89	102
Total Certificates.....	27	143	170
Refused	11	42	53
Total	88	185	223

The whole number of teachers holding certificates is 170. The whole number of teachers required for the county is about 130. Thus there are about 40 teachers more than there are schools at the present time. It may be remarked, however, that many of the teachers employed in winter do not teach in summer, which somewhat diminishes the inequality between the number of schools and teachers. I presume that most of those who taught in our schools during the past year are expecting to be employed in them during the ensuing winter. Any deficiency in this respect, will be more than balanced by those that will offer themselves as teachers, and not included in the foregoing table. Add to this the University Normal Graduates—say ten—who require no other certificate than their diplomas, and we shall have 180 teachers in the county to supply our 130 schools, leaving a surplus of fifty teachers.

It is evident, that the best teachers only should be employed. It is also evident, that to dispense with between 40 and 50 of our poorest teachers, would improve the condition of the schools generally, and that there would still be enough competent teachers to supply the schools during the ensuing winter term. To accomplish this, in the coming fall examinations *the standard of teachers' qualifications will be raised five per cent.* That is to obtain *Premium* and *First Class Certificates* the applicant must answer

correctly 85 per cent of the questions propounded at examination, and for a *Second Class Certificate* 65 per cent of the same questions. This course will be rigidly followed, as it is unjust to both the tax payers and children of the county, to employ poor teachers, if better ones can be procured.

I would earnestly request the co-operation of the various school officers in the county, in my efforts to improve the condition of our schools. The District Township Boards should offer a reasonable and liberal remuneration in order to secure the services of the ablest teachers.

I particularly wish to have reports from the sub-directors of those schools where the teacher in any way failed to do his duty, and I would request, (if the sub-director fails to make such report,) that any three disinterested patrons of the school do so, setting out the name of the teacher, and as far as known the cause of failure, in order that I may prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the evil.

Any teacher commencing or teaching a public school without a certificate, forfeits a compensation for the time he has so taught.

I can remedy these failures of Secretaries in no degree, as I am not permitted to visit schools and lecture in the district townships and personally visit these officers and instruct them in their duties, as our Board of Supervisors refuse to pay me for this service.

But though this is the condition of affairs as far as the District Township officers are concerned, yet the condition of our schools is very prosperous. They are improving—real solid improvement—improvement which is recognized and felt by the school patrons. This I attribute to a more rigid course of examination of teachers (or rather a more discriminating course) and a rigid adherence to it when completed. There are no difficult questions asked the teachers in examination, it is very elementary.

The examinations are written and made in the branches required by law. There is a series of about ten questions in each branch with a value attached to each question; the sum of the values in each branch is 100. Those who satisfactorily answer 80 per cent. of the questions according to the value annexed to each will be entitled to a first class certificate and 60 per cent to a second class certificate. No third class certificates issued.

JONES COUNTY.

W. S. NILES, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited most of the Schools in the county once, some of them twice since the commencement of the present year. I have the satisfaction to state they are generally making some progress. Many things are wanting. Many difficulties to be encountered, but upon the whole they are advancing. Whether visitation is appreciated or not, I cannot say. I believe it would be if a proper system could be instituted. In a former report I alluded to the impossibility of one man visiting all the Schools at a time when such visits should be made to be effectual. The present system is little better than formality. One obvious good however has been reached. I have been able to settle all difficulties without litigation, and in many instances have induced parents and guardians to visit their own Schools and co-operate with the teacher in their advancement. This has been to me a satisfaction, and the result has been uniform.

In examining teachers I have no printed or written questions prescribed, as is sometimes the case. In short, I pursue that method which will enable me to ascertain whether the candidate is or not competent to teach. In regard to qualifications of teachers greater advancement is surely desirable—I had almost said indispensable—to secure which I would have the teachers *educated*. About half the teachers in the county attend the Institutes. We urge, even require them to attend, if possible. They will generally have what they call a reasonable excuse for non-compliance.

In answer to the question, "how shall we secure prompt and correct reports?" I would say, it is not strange that we have so great a diversity coming from such sources. Eight or ten men from each Township District, all entertaining different views in regard to the School system, and generally not well informed, are expected to co-operate in the report, an abstract from which is in most instances calculated to produce confusion, rather than intelligence, in regard to our Common Schools.

The question proposed, to give sub-directors a liberal compensation for services, I cannot think would obviate the difficulty. If I could spread the reports of the county before your honor, I be-

lieve you would agree with me that something more than money is requisite to make them intelligible. I submit, then, the following provision: Let the Board or Township District appoint one competent man to have charge of all the Schools in said Township, examine all teachers, and make all reports immediately to the State Department. The argument that competence can not be found in each Township District, is no longer admissible. I speak of my own county at least. I cannot now advert to all the advantages from such a system, but will mention a few. It would produce an additional interest in our Common Schools, which is not now realized. The examiner could visit the schools the first week of the session, then at the close, and make a correct report as to condition and progress. It would avoid the difficulty of teachers traveling from thirty to forty miles for examination. Two dollars per day would afford a man a decent compensation in his own township, but would afford no compensation for traveling over the county. It would certainly be as cheap as the present system, and in my humble opinion, much better. It would prevent needless political vacillating struggles for county officials, and a constant pressure upon our Legislature for extravagant salaries to accompany such. I wish the experiment could be made. It would enable District Townships to manage their own Schools, and the result I feel quite sure would be effectual.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

REV. D. V. SMOCK, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. As usual, my report is late, having been detained several days to get in district reports. [Waiting six weeks for the District Secretaries to report is not just the thing required of the County Superintendent. If the district reports are not filed in his office by the time fixed by law, he should proceed to obtain them, and charge the county for the expense. The county should charge the delinquent district, and the district collect from the Secretary.—
Supt. Pub. Inst.]

2. I have visited all the schools since January, 1865, except about half a dozen, which high water prevented me from reaching

when in session. I have usually visited two schools a day, and have been uniformly welcomed. Have made such suggestions to teachers as I thought needful, being careful to maintain their authority and influence over their pupils. I have always given the school "a talk," and have secured attention. The Supervisors appropriated \$3 per day for my services, and allowed me to decide how often the schools should be visited. Probably one-fourth have been visited the second time. I find in most cases one set of teachers in the schools in winter and another in the summer. In several cases the Sub-Directors have accompanied me. I have not taken the work out of the teachers' hands when visiting the schools, but have occasionally conducted a recitation. A few teachers were evidently anxious to *show off*. Some are too wise to make any improvement. Generally they have cheerfully received suggestions.

3. I commenced examining teachers with written questions and answers, but soon discontinued it. I have recently resumed that method, and commenced grading certificates as follows: I issue a certificate for twelve months when ninety per cent. of the questions are correctly answered; for eight months when eighty per cent.; for six months when seventy per cent.; and for four months when sixty per cent. For less than sixty no certificate is given. Lately three out of seven failed. At the last monthly examination all the applicants (ten) received certificates, running from six to twelve months. I am not sure that grading certificates has much good effect. If we had a Board of Examiners—two Assistants with the Superintendent—and ample time, say two days in the middle of the week, about three times a year, then there might be an intelligent grading that would be a stimulus to improvement and elevate the standard of qualifications. I have not professed to grade until lately, and now do so because it is desired, and with a hope that it may stimulate teachers to make improvement. I hear complaints of other Superintendents being partial and arbitrary in grading, and expect complaints of the same sort against me. Of course there must be something arbitrary about the matter. If there is a regular scale, the fixing of that scale is arbitrary. Being confined to written examinations makes it a dry and dull affair, and to me not quite satisfactory. I prefer to combine the two methods. I believe we have no Normal School graduates.

4. Teachers' Institutes have been attended by one-half or two-thirds of our teachers. I require reasons for absence. Our last Institute was not well attended, and I think I shall have to make some examples by refusing or revoking certificates. Would it not be well to mention in the certificate whether the teacher attended the Institute or not? Some school officers would take a hint from it [It would be better for the Superintendent to see that the law is complied with *requiring* teachers to attend.—Supt. Pub. Inst.]

5. School district difficulties should be settled by arbitration. The wide door of appeals renders the county liable for unnecessary costs.

6. State appropriation to pay one-half or one-third the cost of libraries, might induce the people to raise the remainder. Then pay a competent committee for making a catalogue of suitable books, and buy of the lowest bidder for the whole State. I am not satisfied that the demand for further increase of the labors and pay of County Superintendent is wise.

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

M. D. BLANCHARD, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have made it a point to visit each school at least once a term; have found that the teachers and pupils, generally, were much pleased, and think they have manifested an increased desire to begin their labors anew. If something could be done to induce the parents and guardians of the schools to visit them often, I think both pupil and teacher would be encouraged, and great good be the result. The Supervisors have amply rewarded me for my labors in looking after the interests of the schools.

When I first entered upon my duties as County Superintendent, I prepared a list of questions, something over a hundred, in a regular and systematic order, so far as I was capable, and have made use of them more or less ever since. Most of the teachers I have examined have done remarkably well—some of them, however, I found a little "rusty" in "little things." They seemed surprised that I should ask such simple questions. I told them that if I understood my business and theirs too, they were not required to

teach Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, or any of the more abstruse sciences, but that they had to do with "little ones" principally from six to twelve years of age. Many of the teachers that I have examined seemed very well posted as I advanced, but seemed to have overlooked the "first principles," which seem to me to be the foundation of all true knowledge.

With reference to securing prompt and full reports, it seems to me that the Directors should have pay for their services. Few, if any, in these love-of-money times are able or willing to take time to travel over a large and thinly settled tract of country, that being the case in this county to be able to make out their reports.

LINN COUNTY.

P. W. REEDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I commenced visiting schools in November, 1865, and continued for four months, spending one-half day in each school, and while there taking notes of all I found wrong in either method or government, and before leaving usually submitted them to the teacher for his consideration. I usually spoke a word to the school concerning things which I thought of most importance to them. I usually called the people together and lectured to them in the evening of each day on some educational topic. In May, 1865, I commenced visiting schools again, and visited nearly all of them during the summer. In each township I held an Institute of two days. With one exception the teachers have cheerfully dismissed their schools and attended these meetings, and seemed profited. I gave one lecture at the Institute in each township to the people. I regard these lectures as an "important feature" of a County Superintendent's duty. It cultivates a bond of union between the people and the school. I have secured entire uniformity in textbooks. I have been treated kindly and considerately by the teachers, and greeted cordially by the people.

My method of examining is by having about ten test questions on each branch printed on a slip of paper. The applicant writes out the answers, after which I examine orally in reading and in theory and practice." I give three grades of certificates—in

granting which I take into account the amount of knowledge, aptness to teach, capacity to govern, moral character, age, &c.

We have only one graduate of the Normal school. Many of our teachers, however, are well qualified in the common branches, having had access to good schools. Algebra and Latin are now required in many of our schools, and it would be gratifying if all our teachers could teach these branches, but the present rate of compensating will not justify teachers in incurring the expense of preparation. [The compensation will not be increased until the preparation is secured. The time and expense necessary to secure better qualifications will not be lost, though not always appreciated by School Boards. As a general rule, where the importance of studying the higher branches is appreciated, there will be a willingness to pay for the instruction.—Supt. Pub. Inst.]

Four-fifths of our teachers attend the Institute. I withhold a certificate in case of non-attendance, unless there is valid excuse. Last fall I refused certificates on this ground. This fall, although our Institute was held during a very muddy and rainy time, 207 teachers were present. Teachers' Institutes are valuable, but they accomplish only a partial good. The teacher teaches as he has been taught. The Institute is not long enough to break up old habits. An Institute should be held annually in each county, and should continue six weeks.

Our school law is radically wrong in some particulars. Too many men are concerned in administering it. Each school board should have only three members, a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, one elected each year, for three years. They should have pay regulated by law. Under the present law, school officers are changed each year, which too often results in confusion and uncertainty in school affairs. [This result is not necessary under the present law. Where a school board has acted faithfully, why not re-elect for a series of years, or as long as its members will serve, instead of selecting new men each year? If the old school board is not doing its duty, the people should have the privilege of selecting new men. No law, however perfect, will remedy the evil complained of, unless the people take more interest in securing the right kind of men to administer it.—Supt. Pub. Inst.]

The duties of County Superintendent should be well defined, and his salary fixed by law. He would not then be liable to be

disturbed in his work, nor would his pay depend on the caprice of men whom he might offend in the discharge of his duty. He should be chosen by the school boards of his county.

Under my administration I *know* the schools have improved. We are paying better wages and securing better teachers. We have sixty-five *first class* teachers, eighty second class, and the remainder I need not characterize. The law should be so amended that good teachers could hold a certificate for three years without re-examination.

LUCAS COUNTY.

C. H. YOUNKIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—Having been recently appointed Superintendent of this county, I found too much other work crowding me to attend to visiting the Schools. (If the Supervisors are willing to pay for this service, we know of nothing except sickness that offers any excuse for neglecting to visit the Schools.—Supt. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.)

Teachers.—I use written questions in examination, and require written answers. Cannot state how many normal graduates we have, nor how many Educational Journals are taken. We certainly do need a higher standard of qualification for teaching. I think if we could have a six weeks' Normal School in each county during July and August, (a time when most teachers have leisure) it would tend to bring about the desired result.

Teachers' Institutes.—About one-third of the teachers attend the Institute. I shall make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate. I believe there is nothing so beneficial to the teacher as a well conducted Institute.

Reports.—If the School officers were supplied with good blank books, records, &c., I think reports would be more satisfactory. They now have no data from which to make reports. At least one-third of their reports are worthless. I can make nothing of them. (Each School Board should supply the requisite blanks for the District Township, and each sub-district, and pay for them out of the contingent fund.—Supt. PUB. INST.)

Text Books.—Can we not have a better Grammar adopted than

the one now in use? (You are at liberty to adopt any Grammar you *know* to be better than the one now recommended.—Supt. PUB. INST.)

LOUISA COUNTY.

REV. A. S. PRATHER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—I have visited the schools in this county once during the year. After the amendment of the law, requiring County Superintendents to visit the schools at least once a year, I met the Board of Supervisors and called their attention to the amendment to the law. I suggested to them that they might require the County Superintendent to visit the schools twice a year, and thus give him full employment and support; but they thought that other expenses were so great that it was advisable for me to visit the schools only once a year.

I usually spend about half a day in each school. The teachers, almost without exception, have shown a high appreciation of my labors. When practicable, I have had the school officers visit the schools with me; and when they have done so, seemed to be well pleased.

As to compensation I have only to say, I have been allowed all I asked for my services, viz: \$3.00 per day and my expenses. The expenses have been scarcely anything, only a little ferriage. The people have seemed glad to entertain me.

Teachers.—In examining teachers I use printed questions. I think this is the best and most satisfactory way. I grade my certificates 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th grade. Certificates of the 1st and 2d grades I usually give for twelve months; those of the 3d and 4th grades, for a shorter time. The principal advantage in grading certificates is that it prompts teachers to improve their qualifications. Very few sub-directors pay any attention to the grade of a certificate.

We have few, if any, Normal graduates. About fifteen take an Educational Journal. There is a demand for well-qualified teachers. We have but few first class teachers; but the number is increasing.

“How shall we secure a higher standard of qualification for

teaching?" is a hard question to answer. The people must be educated to appreciate the teachers' work; to know that there is a difference between a *good* teacher and a *poor* one. Teachers should know their rights, and claim them.

Certificates should not be given to every one that applies for them. Refuse a person a certificate who is not well qualified, and he will qualify himself, if he has energy enough in him to make a teacher.

Teachers' Institute.—About five-sixths of those engaged in teaching, attended our Institute last winter. I enforce the law which requires teachers to attend the Institute, and make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate. I send to each teacher a printed circular, giving the time and place of the Institute, that all may be without excuse.

To make our Institutes more useful, I think it is only necessary to have competent conductors, and require all teachers to attend. Some complain because teachers are paid for their time while attending the Institute. In one district township the School Board refused to pay the teachers for their time.

School Officers.—School officers should be chosen from the most intelligent men in every society. I think it would not be best to pay Directors for their services, except for the time spent in attending the regular meetings of the Board. I think the District Secretary should collect the statistics of the whole township, and should be paid for his time.

Appeals.—I think that school difficulties can usually be settled by arbitration.

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MONROE COUNTY.

EDWARD M. BILL, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—I have visited nearly all the schools in my county, spending in some a half day, and in others an entire day. All parties appear to be pleased with the visits. Our Supervisors allow only \$2.00 per day for such service.

Teachers.—I examine by printed questions and require written answers. I give certificates of first and second grade. Teachers are thus stimulated to improve so as to obtain the first grade.

Institutes.—All the teachers attend unless prevented by sickness. I make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate.

Reports.—Prompt and full reports can be had by paying directors, and requiring them to give bonds with penalty for non-performance of official duties.

Appeals.—School difficulties can be settled by arbitration.

Libraries.—None.

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

GEORGE B. DENISON, SUPERINTENDENT.

In submitting my third annual report, I regret to say that many of the items are not reliable. It seems to be impossible to obtain correct returns from the Sub-Directors. There is a long list of items, and it requires considerable thought and calculation to make out a correct report. Many of these items could better be made up from the records in the Secretary's office than by the Sub-Directors.

I would therefore recommend that the Sub-Director be required to report the number of persons in his sub-district between five and twenty-one years of age; the number of volumes in the district library; and the value of apparatus; the rest of the report to be made up by the Secretary. And in order to secure a full and prompt report, I would recommend that the Secretary receive no pay for his services, until he has filed with the President of the Board a receipt from the County Superintendent, that his report has been filed with and approved by the County Superintendent.

At my suggestion, or rather call, the Board of Directors of the several townships of this county, met in convention at the Court House, on Thursday the 23d of March, 1865, for general consultation relative to the educational interests of the county, and among other business transacted by them, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention respectfully petition the General Assembly to so amend the present school law as to require the regular meetings of the Board of Directors to be held on the third Monday of March and September of each year; and that the Secretary be required to make his annual report at that time; and

that the Sub-Director be required to make his report on the second Monday of March.

Resolved, That this convention respectfully requests the General Assembly to so amend the school Law as not to compel the Board of Directors to pay teachers for the week spent in Teachers' Institutes.

Resolved, That the County Superintendent be requested to add "success in teaching" and "government" to the list of qualifications in the examination of teachers in this county.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Boards of Directors of this county, to adopt a graded list of wages for teachers, corresponding with the grade of certificate received by them from the County Superintendent; paying a fixed price to those having a first class certificate; a less price to those having a second class certificate; still less to the third class; and the lowest price to the fourth class.

This last resolution is a step in the right direction, and if adhered to for two years, none but first and second class teachers will offer their services in the county.

I have been connected with the educational interests of this county, either directly or indirectly for the last 14 years, and at no period during that time have the schools of the county been in so flourishing a condition as at the present.

Two years ago I adopted the system of written examinations and graded certificates, which has been approved by both the teachers and school officers. Since which the standard qualification of our teachers has been very much improved. My certificates are divided into four grades.

Since my last annual report 181 applicants have presented themselves for examination. Of that number 36 received a first class, 63 a second class, 31 a third class, and 23 a fourth class certificate; and 28 were rejected. All of the first and second class teachers have been employed at fair wages, the females from \$25, to \$35 per month, and the males from \$30 to \$40 a month, while most of the third and fourth class teachers have been obliged to go out of the county in order to find employment.

The demand for a better class of teachers is continually increasing. In several of the sub-districts where there is not public money enough to secure the services of the teachers they want,

the balance is raised by private subscription, sometimes to the amount of from \$5 to \$10 a month.

And the sign of encouragement, which I think worthy of imitation every where, is the increasing habit of employing the same teacher term after term in the same school. Very great advantage is gained by this course, and much valuable time saved as it usually takes from one third to one half of a term for the new teacher to become acquainted with the dispositions, peculiar traits of character and habits of his pupils. In sub-district No. 4, Sweetland township, the same teacher has been employed for eight consecutive terms, and about one third of his wages during that time has been raised by private subscription.

Our "Teachers' Institute" last fall was a decided success. It was attended by 105 teachers.

A year ago last September, the Board of Supervisors voted to allow the County Superintendent \$2.00 for every school visited by him, and 5 cents a mile for actual travel, provided he visited but two schools in any one day. Under this arrangement, I have visited all the schools in the county once, and most of them the second time, I think with much profit to the schools. For the credit of the county I am sorry to add that for the next year the Board of Supervisors has voted to allow the County Superintendent but \$2.00 a day for visiting schools, provided he visits all the schools in the county once and but once. Whether my successor, who is a poor man with a dependent family will feel called upon to spend his time for such inadequate compensation remains to be seen.

It seems to me our plan of Superintending is very imperfect. I have been connected with the cause of popular education for the last 25 years, either as teacher, school director, or Superintendent, and I am fully convinced that the office of County Superintendent ought to be separate and independent of politics. I urged upon the State Board of Education at its first session, to authorize the Board of Directors of the several school districts of the county to meet in convention at some specified time and elect the County Superintendent, prescribe his duties and fix his salary. The sub-directors are the lawful guardians of the schools of the county, and it seems to me that it would be much safer to trust them to manage this matter than to leave it to a political convention to

nominate and the Board of Supervisors to fix the pay of the County Superintendents.

At first I looked upon the Act establishing the right of appeals as entirely unnecessary, but am convinced now that it was a happy thought, that it has saved many a vexatious and expensive law suit. Up to this time, there has been but one case of appeal in this county, and that was satisfactorily settled with very little expense to the parties.

POLK COUNTY.

REV. SIMON BARROWS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In submitting herewith my annual report on the educational statistics of Polk County, I beg leave to remark on the subjects suggested by yourself and in the order named respectively :

1. I have visited the schools as often as once in each year, and some of them more frequently, with the exceptions of such schools as were not in session at the time of my visiting the other schools in the same district. The time spent in each visit was sometimes a whole day, and on other occasions half a day, in small schools remote from each other. Our teachers were generally interested in my visits, and the pupils appeared to be so ; also many of the patrons. But great numbers of the parents I have found professing themselves to be "as much interested in the cause of education as anybody," but never going into the school or attending any of my lectures, or taking any trouble to see that my labors were rewarded by their sympathy, or by any, the least, compensation. There is yet a deplorable apathy.

2. My examinations are, as far as practicable, recorded. Written questions given, and the candidate is required to write his answers. In my opinion, there would be many and great advantages in grading certificates, if some standard could be adopted by the County Superintendents as a body, by which it might be clearly understood among themselves and the directors what degree of merit attaches to any given grade. We have had five Normal graduates and about as many Normal under-graduates, but nearly every one of them has, I believe, left the county for better salaries,

or to enter some other business. The number of teachers in our county who subscribe for an educational journal is very small, but I know not how many—perhaps one in ten, or one in fifteen.

As to the great desideratum, a higher standard of qualification for teaching and the best method of securing it, there are many serious obstacles and difficulties; but none of them insurmountable before an enlightened public sentiment, expressed in some judicious legislation on a few points, and the execution of our school laws committed to those who prove themselves able and faithful. And such officers should be properly *examined* and *paid* for their services, as a teacher should be, and retained in office long enough for the public to derive some benefit from their experience and observations. It requires two years for a County Superintendent to learn what to do and how to do it. And teachers require a similar experience before they can accomplish anything of importance among scholars and parents who are strangers to him. This frequent changing of teachers is a great evil. In every case of employing a new teacher there is much time spent without any other advantage to the pupils than that of becoming acquainted with the teacher, learning his ways, and getting ready for the appropriate work of the school room. Good teachers should receive good salaries. They ought to be paid for their services as much as they can earn in any other business which requires the same degree of talent, expense of time and money in fitting themselves for the work, and the same amount of labor in it, with similar effects on the health and constitution. Let young persons be encouraged to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching, let good teachers be well paid, well treated, sustained in their modes of teaching and discipline, supplied with all the needful books and apparatus, and a far less number of them will leave the business, and the standard of qualification will be more easily raised. Our appeal is to parents and legislators.

3. When our Institutes are held, there seems to be a difficulty in determining who our teachers are. We know those who have been teaching in our own county, and some of those who may happen to be in charge of schools among us. But we have no way of making out a reliable list of the teachers of the county otherwise than counting only those actually then teaching. Many who teach are not expecting to engage in the business at the time the

Institute is held, and when they apply for license they plead this as their excuse for non-attendance. I have in several cases rejected candidates who evidently absented themselves from our Institutes without good reason, and were but poorly qualified for governing and teaching. About three-fifths of our teachers attended our Institute last April. To make institutes more useful, my own opinion is that *none but practical, well qualified men should be allowed to conduct an Institute* which receives aid from the State. Some healthy legislation would be useful here. As Teachers' Institutes have been conducted in many places, they have not only done little or no good, but obviously much harm, raising needless objections and exciting a prejudice against them altogether. A flimsy sophomoric address on some popular hobby, or, what is very common, on nothing at all in particular, cannot be profitable for our young teachers. They need to be taught and trained by a master. And one week in a year is hardly enough.

4. Employ one man in each district to collect all the materials for a full and complete report, and pay him for doing it. This is reasonable, and it is honest. The time of a useful man is worth something to the public, and he ought to be honorably paid for the able and faithful performance of such labors as the people ask of him. An illiterate, blundering man should not be trusted with the duty of preparing reports on school matters. They would be worthless.

5. My own opinion is that where the parties in dispute can agree on an arbitration, it would save much expense, and the results might be as just and as satisfactory as those obtained in the present mode of litigation, or by any similar process.

6. Well selected district libraries in this county are much needed. Our children and youth have many leisure hours and days, in which they are forming habits of idleness, and perhaps of vice, while they are growing up confirmed in their narrow views and prejudices, the ignorant tools of the artful and selfish. It is obvious that those who have grown up without the use of books will not generally be disposed to purchase them, and I should earnestly recommend that our Legislature be petitioned to pass an act assisting School Districts to procure libraries by granting to a district or sub-district which raises any sum of not less than fifteen nor more than two hundred dollars at one time, for the purchase

of library books, an appropriation for the same purpose and of the same amount from the treasury of the State.

7. It should be urged upon our Legislature that they make honorable and unmistakable provisions for the payment of County Superintendents for all the services required of them by our school laws; and that the power of fixing the compensation of the Superintendent be taken from the Board of Supervisors, and his duties defined more positively, and his *per diem* or salary fixed by statute. As it now is, he is liable to lose all he earns. The Superintendent should have "the *visiting* power." As the law now is, this officer *has not, really*, this power, because there is no assurance on the part of the State that he shall receive even an inadequate compensation for visiting schools, or for lecturing or attending Teachers' Institutes. He may labor faithfully and efficiently for the cause of education, according to *the suggestions* of our school law, and when he files his claim with the proper officer, duly written out, dated and itemized, and sworn to as being just and true, the County Board of Supervisors may, and often do, refuse to allow him enough to defray his expenses during his official labors! It is manifestly very unjust, and an unwise policy on the part of our State, to treat the cause of education, and its friends, in this ungrateful and shabby manner. The Superintendent should be required to see the teachers he has approbated actually employed in their work. How else is he to know whether there are good teachers and good schools in his county? How else is he to *superintend* the operations of the school laws, the work of his inexperienced teachers, and all the vast interests of the thousands of children who depend on our schools for the most and the best part of their moral and mental training? Manufactories, railroads—all organizations for the transaction of extensive business, have their presiding officers to inspect and superintend, personally, their monied interests. The condition of our Common Schools is in this respect a singular exception. There is not so large an expenditure of funds permitted in this State where so little experience and useful labor are bestowed on their ultimate application, as we have in our Public Schools. It is evident that the best interests of our schools would be greatly promoted above their present condition by the abolition of the *County* Superintendency, strictly speaking, and the division of our State into twenty-five or thirty

School Departments or Districts, containing from one to four or five counties—according to their population. Then let an Inspector or Commissioner be elected by the people of each District, to hold his office at least four years; to be paid a liberal salary from the State Treasury, and to devote all his time to the work of examining teachers and schools, lecturing, holding Institutes; and, in other methods, by collecting his teachers at various times and places, bring them to a more perfect acquaintance with each other, and an interest in their work, circulating among them the most useful modern works on education, and establishing good libraries in every township. The men are scarce who are properly qualified, by education, experience and moral worth, for this great work; but they should be induced, by the salary, and the powers and honors conferred, to apply for the office. The candidate for such an office should be required to pass a satisfactory examination before a State Board of Normal School professors, or a Board of Examiners constituted of that class of men. He should show before them his ability to discuss in a free and public manner the most important subjects arising in the general and special management of schools. It is not surprising that our present superintendency, which is *not* a superintendency, is so inefficient and unpopular in many counties, when we consider how many aspire to the office who are not qualified for it—how many who never have taught a public school, how many who are confessedly and notoriously ignorant on the most important subjects contemplated in the establishment of Public Schools. In some large and populous counties the present system may work well, because there a suitable man can be induced to take the office with some assurance of a compensation. But this is not the case in the majority of the counties of Iowa.

I would suggest that our law be so amended as to authorize Districts to levy a tax sufficient in one, or, at the longest, two years, to build a house. In some places it requires six years to raise funds enough for this purpose, levying every year the highest percentage which the law allows—the children meanwhile often without a school because without a house. If provision could be made for the independent action in this matter of any Sub-District, there are many Sub-Districts which would immediately enjoy greater improvements than they now have the power to obtain. It

is a wise policy to render all such enterprising, enlightened portions of our State as free as possible from the trammels of ignorance and avarice. Let us act on the principle that the literal support, and thorough working of our public schools, are the best basis of our future hopes as a nation. *Free schools* are the surest means of making *free men*.

SCOTT COUNTY.

D. L. GORTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

In accordance with your request, I give my views on the matter of schools in general, and somewhat in keeping with your plan, given through the Journal.

I have had four years' experience as Superintendent of this County, and a somewhat longer experience as a teacher; and this, with what I have learned from others, I give as data for my views and criticisms, trusting that, since this is the only addenda I have ever made to my reports, the length of this may be pardoned.

Unless reports are correct, in the main, they are worthless. Accuracy should be and must be had. Experience proves that the present system does not give this; and, why? Because of ignorance in part, and because of too many parties and times to the case. An ignorant sub-director reports part of his year and part of his predecessor's year to an ignorant Secretary, and he does not mend matters much by his report to the Superintendent.

The term of all school officers should begin and end with some one time—say the 20th of October or the 1st of January. I think the latter the better time. Let the Secretary do all the reporting to the County Superintendent. That is, let him do all the Sub-Director now does. Let the Treasurer report to him in some prescribed form. Then let him make his report, and receive pay for his labor.

My entire time is spent in the discharge of the duties of this office. I visit the schools three times a year, and I believe good is done, and that the teachers and people appreciate and value the office. The salary is \$1,000 per annum.

The accompanying questions will give you an idea of the mode

of examination of teachers with us. I give three grades of certificates 70, 80 and 90 per cent.

Our teachers comprise graduates from Colleges, Normal Schools, Training Schools and other schools. Many of them are professional teachers, and keep pace with the times. Probably fifty take some Educational Journal, and otherwise acquaint themselves with pedagogical literature.

The standard of qualification cannot be too high. The best method for securing it, is to *pay* persons having the requisite qualifications, and employ no others than those who are, or promise to be, successful teachers. Everybody cannot teach school; yet most every one thinks he can.

Nearly all of the teachers attend our Institutes. The law is enforced on this point. Were provisions made for holding Institutes oftener, they would be more useful. Teachers' meetings, say of each township, held one day in each month, conducted by the County Superintendent or some experienced teacher, would be a good thing. Let the day thus spent be credited to the teachers, and they will all engage in the enterprise.

Sub-Directors should be willing, for the public good, to serve gratuitously. Our fund is not so large that frequent drafts can be made on it for every "neighborly turn" done.

The school law should be so amended that a school officer who violates his office can be made to suffer some penalty, or expulsion. Sub-Directors should be laid under a penalty for hiring teachers who have not certificates. Some get-at-able plan for bringing suit against criminal parties should be adopted. On account of the lameness of the law on this point much money is lost to our schools each year. [In such cases let the District Treasurer be enjoined from paying out the public money. The teacher is quite as much to blame as the sub-director.—SUPR. PUB. INST.]

Appeals should not go out of the county in which they are taken. Friendly counsel and arbitration will settle all difficulties which ought to arise and are not settled by the school law. The law should be made as brief and plain as possible. Nothing should be of doubtful interpretation.

An attempt is making to introduce a uniform series of books into the schools of this county, and has been so far partially successful. I think there should be legislation on this matter. The

best interests of our school demand it. The County Superintendency should be taken from the hands of the Supervisors. If they can legislate on this, why not on other matters? Why have any legislation at all by the State on schools?

The State should build all public school houses, save perhaps in cities, and assess the expense upon the respective localities wherein buildings are erected. This can be made practical and generally satisfactory, while the present system is not. Having extended this beyond proper length, though having hardly touched upon many points and passed over others entirely, I will conclude by saying our schools have been quite successful and encouraging for the past year. And now, with peace once more blessing us, we hope still better and greater things for the public schools of Iowa.

SHELBY COUNTY.

NATHAN LINDSEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of the county, as a general rule, are in good condition; but we are sadly in want of both school houses and proper furniture and apparatus, without which teachers may try to fulfill the duties incumbent upon them, but they can never do so in a satisfactory manner, and scarcely in *any other manner*.

The system of grading certificates has resulted in considerable good in the county, and I think a law making it the *duty* of Superintendents to grade certificates, and also of Boards to grade wages of teachers, would result in much good. The grading of certificates, without the grading of prices, would be of but little consequence. If some plan can be adopted that will touch the *pockets* of applicants, it will be likely to touch their *ambition*, also.

Many applicants care nothing at all for the humiliation of receiving a third, fourth, or fifth grade certificate, provided they receive as much for their services as those who merit and receive a first or second grade. The several Boards of the county, in accordance with my recommendation, graded the prices of teachers at their regular meeting in April last, and by reason of that, I became satisfied that both certificates and wages must be graded, to make either of any service. I only speak of the grading system with

regard to our common schools. A law grading certificates should be enacted for the following, among other reasons:

1. Many of our counties, and especially those of the frontier, are not supplied with thoroughly competent *Common School* teachers even, and it follows that teachers not so well qualified must be granted certificates. To adhere closely to the system of requiring every applicant to be thoroughly qualified, would strip more than half of our schools of teachers.

2. Since it is absolutely necessary that those not so well qualified as could be desired, must be allowed to teach, it would be no more than just that each should be paid according to his merits; and there is no other way to bring about such a result than by grading certificates and wages.

3. So that this system may have a uniform bearing, a law should be enacted leaving it discretionary with County Superintendents how many grades of certificates, above two or three, may be adopted in each county; the same law making it the duty of the several Boards of each county to grade teachers' wages in accordance with the grades of certificates; making it the duty of County Superintendents, on or before the regular meetings in April and September of each year, to report to the Boards the number of grades they design to adopt. The law should compel them to adopt at least two grades.

There is another annoyance in regard to our common schools, that requires a passing notice. Parents in some communities take their children out of school for very frivolous excuse, and frequently because they are solicited to do so by the child, without any other excuse whatever, and thus some teachers in schools of from fifty to sixty scholars, are entirely stripped of pupils. What can be done to remedy this evil?

[It is doubtful whether a law compelling attendance would be a remedy; for such parents could find means for evading the law. Public sentiment must be enlightened, and it can be done in no speedier or more satisfactory way than by furnishing all our schools with *competent teachers*. SUP'T PUB. INST.]

STORY COUNTY.

WM. M. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited each of the schools of the county once. Spent from two to three hours in each. Teachers and patrons extended me a cordial welcome, and the Board of Supervisors paid me \$2 per day.

About three-fourths of the teachers attend the Institute. To make our Institutes more useful it would be, I think, a good plan to lengthen the session, giving teachers time, after the novelty is over, to think and converse with each other. We listen to the fine theories of paid lecturers a few days, and then go home and follow the old beaten path.

I have never had but one application for an appeal, and as the point at issue only involved a few dollars, I told the appellant that if he and the Board could not settle it, I would pay the amount. I never heard anything more about it.

I think that the greatest need in our county is a good Superintendent, one that will devote his time and talents to the work, irrespective of favor or pay.

TAMA COUNTY.

T. L. DOWNS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting Schools.—Since the passage of the amendment to the school law reinstating the visiting power, I have visited, with a few exceptions, all the schools in the county once, and a majority of them twice, spending generally half a day in each. My leading objects in these visits have been, first, to ascertain the ability and qualifications of the teacher in the school room, with a view to giving or withholding a certificate in the future; and secondly, to give, in an unassuming manner, suggestions and instructions such as I deemed the occasion demanded; and I have reason to believe that in most cases, at least, the services thus rendered have been appreciated. As for the compensation received for these labors, though inadequate, I can say that I have not much reason to complain, the Board of Supervisors being quite as liberally disposed

as could be expected. Yet the law in this particular ought to be amended, fixing the compensation, as recommended by Mr. Benton when Secretary of the Board of Education, at three dollars for each school visited.

I have taken special pains to ascertain the general condition of the schools, and am satisfied that, while many of them are conducted in an efficient and progressive manner, others, on the other hand, are very deficient in their government, system, and methods of instruction. There are several reasons for the deficiency, among the more prominent of which is a want in the number of good practical teachers—those who not only have a thorough knowledge of the branches they attempt to teach, but possess also the ability to reduce their teaching to an art.

Another reason is the want of interest on the part of parents and guardians. How often do we see those who ought to be the most earnest in regard to the workings of the schools in which their children are to receive impressions, right or wrong, that will follow them through life, manifest the least interest or no interest at all in their intellectual and moral welfare, leaving them to choose for themselves as to what part of the term they will attend or whether they will attend school at all or not. Thus it will be seen by reference to the statistics that the average attendance at school during the past year was but a trifle over half the total attendance, and these figures are about correct.

Another drawback to the progress of our schools, is the fact, that a teacher is seldom retained in the same school more than one term. By the time he gets his system of teaching in good working order, and his pupils familiar with it, the term closes, and some one else, whose plans and ways are entirely different, takes his place the next term, only to go through a different form of organization when his term draws to a close.

There are still several other hindrances to the proper advancement of our schools. Permitting children to select their own studies, having too many different classes, advancing pupils to books beyond their comprehension, studying the words of the book rather than the subject—these are among the number I have noted.

Teachers.—In the examination of teachers I employ both the oral and written methods; the former, however, only when there are one or two candidates. At our regular examinations I write

a sufficient number of questions in each branch of study on the blackboard, changing the questions more or less at every examination, to thoroughly test the applicant's knowledge of those branches. The answers are to be written on paper and numbered to correspond with the questions. These questions are selected with a view to draw out the candidates' understanding of principles rather than rules and formulas, of a knowledge of the subject rather than the language of the text book. Such questions as the height of some unimportant mountain, or the length of some generally unknown river are always avoided.

Believing that the only way to elevate our schools, to that high stand-point, which the interests of the State and the welfare of the children demand, is by raising the standard of qualification in our teachers, the examinations are made more and more thorough. Who does not know that the teacher has more influence in directing the habits of thought, and in moulding the characters of the coming generation than all the other professions and callings together? Then how careful should those be, whom the State has intrusted with the supervision of the schools in dealing out their licenses. To license an incompetent person to take charge of so important and sacred a trust, is simply defrauding the children out of their just rights, to say nothing of the intellectual and moral injury they are subjected to; for an incompetent teacher will not only fail to advance his pupil but will, on the other hand, lead his youthful mind into false habits of thought and reasoning which, when once fixed, it will be impossible to eradicate. What faithful teacher has not seen the lamentable effects of his incompetent predecessor?

I grant certificates of three grades. Those who answer correctly 90 per cent. of the questions asked, or possess a thorough knowledge of the several branches required to be taught, and have had sufficient experience in the business of teaching, receive certificates of the first grade; 75 per cent., of the second; and 60 per cent., of the third. In giving or grading the certificate, I do not depend entirely on the exact number of questions answered. My knowledge of the applicant's practical qualifications in the school-room, the language used, the manner in which the questions are answered, the composition and spelling, and the reasoning of the candidate, are all taken into consideration.

Among the several advantages of grading certificates, I would name the following: Directors are enabled to distinguish between first, second and third class teachers. The best teachers ought to command the highest wages, and it enables Boards of Directors to fix the compensation according to the grade of the certificate. Some directors demand the best teachers and are willing to pay well for their services, while others think a third class teacher will answer for their school.

Teachers' Institutes.—Our last Institute was held in December last, ably conducted by Prof. J. Piper, assisted by R. M. Haines. A large majority of the teachers were in attendance and manifested an increased interest in its exercises. Those who did not attend were mostly absent because, on account of the short notice given, they did not hear of it until too late. I would refuse a certificate to any teacher who wilfully absented himself from the sessions of the Institute.

You inquire how Institutes can be made more useful. I would answer by being made more practical. At the Institute teachers should be specially trained in the art of teaching; should be practically and impressively shown how to grade or classify their schools; should be made thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of conducting a recitation in each of the several branches; in short, they should be drilled in all that pertains to the best methods of systemizing and instructing a common school. These are the very things in which teachers are the most deficient; and, yet they are generally the most neglected at the Institute. Teachers attending should already be familiar with the subjects of the several branches taught in school. If they are not, the time of the Institute is too short for them to be much benefited in this direction.

That the Institute, if properly and efficiently conducted, is one of the most powerful agents that can be employed in improving our teachers in their vocation, is a fact that forces itself upon the minds of all who have the welfare of our schools at heart. Then the first step towards making the Institute what it should be, is to enlarge the appropriation for its support. It is now too small. Let it be doubled, and then let those who conduct the exercises, earnestly drill the teachers in classifying, disciplining and instruct-

ing our common schools, and who can estimate the great amount of good that will result from these annual convocations?

School Officers.—There can be no doubt that the deficiencies and inaccuracies in the reports are mainly owing to the indifference and neglect of Sub-Directors. I know of no better way to secure prompt and full reports than to require the Secretary to report for the entire district township. None but the Secretary and Treasurer should receive pay for their services.

Appeals.—I am inclined to the opinion that if our appeal law was made more effective, parties appealing would be more likely to receive justice than if matters of controversy were submitted to arbitration.

Libraries.—In order to encourage School District Libraries, let the law be so amended as to give the Board of Directors exclusive power in the matter.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

W. B. SNOW, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. I have visited the schools once during the year, devoting a half day to each. Good teachers highly appreciate these visits. Patrons are not sufficiently interested. The Supervisors have allowed \$2.50 per day for this service. The compensation should be fixed by law.

2. My method of examination is mostly oral. About a dozen teachers take Educational Journals.

3. About half the teachers attended the Institute last year; more will attend this year. I have not heretofore made attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate. Think I shall another year.

4. I have never yet received a correct school report. The evil might be corrected, by having the District Secretaries and the Sub-Directors meet the County Superintendent, when instructions could be given so as to secure uniformity as well as accuracy. [A good plan, and we hope it will be adopted in more than one county another year. *Sup't Pub. Inst.*] Directors should have pay for their services.

5. School difficulties can and ought to be settled by arbitration.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

D. G. PERKINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Board of Supervisors made it my duty to visit each school once, in addition to the visit already required by law, for which service I should receive \$3.00 per day. I commenced visiting in October, 1864, and continued until the last part of January, 1865, at which time I became ill, and in consequence, did no more visiting till within a month past. In most cases I visited two schools per day, spending one-half day in each; but it often occurred that I could visit but one school in a day. Teachers almost universally appreciate such service; and patrons *generally* do; but not as generally as do the teachers. I think the reason for this is, that patrons do not take the same trouble to acquaint themselves with its utility. I think the schools of this county, the past year, have shown more prosperity than at any time previous, although very far from perfection. Many good teachers have gone elsewhere to teach, because they can obtain better wages. Too many schools have been taught by females who are young and inexperienced, from whom we cannot reasonably expect that skill in government, and thoroughness in drill, that teachers of riper experience would be likely to possess. But, in justice to others of our number, I will say that there are in this county *live* and *working* teachers, who know no such thing as "fail."

2. My usual method of examining teachers, until quite recently, has been, to put out printed questions, and require the answers to be given in writing; and in connection with this, I ask many verbal questions on orthoepy, school government, and rules for reading, to be answered orally. I give certificates of but two grades, one for six, and the other twelve months. Applicants answering correctly ninety per cent. or over, of my questions, are entitled to a certificate for a period of twelve months; below ninety per cent., and over seventy-five per cent., six months; less than seventy-five per cent. is a failure. I have thought for some time past, that an examination conducted in such way as to elicit both the theoretical and practical ability, by requiring the applicant to answer, part in writing and the rest orally, is much the better plan; and hence I have recently adopted this method. There are no Normal gradu-

ates teaching in this county. There are about fifty teachers who are subscribers for an educational journal. There is no doubt but what a higher standard of qualification for teaching is desirable; but it is a matter of no small moment to determine just what is the best method for securing it. If there could be a concert of action on the part of all County Superintendents, so as to raise the standard much higher than it is, or in other words require greater perfection in the branches required by law to be taught, I have no doubt but what this in a great measure would bring about a very desirable result. But something more than this is necessary to be done. Very many teachers make the excuse, that they cannot afford to well qualify themselves for such consideration as they usually receive for their services. A better qualification and better pay must go hand in hand. Were it practicable to establish a Normal School in each Congressional District, I believe that many teachers would avail themselves of its benefits, and we soon would have a sufficient number of well qualified teachers. Our State Normal School is doing a good work, but it will take a great while to get a full supply of teachers from that source.

3. About three-fourths of the teachers usually attend the Teachers' Institute. Sometimes a greater proportion than this. All applicants for teachers' certificates, who fail to attend the County Institute are required to assign a reason for absence, before it is granted. During the holding of some of our Institutes there would seem to be quite an epidemic in the county, judging from the reasons so often assigned for absence—that of "illness."

I believe I have no definite plan in view, for making County Institutes more useful. Under the present system of conducting Institutes, some teachers certainly derive great benefit; while others seem to have no higher object in view, than to simply comply with the law. Many teachers however, return to their homes, feeling that there is much yet to be learned, before they are thoroughly posted, even in the "common branches."

4. In my opinion, prompt and full reports can not be secured until sub-directors are *legally* bound to discharge their official services. They should be required to give suitable bonds, for faithful discharge of duty; and then paid reasonably for their services. When this is done, we will have much less cause for complaint.

on account of incompetency. An oath of office is not always sufficiently binding.

5. I think it much better, that all matters of controversy, be settled by arbitration. It has been my universal custom, where difficulties of this character arise, to make an effort to settle them without an appeal; as there must necessarily be much delay and expense attending such appeals, and in nine cases out of every ten, I have succeeded in effecting a settlement. A law providing for the submission of matters of controversy to arbitration, is certainly attended with many advantages over the present system of appeals.

6. The present law providing for the purchase of district libraries, is defective in this respect: in not making it absolutely the duty of the Board of Directors to appropriate the temporary school funds, belonging to each township district, to the purchase of a district library. It should not be left optional with the Board of Directors.

7. I would recommend another change in the law. Section 86, of Chapter 1, provides for the election of seven officers, to constitute a Board of Directors, for Independent School Districts. This is a greater number than is necessary. Three officers, paid a reasonable compensation, and placed under proper bonds, for a faithful discharge of duty, will in my opinion render better satisfaction than under the present system.

County Superintendents should be required to devote their whole time to the interests of the schools; and a compensation fixed *by law* for their services; and not left with the Board of Supervisors as it now is in part.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

• REV. J. M. M'ELROY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Within a little more than a year past I have visited all the schools in the county, the exceptions being chiefly schools not in operation when I was making my visiting tour, and two in remote parts of the county which I did not succeed in reaching. I averaged about two schools per day, spending one and a half to four

hours in each. I was cordially received by teachers, directors and citizens generally, and this without any exception. I "talked" awhile in each school; in several instances made what I thought important suggestions to the teacher, in private; in several instances was able to make suggestions which were deemed valuable by Directors; and, in one case, revoked a certificate on the score of immoral conduct on the part of the teacher. This work had to be performed mostly in mid-winter, in order to find the schools in operation. I bore my own expenses, rode my own horse, and received for the first half of the work (reported and allowed Jan. 1st, 1865,) \$3.50 per day, and for the last half \$4.00 per day.

My examinations of teachers have been chiefly by the written method, which I much prefer. I enclose a copy of questions prepared recently for this purpose.

No. 1, 12 months.

No. 2, 8 months.

No. 3, 4 months.

Such is the only gradation of certificates.

I presume about one-fourth of the teachers take the *Instructor* or some other educational journal. Nearly all of them attend our Institutes. They have some appreciation in general of their value, and they know that a certificate cannot be obtained without attending or showing some good cause for absence.

I do not think that pay for services would materially mend matters as to promptness and faithfulness on the part of Directors. Our really thorough officers are willing to render service gratuitously, and the ignorant and faithless would be so still even if paid.

As to *arbitration* instead of the plan of appeals, I think the difficulty would be to secure *competent arbiters*. There might be no difficulty in securing honest, faithful men as arbiters, but there are many such men who would be poor judges upon many of the points in dispute in school matters.

The *per diem* of County Superintendent for ordinary services should certainly be increased. For my services to-day I receive the sum of \$2.00, while I have five men in my employ to-day driving shingles at \$2.50 per day.

WAYNE COUNTY.

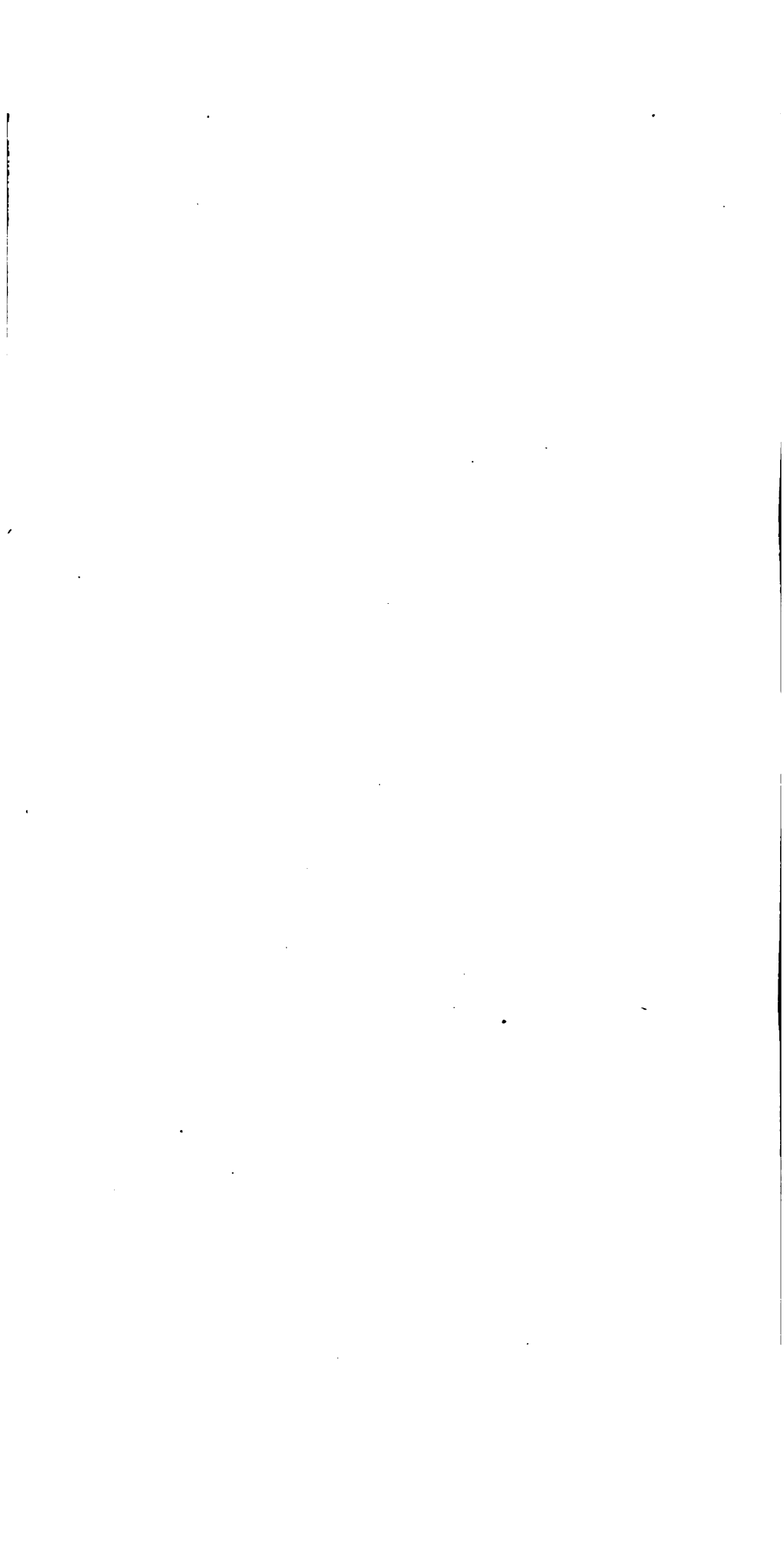
DAVID KIRK, SUPERINTENDENT.

In addition to the common branches, Algebra is taught in two schools. Many of our schools are pretty well graded, and they have improved fifty per cent. within the last two years. We have not a supply of good teachers. The Supervisors would pay for visiting the schools only once a year. The Sub-Directors should be paid for their services, and be subject to penalty for failure to discharge their duty.

WINNESHEIK COUNTY.

J. M. WEDGWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

We are making progress. Our teachers are taking a higher stand; they say we must have first class certificates or none. We hope this failing will continue. Our Institute was one of fair interest. Dr. Enos is well calculated to interest teachers. Sixty-four were in attendance. In examination I use printed questions. Those answering correctly 80 per cent. receive first class certificates; 70 per cent., second class; 60 per cent., third class; less than 60 per cent., none. Out of forty-three examined at one time twenty-two received first class. The compensation for visiting schools should be fixed by law. Our Supervisors do not seem to appreciate this kind of service, and hence do not pay for it.



AN ABSTRACT

OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS, TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING OCTOBER 5, 1883, AND ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1884.

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A.

NAME OF COUNTY.	No. of Districts.		No. of Sub-Districts.		No. of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		No. of Pupils attend- ing school in the District.		Average number who have been in attend- ance.		No. of Teachers in each Dis- trict.		Average comp'n'n of Teachers per week.		Aggregate No. of days the Schools of the District have been taught.		Average cost of Tuition per week for each pupil.		Aggregate amount paid Teachers dur- ing the year.	Amount of Teacher's Fund in hands of District Treasurer.
	No. of Districts.		No. of Sub-Districts.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.				
Adair.....	11	23	185	201	22	313	165	12	25	6.47	4.05	1500	1020	\$5.51	\$4.40	2,790.00	2,009.46			
Adams.....	9	23	280	354	32	611	330	13	20	6.67	4.05	1346	1291	.36	.40	2,663.07	764.23			
Alamakee....	21	108	2738	2726	126	3344	1889	44	129	5.78	3.94	5558	5856	.13	.16	10,358.72	3,992.62			
Appanoosa..	18	97	2927	2842	162	5127	2729	65	95	5.37	3.74	5228	4522	.15	.16	9,162.32	3,032.04			
Audubon....	3	4	91	99	7	164	97	4	6	7.81	5.13	635	440	.43	.50	1,375.00	.....			
Benton.....	21	115	2113	1949	106	3059	1796	44	142	5.45	4.39	6975	7767	.31	.35	14,263.24	6,266.45			
Black Hawk.	18	84	2073	2004	83	2223	479	29	94	5.74	3.83	5287	3920	.26	.28	8,246.00	5,578.00			
Boone.....	12	42	1097	1044	45	1173	629	16	40	5.94	4.32	2530	1775	.29	.26	4,437.54	574.66			
Bremer.....	14	62	1279	1115	64	1772	984	28	72	5.17	3.76	4328	3537	.20	.20	6,576.50	1,735.89			
Buchanan....	16	90	1705	1728	120	2855	1542	41	95	4.88	3.27	4716	3369	....	....	8,643.68	930.72			
Butler.....	17	57	1015	992	64	1622	694	25	67	5.63	4.31	3360	2976	.33	.33	6,239.39	3,546.63			
Calhoun.....	1	3	42	33	3	78	45	4	1	7.00	5.00	296	192	.20	.36	536.00	869.93			
Carroll.....	2	7	82	77	7	120	87	5	5	5.04	4.85	440	420	.34	.43	953.50	.....			
Cass.....	7	28	408	383	33	630	380	10	30	5.02	4.31	1949	1100	.47	.53	3,422.75	749.38			
Cedar.....	17	116	2898	2693	146	4051	2381	54	150	5.92	4.61	8263	7170	.28	.36	14,317.18	965.74			

ABSTRACT A—CONTINUED.

Cerro Gordo.	6	21	229	265	24	412	244	18	30	6.35	4.56	1877	1712	\$47	\$53	3,716.76	497.77
Cherokee ...	1	2	13	7	2	17	15	2	3	6.00	6.00	160	130	.91	.81	357.50	150.00
Chickasaw ...	12	56	980	1002	56	1698	1000	19	54	5.96	3.91	3916	3436	.23	.26	6,583.25	911.12
Clarke	12	51	1285	1233	88	2594	1377	22	66	5.40	3.72	2549	2658	.16	.19	5,075.94	1,553.33
Clayton	26	145	4463	4240	148	5825	3361	82	167	6.03	4.20	8830	9306	.17	.18	20,327.61	9,516.18
Clinton	24	132	4224	3993	134	4705	2556	59	137	6.66	5.03	4969	4847	.22	.21	17,669.00	5,453.00
Crawford....	3	10	119	104	10	200	86	3	9	8.42	4.86	760	340	.59	.47	1,563.00	417.28
Dallas	12	55	1311	1239	36	1940	1220	30	57	6.81	4.65	3025	3090	.31	.21	6,236.50	357.78
Davis	16	83	2722	2697	148	3880	2156	54	75	5.21	3.82	710	1030	.17	.19	8,133.18	2,449.76
Decatur	17	73	1894	1943	113	2608	1463	60	57	5.25	3.89	3599	4129	.22	.22	7,201.95	2,262.44
Delaware ...	19	120	2394	2428	145	4234	3063	58	142	5.66	3.92	7041	6164	.15	.17	11,304.32	1,908.70
Des Moines .	14	77	3925	4005	81	5031	2746	44	121	6.75	4.65	4938	6188	.17	.20	15,763.85	10,350.02
Dickinson...	1	1	77	80	2	42	35	...	2	...	3.50	110	...	...	...	86.00	...
Dubuque....	20	103	5735	5660	121	6431	4408	64	133	6.97	4.84	5602	7837	.16	.16	25,779.52	3,277.62
Emmett.....	1	1	65	69	1	30	25	1	1	5.00	5.00	70	60	.17	.17	130.00	...
Fayette	23	120	2705	2580	214	5377	3205	49	165	6.12	3.83	8361	6434	.24	.28	12,006.27	2,868.52
Floyd	11	54	810	841	60	1467	605	22	58	5.93	3.66	2985	2913	.40	.33	4,972.88	1,150.87
Franklin ...	7	29	379	356	51	462	365	18	33	5.85	5.52	2053	2020	.27	.25	4,952.00	109.30
Fremont	8	47	1108	1130	47	1421	836	17	41	7.30	5.05	2387	1334	...	...	4,400.64	2,169.92
Greene	3	21	317	311	22	495	221	16	22	5.94	5.73	1364	1257	.38	.30	3,501.00	2,418.52
Grundy	9	27	222	241	26	302	124	11	30	6.12	4.33	1657	1275	.50	.56	2,669.00	1,950.17
Guthrie	11	45	700	672	68	1026	633	28	38	5.79	4.35	1366	2320	...	...	6,713.21	470.84
Hamilton....	9	21	369	390	20	673	213	16	22	6.32	4.21	1619	1406	.33	.36	3,859.05	994.24
Hancock	4	5	61	55	6	109	69	4	5	6.88	5.46	450	405	.43	.45	1,402.75	303.40
Hardin	12	61	1308	1295	66	2111	1337	31	72	6.28	4.78	3936	8706	.26	.32	7,505.80	1,847.48
Harrison	15	51	993	787	64	1092	698	20	54	6.06	4.75	2291	1937	.51	.40	4,201.95	876.24
Henry	15	78	3533	3451	151	4189	2746	55	127	6.90	4.43	5196	5127	.15	.14	15,404.73	3,570.40

Howard.....	12	49	771	621	45	1214	692	25	61	5.13	3.46	3259	2545	30	33	3,379.38	841.68
Innboldt ..	3	8	96	85	8	148	117	4	12	6.00	4.71	600	690	51	63	1,343.20	426.65
Iowa.....	19	91	1894	1883	100	3043	1073	49	91	5.86	4.36	5146	5444	21	25	10,642.06	2,831.98
Jackson	22	132	3920	3944	132	5450	3122	73	156	5.70	3.80	8925	9260	14	16	16,527.50	4,703.82
Jasper	17	87	2571	2307	115	3862	2265	27	114	5.81	5.05	4874	4638	19	22	9,472.12	1,425.74
Jefferson ..	13	85	3292	3183	86	5443	2285	59	106	5.72	4.14	4930	6130	15	16	10,725.39	3,035.45
Johnson	20	115	3508	3641	172	5341	2708	40	148	5.62	4.65	7358	6757	20	18	17,252.40	3,842.47
Jones	19	124	2927	2874	148	5476	3059	67	144	5.77	3.98	7522	6433	15	20	12,712.10	1,440.63
Keokuk	19	102	3277	3024	93	5388	2350	57	117	5.68	4.29	5333	5835	20	37	10,877.00	5,097.18
Kossuth.....	3	8	124	90	10	136	85	5	9	6.37	5.00	440	650	46	54	1,207.00	732.31
Lee.....	21	112	5626	5995	191	7657	4842	74	158	7.18	4.41	6072	6854	16	19	21,822.90	7,876.64
Linn	23	128	4196	4099	147	6883	3610	71	172	6.61	4.47	9917	9017	15	16	22,112.22	12,754.31
Louisa.....	15	68	2353	2232	134	3168	1908	46	79	7.05	4.71	4009	5035	16	19	11,360.80	4,907.34
Lucas.....	13	62	1405	1282	84	1580	895	42	60	6.00	5.14	2898	2193	21	19	6,230.45	3,069.16
Madison ...	17	65	1763	1757	119	2466	1588	40	81	5.80	4.23	4503	3569	22	25	8,185.51	2,138.37
Mahaska....	16	98	3479	3471	91	3649	2323	45	86	6.81	4.49	5093	4980	16	19	11,416.50	6,253.62
Marion.....	17	106	3610	3661	108	4027	2263	60	111	5.94	4.50	5893	5783	19	12	13,736.70	4,981.67
Marshall....	16	57	1767	1634	62	2232	1294	43	73	7.08	4.71	1140	1119	18	21	7,519.72	1,581.39
Mills.....	12	37	1125	1047	39	1358	645	24	46	6.84	4.87	2468	1783	23	28	4,647.14	2,953.29
Mitchell	12	34	797	755	39	1057	754	13	41	7.00	3.90	2069	1617	24	25	4,676.25	264.54
Monona	8	19	202	104	16	327	221	4	17	8.50	4.50	860	630	37	37	2,050.00	432.00
Monroe.....	14	71	2023	1958	121	3111	1534	40	82	5.49	3.65	3217	3325	18	18	6,203.30	1,886.17
Montgomery.	6	20	278	264	18	250	178	3	14	4.63	2.92	346	485	....	....	805.50	163.95
Muscataine...	16	77	3186	3220	86	4152	2207	35	121	7.14	4.89	5839	5783	24	25	17,560.48	5,362.39
Page	13	45	1077	1053	52	1881	1061	27	45	6.37	4.05	2072	1894	20	25	4,703.78	1,239.62
Palo Alto...	3	4	50	43	4	88	21	1	2	.92	4.25	200	..	59	....	206.00	142.00
Plymouth...	2	2	12	15	2	30	15	...	2	....	5.62	180	....	39	....	210.00	.....
Pocahontas..	2	2	30	42	2	47	28	1	1	6.50	6.25	60	200	35	33	332.00	30.00
Polk.....	19	83	2736	2882	78	2988	1373	44	97	7.13	5.00	3414	4469	22	27	11,720.00	2,542.18

ABSTRACT A—CONTINUED.

Pottawat'mie	13	34	1056	1123	45	1533	779	21	35	7.03	5.96	2290	2410	\$.26	\$.29	6,288.45	3,562.49
Poweshiek .	15	61	1468	1409	92	2670	1591	23	72	6.75	4.38	3780	3450	.31	.40	8,224.90	2,308.23
Ringgold...	9	45	690	379	38	787	420	21	30	4.66	4.01	2190	1207	.30	.31	3,174.50	230.00
Sac	3	4	71	59	5	104	66	3	3	7.75	6.25	360	300	.42	.36	981.25	.....
Scott	16	90	4457	4334	95	3508	3400	49	116	7.37	5.12	5743	6180	.19	.22	24,334.25	3,195.57
Shelby	4	15	18	198	13	350	15	6	13	5.84	4.95	837	739	.74	.16	1,679.75	1,362.03
Story	11	47	1116	1224	65	1581	843	25	50	5.76	4.65	2673	2114	.20	.21	3,815.33	950.54
Tama	20	97	1551	1473	82	2389	1972	36	109	6.10	4.09	5345	4303	.29	.25	9,245.77	3,075.05
Taylor	13	38	815	805	54	1692	787	17	42	5.52	4.42	2457	1646	.20	.22	3,536.10	335.37
Union	10	27	514	531	44	990	451	11	35	5.47	3.88	2122	1196	.21	.20	2,574.12	479.71
Van Buren .	17	104	3371	3262	104	4925	2967	65	147	6.21	3.85	6053	6732	.19	.18	13,029.42	2,206.99
Wapello	18	87	3503	3375	140	5287	2775	68	89	6.73	4.62	4075	5142	.15	.17	11,976.96	3,470.09
Warren	17	95	2304	2443	165	3511	1946	63	103	6.26	4.91	5622	5735	.15	.15	11,490.87	2,739.29
Washington	18	114	3164	2981	201	5051	3303	62	142	5.99	4.48	7172	8199	.19	.17	14,464.52	4,249.59
Wayne	16	64	1404	1352	74	2234	1318	42	53	5.89	4.40	3277	3115	.38	.31	6,088.31	2,582.39
Webster	12	38	610	718	40	1035	386	16	32	5.80	4.60	1900	1167	.30	.28	4,221.19	1,625.94
Winnebago .	2	2	45	55	4	75	58	2	2	4.75	2.50	200	140	.17	.20	416.00	105.00
Winneshek	22	107	3078	3030	104	4100	522	43	120	5.09	4.17	5731	5733	.15	.16	9,402.50	3,263.14
Woodbury .	4	5	240	268	7	356	49	3	8	12.91	6.07	200	320	.16	.15	2,118.00	2,866.49
Worth	6	12	190	193	12	329	135	5	14	4.94	4.29	596	400	.23	.16	1,254.80	1,153.72
Wright	8	17	171	161	17	272	153	10	20	5.77	5.10	1179	1302	.47	.60	2,581.50	1,181.89
Total	1143	5342	149,068	145,943	6627	210,644	117,486	2817	6142	5.51	3.45	806,601	298,064	.22	.24	687,068.63	213,810.17

AN ABSTRACT

OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING OCTOBER 5TH, 1863, AND ENDING OCTOBER 4TH, 1864.

B.

COUNTIES.	Number of School Houses and of what material constructed.				Value of School Houses in each District.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.										Amount of Annual Apportionment received from County Treasury.	No. of Vols. in District Library.	Value of Apparatus.
	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.		For building, repairing, and furnishing School Houses.	For District Library and Apparatus.	For rent of School Houses.	For Fuel.	For compensation of Secretary and Treasurer.	For Teachers' Fund.							
Adair.....	..	18	..	..	10,750.00	1,476.75	.....	11.50	179.85	210.27	889.49	1,037.66	56	37.50				
Adams.....	..	16	3	..	6,045.00	896.74	9.00	24.50	164.73	146.30	1,545.23	1,854.83	...	31.50				
Alamakee....	1	339	41	21	999.00	6,993.12	8.50	105.89	445.25	281.94	3,471.91	5,489.32	...	328.45				
Appanoose...	2	35	30	10	095.00	1,774.51	4.00	122.10	344.43	211.22	2,180.68	5,878.12	7	23.00				
Audubon.....	..	5	1	2	900.00	85.95	.....	.....	72.00	23.00	572.37	372.03	4	131.00				
Benton.....	3	77	13	28	629.10	4,660.18	36.29	296.00	135875	573.00	6,306.06	6,573.89	289	88.90				
Black Hawk..	1	640	11	23	388.00	10,018.63	40.00	124.45	105559	236.59	6,374.65	6,675.58	88	329.50				
Boone.....	..	17	12	11	125.00	326.30	.....	22.50	82.00	72.00	484.65	2,144.30	30	.....				
Bremer.....	1	327	6	17	980.00	3,671.47	62.20	96.00	497.43	224.36	3,528.81	3,427.31	12	215.30				
Buchanan....	4	342	10	14	698.25	998.23	5.21	102.00	864.22	157.50	1,714.46	2,607.20	56	37.00				
Butler.....	..	436	8	16	418.00	1,634.80	100.00	30.00	570.21	227.00	1,872.60	3,261.54	69	50.00				
Calhoun.....	..	3	..	..	1,500.00	80.00	.....	.....	60.00	20.00	.....	687.00	...	.....				
Carroll.....	..	7	..	..	2,940.00	.....	38.00	.....	58.00	35.00	.....	229.00	...	38.00				
Cass.....	1	25	..	12	410.00	3,560.93	188.40	87.00	326.06	176.60	830.38	1,132.39	...	203.40				
Cedar.....	8	388	1	33	926.73	1,894.87	33.00	18.00	101346	368.25	8,394.09	7,462.73	21	64.00				

ABSTRACT B—CONTINUED.

Cerro Gordo...	9	14	..	15,140.00	2,404.71	26.80	..	464.06	262.19	1,804.53	1,786.51	370	22.00
Cherokee...	..	..	2	75.00	3.00	..	..	21.00	20.00	..	..	..	..
Chickasaw...	..	..	..	14,838.00	1,226.05	..	58.63	582.10	225.04	3,630.47	3,230.10	..	3.00
Clarke...	..	31	12	8,935.00	511.05	..	104.00	304.53	221.83	2,379.52	3,677.51	..	150.80
Clayton...	10	10	66	34,601.50	6,227.97	100.00	156.00	1,385.42	648.40	10,530.32	11,270.09	5	293.75
Clinton...	5	4	93	61,120.67	5,456.57	65.00	213.85	1,497.48	815.11	4,939.31	11,628.85	48	56.00
Crawford...	2	..	5	4,750.00	479.29	..	20.00	40.20	58.50	626.18	302.32	..	52.00
Dallas...	1	31	9	15,050.00	793.91	..	5.00	231.25	106.22	1,639.35	3,263.26	..	55.00
Davis...	5	38	29	11,916.00	759.41	..	..	86.83	147.20	1,369.43	3,612.52	6	8.00
Decatur...	2	17	37	17,560.00	1,890.39	2.00	105.25	186.70	138.66	3,283.60	5,062.55	..	..
Delaware...	11	3	74	32,464.00	4,018.02	163.00	281.97	1,045.69	312.19	6,018.73	6,610.90	13	115.00
Des Moines...	19	7	44	39,524.00	1,586.76	36.00	80.00	562.20	363.50	7,287.04	17,634.44	24	260.00
Dickinson...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161.53	..	..
Dubuque...	15	8	49	142,360.00	3,198.90	58.35	226.60	2,018.15	103090	8,197.92	18,915.01	352	240.50
Emmett...	..	1	..	1,000.00	..	..	..	..	..	52.30	18.45	..	..
Fayette...	3	3	45	18,550.90	1,636.62	47.43	387.75	677.03	574.44	5,923.28	7,990.65	3	142.70
Floyd...	1	8	21	14,525.00	1,284.89	38.34	80.72	260.93	296.43	2,382.72	2,264.23	..	132.35
Franklin...	3	24	..	12,815.00	566.52	218.75	18.00	581.57	267.00	2,805.64	2,694.69	..	465.00
Fremont...	..	19	6	5,500.00	993.90	..	3.00	55.50	106.75	2,197.53	2,790.21	..	140.00
Greene...	..	15	4	5,360.00	1,191.02	456.21	..	..	137.00	2,306.19	1,658.07	..	90.00
Grundy...	..	23	..	14,330.00	769.00	244.40	58.00	297.20	120.65	1,846.00	2,180.91	67	210.00
Guthrie...	5	..	23	13,408.00	206.20	69.50	26.25	217.55	68.50	361.89	676.57	138	4.50
Hamilton...	1	18	2	12,050.00	519.30	..	..	375.80	129.00	914.66	1,549.05	7	8.00
Hancock...	..	6	..	3,400.00	60.80	145.00	..	..	..	454.90	955.13	145	85.00
Hardin...	3	10	28	18,414.00	3,977.08	..	174.00	103.25	281.85	4,577.29	3,364.68	12	1919.30
Harrison...	1	..	22	7,325.00	1,170.18	50	..	334.86	241.00	1,057.60	1,444.97	14	136.63
Henry...	12	2	37	42,300.00	5,985.55	140.00	146.41	143.25	173.65	7,287.10	8,996.57	24	309.50

Howard.....	24	7	7,853.00	1,396.77	27.95	232.00	484.34	274.75	3,232.91	1,502.20	5	.....
Humboldt.....	3	3	1,800.00	798.89	.....	22.00	160.78	35.00	253.62	503.76	.....	.....
Iowa.....	7	3	30,427.00	1,935.59	15.00	18.00	508.69	421.76	1,577.38	4,568.82	208	298.00
Jackson.....	10	6	31,240.00	3,408.48	.....	263.15	1,409.84	504.50	8,501.35	11,197.88	78	439.00
Jasper.....	6	55	28,695.00	1,541.31	27.35	36.00	625.35	248.00	75.00	5,477.38	1	200.00
Jefferson.....	6	38	11,811.00	1,429.93	142.25	130.25	458.37	230.03	2,185.02	6,482.75	398	.....
Johnson.....	8	191	4 29,235.00	3,087.32	10.00	251.75	1,443.20	785.01	5,297.84	3,135.07	4	152.25
Jones.....	3	287	36,895.00	3,279.56	15.00	111.00	962.09	507.40	2,519.65	7,362.32	6	28.30
Keokuk.....	2	150	21 19,043.00	1,510.31	10.00	47.00	475.22	149.50	3,517.54	9,561.67	.....	60.25
Kossuth.....	7	7	1,710.00	575.10	254.50	84.00	62.32	72.00	872.26	597.22	304	.....
Lee.....	25	12	47 43,505.00	2,495.86	8.70	418.15	1,696.53	495.51	13,229.74	15,412.60	120	146.90
Linn.....	24	5	80 65,736.00	6,897.54	449.41	442.20	1,106.18	879.35	11,695.78	13,465.49	10	126.35
Louisa.....	7	1	45 23,110.00	2,465.52	85.80	170.92	1,212.10	363.00	7,329.50	6,781.47	.....	65.00
Lucas.....	3	46	5 16,786.00	1,393.54	23.75	61.25	292.62	189.52	3,687.93	4,561.41	2	.....
Madison.....	3	39	14 16,249.00	1,419.07	201.60	116.00	313.18	349.54	2,459.43	4,682.19	73	63.75
Mahaska.....	11	50	13 27,976.00	4,460.99	.....	94.00	671.14	290.25	7,556.15	8,170.29	4	.....
Marion.....	6	2	47 26,607.50	2,586.55	36.50	10.00	495.00	414.98	4,049.24	9,643.32	6	32.00
Marshall.....	11	44	1 34,905.00	2,939.74	71.00	9.00	594.21	243.25	6,742.01	4,581.67	12	150.00
Mills.....	2	30	2 10,275.00	1,561.58	75.00	72.00	154.30	167.54	1,620.15	2,752.28	11	132.00
Mitchell.....	1	23	3 10,100.00	2,463.02	.....	53.00	391.75	192.50	1,568.35	2,769.09	.....	48.00
Monona.....	1	13	1 5,575.00	447.00	65.10	.....	50.10	22.00	1,479.05	860.31	62	126.00
Monroe.....	2	38	21 16,695.00	1,242.78	.....	.....	190.35	202.71	1,647.32	5,862.15	.....	70.30
Montgomery..	1	111	13,021.50	1,187.25	68.50	25	33.00	18.50	60.00	505.70	5	16.00
Muscatine....	9	159	3 50,480.00	6,446.07	290.00	264.60	1,831.57	553.58	12,367.65	12,854.00	8	248.50
Page.....	2	24	8 16,400.19	433.07	.....	5.00	459.00	130.70	1,203.38	2,154.63	6	122.00
Palo Alto.....	.....	4	700.00	725.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	109.52	181.25	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	.....	2	700.00	105.00	15.00	.....	.....	15.00	87.64	110.99	4	15.00
Pocahontas...	1	.....	5,090.00	36.00	8.00	.....	79.75	62.50	.....	408.50	1	.....
Polk.....	5	54	9 19,934.52	4,928.10	410.00	60.00	637.88	237.65	1,596.76	3,744.16	500	195.25

ABSTRACT B—CONTINUED.

Pottawat'mie	10	116	817,090.00	5,550.10	18.00	434.85	602.00	405.07	2,506.57	4,604.50	719	273.00
Poweshiek	1	39	316,035.00	890.25	16.00	47.00	493.20	310.78	2,282.55	4,966.61	3	205.00
Ringgold	..	19	7,449.00	410.00	..	..	35.55	143.75	405.70	2,747.19	..	..
Sac	..	5	3,800.00	145.00	226.00	..	97.00	82.00	..	..	..	129.00
Scott	14	563	179,740.00	4,932.19	58.04	220.50	180592	894.76	15,419.08	17,350.60	3	1,044.04
Shelby	6	4	15,000.00	1,028.04	189.52	..	147.40	112.90	762.30	2,031.41	2	177.00
Story	2	133	715,465.00	1,828.83	176.20	12.00	200.70	277.76	2,857.40	3,246.69	4	15.00
Tama	2	155	1225,697.00	3,170.79	154.30	83.00	840.78	421.71	5,074.48	5,687.82	34	122.80
Taylor	..	25	7,102.00	414.32	..	48.00	122.51	69.00	..	2,766.08	..	..
Union	..	21	37,455.00	1,230.68	..	32.00	110.00	171.62	111.00	1,772.08	..	24.45
Van Buren	15	359	2123,030.00	2,408.87	..	149.98	392.12	336.35	4,886.91	9,409.36	6	110.00
Wapello	6	133	3313,740.00	7,106.09	20.00	290.85	446.16	299.16	2,313.87	10,115.72	..	126.00
Warren	3	56	1424,583.50	4,050.64	12.00	61.50	391.60	273.20	4,222.51	8,208.97	3	32.00
Washington	5	86	538,326.00	4,851.96	191.75	277.00	186276	464.38	2,686.14	12,826.81	..	177.00
Wayne	1	39	913,251.09	2,244.07	42.00	..	332.10	211.90	4,684.27	4,061.42	16	51.75
Webster	1	15	1010,790.05	1,502.75	52.37	65.00	45.50	193.06	686.23	2,939.80	2	283.10
Winnebago	2	2	17,025.00	..	..	..	60.00	105.40	957.60	..	..	..
Winneshek	2	748	1913,900.00	987.24	17.90	187.00	421.68	320.16	1,836.10	5,623.82	5	339.30
Woodbury	3	4	7,400.00	357.04	45.00	60.00	19.00	60.00	23.58	1,452.00	217	115.00
Worth	..	11	7,566.00	5,560.00	1,831.60	..	198.83	115.00	392.00	1,453.12	178	25.00
Wright	1	15	8,746.50	739.95	245.91	15.75	324.35	264.75	1,219.59	1,275.25	..	15.00
Total	347	198,2037	1,709,891.91	106,340.33	6,394.44	4,164.24	46,102.72	22,602.06	251,774.36	411,149.49	48.90	12,475.27

REPORTS

OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING OCTOBER 5TH, 1864, AND ENDING OCTOBER 4TH, 1865, BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

C.

ADAIR COUNTY.

NAME or District Township.	No. of Sub-Districts.		No. of Persons between the ages of five and twenty- one years.		No. of Schools in each District.		No. of pupils attend- ing School in the District.		Average number in at- tendance.		Number of Teachers in each District.		Average com- pensation of Teachers per week.		Aggregate num- ber of days the Schools of the District have been taught.		Aggregate cost of tuition per week for each pupil.		Paid Teachers during the year.	Amount of Teachers' Fund in hands of Dis- trict Treasurer.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.						
Jefferson	20	22	2	32	16	1	2	7.50	4.50	120	60	.46	.38	210	00	800	00			
Richland	11	14	1	19	9	1	1	6.25	6.25	80	60	.32	.27	185	00	250	00			
Summerset	16	28	1	44	23	1	1	15.00	5.50	100	100	.13	.13	600	00	240	00			
Grand River	28	33	3	46	25	2	4	6.85	5.50	180	200	.45	.53	484	00	370	12			
Grove	3	5	1	8	4	2	2	6.84	6.84	120	205	1.35	1.35	132	00	302	03			
Washington	71	73	4	93	54	4	5	6.25	5.52	301	205	.23	.20	570	87	97	03			
Lincoln	4	6	1	15	10	1	1	6.25	6.25	60	60	.62	.62	75	00	97	03			
Greenfield	16	19	1	19	10	1	1	6.25	6.25	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Walnut	5	5	1	19	10	1	1	6.25	6.25	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Harrison	28	32	1	19	10	1	1	6.25	6.25	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jackson	18	17	1	19	10	1	1	6.25	6.25	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	220	254	13	257	141	8	15	8.90	5.81	961	625	.51	.30	2,256	87	2,059	18			

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Jasper	1	41	48	2	70	39	1	...	8.60	.....	60	100	.20	.20	175 50	205 46
Nodaway	4	62	57	7	96	53	4	3	6.35	4.00	261	160	.26	.26	431 00	26 29
Washington	4	82	66	5	129	70	3	3	4.17	3.42	120	300	.....	.....	354 57	.....
Quincy	3	83	108	3	102	77	1	2	7.90	5.00	165	120	.28	.17	355 00	.....
Carl	2	18	18	2	35	20	...	2	.....	4.50	170	.....	.59	.....	153 00	57 99
Colony	1	12	12	2	25	13	1	1	8.75	4.00	60	80	.36	.54	188 00	59 69
Queen City	3	40	27	3	65	30	1	2	6.87	5.00	110	280	.62	.62	270 00	246 65
Douglas	2	46	51	3	45	14	1	2	5.75	4.34	120	111	.11	.12	228 00	38 15
Union	3	32	18	5	44	14	1	5	5.00	2.00	280	140	.45	.86	408 00	.....
Total	23	416	405	32	611	330	13	20	6.67	4.04	1346	1291	.36	.39	2,663 07	634 23

ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

Waukon, (Ind.) ..	1	170	180	1	415	303	1	3	10.50	3.50	60	60	.12	.12	1,050 00	.....
Lansing, (Ind.) ..	1	194	222	1	369	207	1	3	17.00	5.60	100	103	.11	.11	1,448 50	1,470 82
Linton	6	123	140	11	207	121	1	10	5.00	4.38	330	290	.15	.18	550 00	.....
Ludlow	9	151	163	8	175	81	6	9	5.33	4.44	485	420	.20	.23	918 00	.....
Hardin (Ind.) ..	1	55	46	2	60	...	1	1	7.50	6.00	90	90	.....	.....	350 00	.....
Lafayette	7	185	217	7	419	255	5	4	4.78	3.00	630	771	.15	.20	1,298 00	140 00
Hanover	4	66	62	3	128	114	1	5	4.50	3.50	180	240	.07	.11	344 00	.....
Iowa	3	73	44	6	76	45	...	6	.....	4.50	180	240	.18	.....	378 00	.....
Post	8	186	195	8	333	190	6	9	5.91	4.86	440	370	.15	.19	852 50	.....
French Creek ..	6	124	108	4	119	65	3	5	3.15	2.67	205	170	.16	.14	377 89	3 14
Franklin	9	140	140	11	318	191	2	9	7.00	4.25	290	310	.12	.22	702 65	.....
Fairview	4	125	106	4	284	82	...	8	.....	4.81	320	320	.13	.12	612 00	82 09
Union Prairie ..	6	131	157	5	180	104	5	5	5.00	3.00	300	230	.15	.25	500 87	86 61

Taylor	7	219	244	10	439	215	6	4	7.50	7.29	60	740	.37	.22	1,185 00	37 25
Lansing	4	113	78	4	133	72	3	4	6.00	5.00	240	320	.22	.23	501 00	170 00
Jefferson	6	236	191	6	295	205	3	5	4.33	3.52	418	360	.17	.24	823 00	338 06
Waterloo	3	96	118	3	214	70	3	3	6.96	.....	234	350	.....	.....	750 00	100 00
Makee	9	175	184	7	249	159	1	9	6.25	3.00	440	280	.15	.15	656 00	.....
Paint Creek	7	141	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center .....	.....	153	144	12	265	124	1	2	4.25	4.34	380	440	.24	.19	795 00	99 24
Union City .....	.....	81	72	5	95	52	.....	5	.....	5.76	300	.....	.22	.....	288 00	.....
Total	101	2919	2936	118	4773	2735	49	109	5.45	4.89	5682	6154	.21	.18	14,380 41	2,527 41

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Bellair	6	129	114	7	188	153	3	5	7.83	5.01	214	299	.26	.28	702 00	64 00
Center	6	156	141	6	398	264	4	8	7.62	5.03	420	380	.15	.20	958 00	.....
Chariton	4	152	144	4	202	125	5	3	8.18	4.16	200	151	.22	.38	571 66	202 65
Caldwell	8	201	208	8	304	185	3	7	6.25	4.68	420	320	.20	.15	730 50	.....
Douglas	4	129	130	4	189	93	3	4	6.43	4.61	200	245	.12	.14	483 75	44 74
Franklin	8	130	130	8	173	105	2	7	.....	5.12	325	60	.32	.30	393 00	.....
Independence ..	7	214	173	7	403	160	8	5	6.67	5.22	416	365	.14	.16	922 50	.....
Johns	6	145	162	6	307	259	4	6	7.75	6.50	405	200	.15	.18	615 00	.....
Pleasant	8	219	191	8	410	315	1	13	10.00	6.16	340	540	.13	.13	1,056 00	45 00
Sharon	3	106	89	4	160	98	2	2	6.87	3.33	60	180	.16	.18	225 00	.....
Shoal Creek	4	107	99	4	162	76	1	5	7.38	4.73	290	140	.13	.09	508 25	.....
Taylor	6	186	161	5	195	79	4	.....	5.22	.....	75	178	.13	.18	413 10	.....
Udell	5	155	148	5	203	152	3	3	8.58	5.37	60	520	.15	.18	709 50	.....
Union	6	149	136	6	229	150	3	4	6.33	4.66	99	266	.16	.38	387 50	184 00
Walnut	4	143	149	4	185	120	2	4	8.33	4.25	260	80	.....	.....	434 91	.....
Washington	9	219	173	9	351	185	7	2	6.95	4.16	240	400	.29	.34	876 00	.....
Wells	5	165	139	5	227	123	5	4	6.25	4.50	290	220	.23	.24	552 50	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

APPANOOSE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Center, (Ind.)...	1	163	166	4	232	174	2	2	12.50	6.25	....	60	....	.30	450 00	6.75
Udell, (Ind.)...	1	74	67	1	128	92	1	1	11.25	6.25	60	....	.13	....	420 00	1 00
Total.....	101	2942	2720	105	4646	2908	63	85	7.69	5.00	4374	4604	.18	.22	11,409 17	548 14

AUDUBON COUNTY.

Exira.....	1	32	29	1	60	42	1	1	9.00	....	80	120	.15	.15	336 00	....
Oakfield.....	3	33	43	3	76	41	1	3	7.28	5.00	180	308	.33	.27	538 00	....
Audubon.....	2	16	27	3	28	14	2	3	7.15	5.43	180	180	.72	.80	501 00	....
Total.....	6	81	99	7	164	97	4	6	7.81	5.21	440	608	.40	.40	1,375 00	....

BENTON COUNTY.

Polk.....	10	240	220	10	269	208	2	18	5.63	5.13	545	620	.17	.20	1,210 00	....
Harrison.....	4	101	109	4	166	87	1	7	....	5.05	240	360	.19	.16	599 00	....
Cedar.....	7	153	110	7	166	136	...	11	....	5.21	375	359	.23	.15	849 00	23 80
Bruce.....	3	71	55	2	96	49	1	3	8.00	4.17	200	80	.33	.27	294 00	87 00
Monroe.....	4	60	70	4	105	47	1	6	6.25	5.30	220	260	.37	.43	539 00	....
Jackson.....	9	152	122	8	199	91	3	9	7.50	5.93	401	440	.35	.32	1,023 00	287 12
Taylor.....	6	151	155	6	219	130	4	6	7.25	7.56	520	520	.26	.23	1,496 00	....
Benton.....	6	144	127	6	289	104	2	8	5.21	5.27	359	370	.15	.17	761 00	....
Canton.....	9	238	165	10	333	207	1	15	....	5.87	560	720	.25	.17	1,500 00	....
Eden.....	4	99	90	4	183	68	2	6	6.50	6.06	260	270	.27	.21	655 00	....
Big Grove.....	6	120	99	8	165	92	3	9	8.79	5.85	420	375	.48	.47	999 00	....
Homer.....	3	21	20	2	30	15	...	4	....	5.75	220	160	.47	.34	395 00	40 50
Kane.....	6	39	34	5	55	30	...	5	....	5.00	500	300	.75	1.00	326 00	....
Union.....	3	54	87	3	72	51	2	2	7.00	6.00	160	109	.19	.17	340 00	108 50

Eldorado	4	39	19	4	58	39	...	6	...	6.08	160	164	.42	.87	477 00	150 76
Fremont	6	78	66	6	96	45	1	10	7.00	5.00	360	380	.33	...	...	...
Florence	8	101	86	8	110	72	1	11	7.50	5.12	480	420	.35	.35	1,015 00	...
St. Clair	5	71	74	3	84	48	...	6	...	4.79	260	300	...	...	603 00	...
Le Roy	6	104	117	5	157	70	3	5	7.08	6.63	335	400	.28	.25	917 50	459 80
Iowa	7	170	137	7	168	105	5	7	8.50	6.43	520	245	.26	.18	1,097 50	...
Vinton, (Ind.)...	1	202	244	1	382	306	2	3	15.00	10.00	60	80	.20	.18	1,190 00	...
Blairstown, (Ind)	1	72	73	2	183	51	1	2	7.50	6.25	160	80	.12	.10	320 00	...
Belle Plain, (Ind)	1	57	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part of York, (Tama Co.)...	...	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	119	2548	2302	115	3585	2051	35	159	7.65	5.84	7315	7012	.30	.31	16,616 00	1,157 48

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Barclay	1	158	152	5	...	...	3	6	6.25	5.38	240	400	...	...	706 00	...
Bennington	4	51	45	4	109	9	...	7	...	4.87	400	220	.41	.41	576 00	...
Big Creek	3	157	137	3	203	...	2	4	9.12	2.54	180	180	.10	.12	495 00	...
Black Hawk	4	62	74	3	106	22	1	3	6.66	8.25	148	198	.18	.18	423 00	...
Cedar	5	93	84	5	143	14	4	6	6.25	3.87	360	380	.26	.25	702 00	77 38
Cedar Falls	4	67	81	3	94	17	...	3	...	5.08	290	80	.27	.35	374 00	...
Cedar Falls, (Ind)	1	365	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle	2	36	32	2	47	12	...	3	...	4.25	140	160	.45	.25	153 00	...
East Waterloo	7	328	338	10	510	38	3	16	7.15	6.05	451	458	.16	.21	1,574 00	...
Fox	4	60	52	5	88	10	1	6	5.00	5.02	430	200	.26	.26	594 00	...
Lester	7	123	116	7	231	17	3	9	6.25	4.47	420	300	.26	.27	708 00	329 12
Lincoln	4	17	29	2	27	9	...	3	...	3.65	100	200	.90	.80	336 00	...
Mt. Vernon	9	126	198	7	185	13	1	7	6.00	4.74	540	430	.30	.45	868 00	200 00
Orange	6	99	93	6	191	14	4	8	4.82	4.59	470	390	.32	.34	785 00	100 00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Poyner	6	101	119	6	225	19	1	8	5.00	4.27	420	285	.12	.10	641 00	.....
Spring Creek...	7	148	139	6	213	20	2	7	7.62	4.38	250	300	.31	.27	565 00	57 00
Union	4	44	63	2	44	15	...	2	.....	5.00	120	120	.20	.32	120 00	.....
Washington....	4	99	85	4	168	33	1	7	6.25	4.80	285	285	.14	.19	640 00	6 00
Waterloo	5	312	349	9	350	40	2	11	12.03	6.37	340	300	.28	.29	2,009 00	.....
Total	87	2446	2560	89	2934	302	28	116	6.72	4.87	5584	4886	.29	.30	12,239 00	769 50

BOONE COUNTY.

Boonsboro (Ind.)	1	185	222	3	251	130	2	1	11.25	6.25	.....	240	.....	.11	400 00	163 03
Worth	3	109	92	3	161	81	3	2	8.54	4.79	160	140	.12	.17	471 66	.....
Yell	6	87	88	4	124	69	2	3	6.25	7.00	200	180	.45	.16	477 00	136 64
Des Moines....	6	246	234	6	243	165	5	5	7.91	6.25	380	220	.23	.17	885 00	65 00
Marcy	6	115	106	6	175	91	2	5	7.91	5.80	270	120	.40	.35	426 00	108 00
Cass	4	108	86	4	105	61	1	3	6.25	6.18	263	120	.45	.35	443 00	.....
Douglas	2	70	67	3	125	67	1	2	10.00	6.63	60	140	.14	.38	307 00	34 16
Jackson	5	51	50	4	132	61	2	2	9.50	6.25	80	168	.70	.60	374 00	161 00
Pilot Mound...	3	67	49	1	49	29	1	1	10.00	4.25	.....	130	.....	.30	192 50	101 10
Madrid (Ind.)..	1	90	116	4	104	104	1	3	7.50	7.75	120	160	.18	.15	415 00	.....
Dodge	7	187	150	7	217	141	3	4	8.05	5.55	180	280	.23	.35	607 50	264 71
Union	3	50	33	3	119	75	1	3	8.25	6.91	220	60	.34	.15	353 00	.....
Total	47	1365	1293	48	1805	1074	24	34	8.45	6.13	1933	1950	.27	.27	5,351 66	1,033 64

BREMER COUNTY.

Lafayette	8	79	74	8	228	154	1	7	5.50	4.50	300	240	.40	.14	502 00	
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Douglas.....	5	51	49	4	59	36	...	4		4.50	20	180	.32	.69	180 00	15 20
Maxfield.....	2	99	65	2	96	38	2	...	10.00		105		.46		228 75	169 70
Franklin.....	5	87	75	4	162	...	1	5	5.50	5.00	318	140	.16	.....	528 00	49 59
Dayton.....	2	67	56	3	46	29	...	6	.....	5.68	180	240	.19	.33	400 00	30 00
Fremont.....	5	56	60	3	51	39	1	4	7.50	4.40	238	140	.47	.52	424 00	.....
Frederica.....	5	58	63	9	...	...	...	9	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	456 00	.....
Leroy.....	3	69	50	3	91	61	1	5	6.25	5.08	240	200	.28	.29	460 00	.....
Sumner.....	5	67	59	5	23	14	2	7	6.25	5.12	52	70	.29	.33	658 50	.....
Warren.....	1	68	60	4	83	...	...	4	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	65 13
Polk.....	8	139	134	7	180	110	3	9	.....	4.33	557	340	.39	.42	866 00	.....
Jackson.....	6	110	111	9	181	94	6	6	6.00	4.50	358	360	.17	.27	956 00	558 00
— (Ind.).....	1	78	55	1	96	58	...	2	.....	10.00	80	.....	.10	.....	160 00	.....
Jefferson.....	4	120	123	4	161	94	2	6	6.25	5.54	320	220	.20	.22	614 00	.....
Washington...	4	374	293	7	586	261	1	13	12.50	6.50	498	451	.20	.21	1,348 00	.....
Total	64	1522	1327	73	2043	988	20	87	7.30	5.24	3346	2661	.28	.34	7,716 25	887 62

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Fremont.....	5	49	46	5	101	57	...	5	.....	3.75	410	60	.31	.12	901 50	206 91
Byron.....	7	157	157	10	271	159	3	9	7.08	4.00	390	300	.26	.24	733 50	.....
Madison.....	7	119	133	7	195	110	4	7	6.75	3.59	557	290	.15	.14	769 50	114 24
Fairbank.....	7	147	148	5	61	44	2	5	6.25	3.75	400	320	.....	.....	700 00	.....
Cono.....	6	76	66	5	100	...	...	7	3.29	4.25	360	120	.31	.20	327 00	.....
Westburgh...	4	29	26	4	48	30	2	6	7.50	4.10	209	207	.42	.41	417 00	.....
Homer.....	2	47	51	2	72	54	1	5	7.50	4.00	136	130	.25	.20	230 00	1 38
Hazleton.....	9	116	125	9	309	218	4	8	6.00	5.00	405	426	.21	.21	841 00	50 00
Middlefield.....	5	84	79	8	122	48	1	7	5.75	4.00	260	241	.43	.46	443 50	.....
Newton.....	8	159	151	6	185	22	1	9	4.40	4.00	360	300	.21	.24	631 00	.....
Perry.....	5	153	110	5	217	109	4	4	7.47	4.00	300	260	.41	.52	615 00	154 00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C."—CONTINUED.

BUCHANAN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Washington.....	7	372	451	9	437	229	5	8	4.32	4.41	639	602	.13	.15	1,245.35	.....
Sumner.....	2	47	50	2	44	28	2	3	4.75	.....	160	174	.37	.50	209.00	180.00
Buffalo.....	4	48	46	3	119	29	2	4	5.00	3.25	218	220	.19	.17	308.00	.....
Jefferson.....	9	163	210	13	235	144	1	12	4.00	4.50	400	408	.35	.39	819.00	.....
Liberty.....	7	219	228	13	524	319	3	10	7.00	4.70	355	420	.19	.30	1,050.00	.....
Total.....	94	1985	2077	106	3040	1600	35	109	5.80	4.09	5,559	4,478	.28	.28	10,240.35	706.53

BUTLER COUNTY.

Beaver.....	7	145	161	7	251	143	3	12	7.01	3.33	580	635	.20	.25	1,502.50	300.00
Butler.....	6	102	92	6	130	76	1	9	5.50	4.10	360	240	.30	.27	674.00	1,396.51
Dayton.....	4	70	67	4	.....	.....	1	5	7.04	.....	360	360	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Coldwater.....	3	58	85	3	.....	.....	2	3	5.82	4.00	240	140	.....	.....	355.00	.....
Fremont.....	3	32	29	.....	87	27	.....	5	.....	4.00	360	.....	.38	.....	277.60	399.40
Albion.....	6	93	98	5	120	75	3	5	7.00	4.00	298	120	.17	.12	508.00	.....
Jackson.....	4	54	63	3	79	.....	2	3	8.75	5.00	200	140	.63	.....	190.00	.....
Monroe.....	3	84	55	3	118	14	1	4	7.00	5.00	195	200	.42	.49	483.00	252.90
Shell Rock.....	6	119	124	6	282	153	2	6	7.50	4.10	345	232	.16	.20	911.00	.....
Washington.....	1	15	25	1	.....	.....	1	1	10.00	5.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point.....	1	35	31	2	56	33	1	1	6.25	.....	80	75	.11	.....	194.00	.....
Jefferson.....	5	33	73	7	97	53	1	6	6.25	8.50	260	240	.24	.40	616.00	.....
Pittsford.....	5	80	76	5	.....	.....	2	7	6.25	4.40	340	290	.54	.51	644.00	.....
Clarksville(Ind.)	1	101	73	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	3	17	17	3	34	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	420.00	.....
Ripley.....	4	86	27	4	50	30	.....	4	.....	4.75	110	120	.54	.69	214.29	.....

Bennezzette.....	4	10	7	3	9	5	...	5		4.24	505	80	.32	.37	322.00	326.17
Total.....	66	1104	1103	63	1213	609	21	80	7.03	4.68	4,233	3,092	.33	.36	7,811.39	2,674.98

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CALHOUN COUNTY.

Calhoun.....	3	54	44	3	79	52	3	4	7.78	6.17	192	240	.49	.62	650.00	856.00
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CARROLL COUNTY.

Jasper.....	3	39	34	4	47	23	2	1	7.50	7.50	240	180	.07	.09	184.00	309.00
Newton.....	4	72	71	5	143	75	3	5	8.92	7.96	260	240	.14	.21	540.00	
Total.....	7	111	105	9	190	98	5	6	8.21	7.73	500	420	.10	.15	724.00	309.00

CASS COUNTY.

Cass.....	7	162	162	6	324	155	3	3	11.25	7.00	420	420	.15	.15	1,200.00	.....
Pymosa.....	7	66	55	7	102	63	1	9	5.00	6.28	455	120	.56	.33	710.00	.....
Turkey Grove..	5	89	93	5	162	85	3	6	8.76	7.18	375	400	.42	.41	1,188.00	354.95
Edna.....	4	40	31	6	71	36	2	9	5.75	7.00	360	300	1.00	.82	935.00	.....
Brighton.....	1	24	19	1	38	15	...	2	.....	6.25	80	30	.41	.....	131.00	30.00
Union.....	1	12	8	3	21	9	1	3	10.00	4.50	80	240	.40	.94	398.00	.....
Lura.....	3	37	29	3	38	21	1	5	6.25	6.25	360	220	1.12	1.12	375.00	.....
Total.....	28	430	397	31	756	384	11	37	7.83	6.25	2130	1730	.58	.63	4,937.00	384.95

CEDAR COUNTY.

Farmington....	7	182	146	6	200	130	3	6	8.33	5.04	443	320	.44	.54	970.50	.....
Linn.....	4	115	85	4	124	58	1	7	6.25	4.10	220	280	.19	.23	474.00	.....
Rochester.....	5	167	194	5	261	159	5	4	6.32	4.93	300	310	.13	.19	713.00	60.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

CEDAR COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Gower	8	134	135	7	207	139	...	14	...	4.00	510	560	...	...	1,164 00	489 04
Pioneer	7	279	264	7	374	211	8	7	6.31	5.25	470	351	...	...	1,106 75	...
Masillon	8	203	149	7	336	201	4	9	8.68	4.90	548	395	...	...	1,078 00	...
Fremont	5	167	122	5	156	100	1	5	6.25	5.90	195	270	...	...	446 00	...
Springdale	8	246	229	9	340	300	2	11	7.63	6.37	631	522	...	...	1,691 00	...
Cass	5	119	100	8	160	82	2	6	7.41	4.45	200	280	...	...	486 00	26 22
Inland	7	101	122	5	127	85	1	8	10.00	7.18	260	260	...	...	765 00	...
Springville	9	480	...	8	353	182	7	8	6.57	4.81	640	480	...	...	1,329 75	67 63
Iowa	8	202	195	9	314	207	2	14	7.50	5.73	628	494	...	...	1,318 00	...
Dayton	7	159	152	7	300	138	...	13	...	4.60	620	440	...	...	1,162 00	106 05
Sugar Creek	4	156	145	4	273	48	2	5	6.87	4.92	318	290	...	...	673 00	576 00
Center	17	368	330	17	496	244	10	23	6.00	5.11	1,560	1,560	...	...	2,580 00	...
Red Oak	8	134	149	7	227	127	2	7	6.25	4.70	535	460	...	...	1,015 00	...
Tipton (Ind.)	1	223	229	5	326	176	1	4	16.25	6.56	600	400	...	...	1,700 00	...
Total	118	3375	2746	120	4574	2587	51	151	7.78	5.21	8,678	7,672	...	...	18,674 00	1,324 94

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Owen	4	...	...	5	67	...	3	5	7.50	5.00	320	300	...	...	468 00	...
Falls	3	71	71	3	...	31	1	6	7.50	4.85	240	240	...	...	503 50	469 05
Geneseo	3	11	21	3	33	10	1	6	5.50	5.57	240	240	...	...	520 00	...
Lincoln	4	27	45	4	56	12	2	5	3.62	4.00	320	320	...	...	572 00	...
Mason	5	89	72	10	144	19	5	10	9.11	6.17	466	452	...	...	1,869 23	...
Lake	2	57	66	3	89	15	2	3	8.75	6.25	240	260	...	...	720 00	...
Total	21	255	275	28	380	87	14	35	6.99	5.31	1,826	1,812	...	...	4,652 73	469 05

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Cherokee	2	29	17	2	15	2	2	16	15	16	50	100	145	2	20	2	10	380	00	20	00
Bradford	4	209	187	5	299	187	1	5	7	50	7	35	400	160	17	25		699	00	42	05
Chickasaw	6	159	150	6	244	160	2	6	5	58	5	09	360	360	10	16		686	00	185	07
Richland	4	67	79	4	100	86	...	7	...	...	5	25	278	265	31	47		618	00	...	...
Dayton	4	50	46	4	75	46	...	4	...	...	4	00	480	...	32	...		384	00	269	73
Dresden	4	77	79	4	100	58	...	4	...	...	5	00	240	180	17	23		411	00	...	...
New Hampton..	6	98	91	6	...	102	3	8	7	66	5	16	395	380	26	22		934	00	16	87
Fredericksburg..	4	76	66	2	88	60	...	2	...	...	6	23	144	60	81	...		273	00	355	46
Utica	4	131	114	4	198	98	1	7	6	25	4	53	280	340	15	12		620	00	...	...
Stapleton	4	72	77	4	...	...	1	4	7	25	5	00	340	245	36	42		570	00	...	...
Jacksonville....	6	126	105	6	148	132	3	6	4	80	4	00	360	360	23	23		622	00	...	...
Washington	4	64	55	4	81	39	...	6	...	...	5	00	320	240	15	19		400	00	105	39
Deerfield	6	92	77	6	176	76	3	6	5	92	4	62	470	454	33	32		934	00	67	87
Total	56	1221	1126	55	1509	1044	14	65	6	42	5	10	4067	3044	28	26		7,151	00	1,042	44

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Liberty	6	131	117	5	110	13	2	6	7	50	4	86	270	185	43	42		477	00	23	25
Fremont	4	94	64	3	75	16	2	3	6	25	5	00	60	60	25	20		330	00	386	00
Washington	6	115	123	5	139	15	3	6	4	78	4	94	300	300	46	47		596	00	215	00
Madison	2	29	32	2	53	12	...	5	...	...	5	27	120	140	23	39		299	00	...	...
Troy	2	25	23	4	35	10	...	6	...	...	5	00	120	170	34	36		295	00	337	42
Ward	3	70	69	3	88	16	2	4	6	25	5	08	180	136	39	74		349	00	25	83
Ocoola	6	104	115	7	330	29	...	9	...	...	4	03	60	620	...	38		990	00	300	28

Marion.....	8	172	148	7	105	95	1	6	5.50	5.07	200	560	.47	.37	802 00	200 00
Mendon.....	5	146	141	5	190	106	1	5	6.25	5.36	396	300	.15	.14	720 00	1,071 77
Millville.....	6	145	161	6	221	144	..	6	.....	5.30	365	865	.14	.14	780 00	148 10
McGregor (Ind.)	1	472	440	4	595	500	1	9	18.75	7.18	185	....	.18	....	3,086 25	1,173 20
Monona.....	7	227	286	8	382	257	3	9	8.15	5.21	500	365	.13	.18	1,133 00	.....
Read.....	4	146	128	4	148	99	3	4	7.33	4.50	320	220	.11	.18	718 00	50 00
Sperry.....	8	162	177	8	275	214	6	9	5.78	3.88	515	610	.16	.24	1,067 60	550 00
Strawb'y Pt. (In)	1	62	63	2	154	65	1	3	12.50	5.83	80	80	.11	.07	460 00	.....
Volga.....	6	166	171	6	203	162	1	6	8.75	5.90	300	433	.17	.13	868 00	.....
Wagner.....	7	162	150	7	160	107	...	10	.....	4.15	420	560	.23	.43	742 00	.....
Total	147	4783	4519	153	6043	3670	52	177	7.86	5.15	9236	9776	.18	.20	24,770 00	7,816 87

CLAY COUNTY.

Clay.....	1	7	10	1	17	7	1	1	.....	7.50	79	80	1.07	1.07	200 00	.....
Douglas.....	1	18	20	1	29	10	...	1	.....	7.50	60	60	.31	.31	180 00	65 00
Total	2	25	30	2	46	17	...	2	.....	7.50	139	140	.69	.69	380 00	65 00

CLINTON COUNTY.

Berlin.....	4	68	55	3	57	44	1	4	5.00	3.00	60	60	....	....	202 00	.....
Bloomfield.....	7	194	154	7	305	148	1	7	6.25	4.27	585	480	.14	.21	910 00	.....
Brookfield.....	6	158	127	6	266	138	3	7	5.87	3.00	509	445	.12	.19	816 25	332 89
Camanche.....	6	107	114	6	186	125	2	10	9.25	7.10	227	480	.23	.32	1,101 00	.....
Camanche (Ind.)	1	129	139	1	200	150	1	1	16.25	8.75	60	120	....	....	855 00	.....
Center.....	7	187	188	5	197	108	4	5	5.00	5.00	338	286	.14	.17	725 00	166 00
Clinton.....	7	158	155	6	198	114	2	8	7.12	6.87	400	320	.22	.20	1,219 50	51 08
Clinton (Ind.)..	1	453	485	6	480	45	1	5	18.75	7.50	95	95	....	....	2,175 00	.....
Deep Creek.....	8	176	130	8	303	255	2	8	5.50	4.75	640	560	.17	.20	1,128 00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

CLINTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

De Witt.....	12	248	246	12	492	300	6	19	7.50	5.20	750	620	.22	.25	1,584.50	2.97
De Witt (Ind) ..	1	253	277	5	305	200	1	4	19.00	8.00	120	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden.....	6	176	137	6	115	100	1	6	5.00	5.00	450	460	.15	.20	1,040.00	.....
Elk River.	8	264	217	8	250	200	1	7	6.25	5.37	80	80	.24	.26	.....	.....
Hampshire.....	9	217	198	8	266	110	1	13	7.50	6.25	80	80	.16	.14	1,385.00	.....
Liberty.....	6	145	122	5	234	114	2	7	7.10	4.55	316	382	.21	.37	722.50	.....
Lyons (Ind).....	1	656	752	7	650	354	1	6	25.00	8.87	50	137	.21	.21	2,568.50	453.45
Olive.....	9	280	224	9	297	153	1	15	3.75	4.40	64	66	.35	.28	955.00	177.70
Orange.....	3	68	79	3	116	87	1	7	5.00	4.72	180	208	.23	.28	367.60	.....
Sharon.....	7	206	180	7	267	130	6	7	7.50	3.00	80	80	.09	.16	997.50	.....
Spring Rock....	7	103	102	6	.....	.....	...	6	.....	5.00	80	80	.....	.....	997.50	.....
Union S. Dist.(I)	1	26	23	1	27	17	1	1	5.15	3.50	80	65	.03	.04	130.78	.....
Washington	4	169	152	4	191	80	3	3	7.00	4.25	240	320	.12	.13	648.00	.....
Waterford.	5	152	158	4	233	93	1	4	7.25	5.00	320	320	.62	.57	365.00	.....
Welton.....	4	134	111	4	121	89	1	8	7.00	6.00	250	200	.56	.43	575.00	.....
Wheatland (Ind)	1	119	101	1	137	65	...	1	.....	8.12	60	60	.07	.12	195.00	.....
Total.....	131	4846	4626	138	5683	3218	44	169	7.56	5.50	5894	6084	.21	.23	17,863.63	1,184.16

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Union.....	6	53	42	6	97	16	...	9	.....	5.69	360	311	.59	.65	763.00	.....
Milford.....	3	49	54	2	65	25	2	1	11.58	8.25	140	160	.31	.45	617.00	.....
Denison.....	3	56	50	1	60	35	1	2	12.50	5.00	160	160	.23	.23	586.00	.....
Total.....	12	158	146	9	222	76	3	12	12.04	6.16	660	631	.38	.44	1,966.00	.....

DALLAS COUNTY.

Adel	16	358	355	16	504	304	6	20	7.70	6.38	1022	699	.41	.35	2,304.35	.....
Adel (Ind.)	1	129	125	3	254	228	1	2	12.50	3.37	60	60	.17	.17	564.00	95.46
Boone	8	153	140	8	226	180	3	5	7.50	6.57	.....	515	.....	.36	823.50	.....
Des Moines	4	118	135	4	168	106	2	5	7.50	5.00	240	212	.17	.19	591.40	.....
Beaver	2	15	9	2	23	8	1	1	5.00	4.37	120	120	1.25	1.66	120.00	6.00
Dallas	2	40	33	2	50	43	1	1	6.75	5.00	60	60	.30	.35	150.00	.....
Linn	4	126	136	4	227	104	1	7	6.25	6.76	265	315	.14	.17	737.50	.....
Walnut	4	47	40	3	78	26	...	4	.....	6.00	240	160	1.00	.45	482.00	62.44
Union	7	258	216	7	400	186	4	10	9.00	7.50	360	420	.21	.35	1,125.00	322.39
Spring Valley ..	3	94	65	3	93	68	...	5	.....	6.25	180	120	.29	.25	390.00	.....
Sugar Grove ..	4	101	101	4	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington ...	3	27	31	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	58	1466	1386	59	2023	1253	20	63	7.77	5.73	2547	2681	.44	.43	7,287.75	486.29

DAVIS COUNTY.

Wyacondah	6	315	272	11	667	348	5	6	7.12	5.00	57	61	.08	.11	796.00	245.60
Drakeville	7	108	105	6	203	146	6	1	3.92	5.00	46	60	.....	.....	550.00	14.36
Grove	8	229	254	9	333	160	2	7	6.62	4.94	60	68	.28	.35	946.00	.....
Roscoe	5	114	99	10	135	97	2	8	5.62	5.03	51	68	.27	.22	617.00	50.00
Union	8	283	254	9	378	278	6	11	7.80	4.05	57	65	.10	.15	1,093.81	.....
Prairie	3	120	122	5	286	81	3	3	9.50	5.66	100	70	.30	.21	600.20	100.00
Fabius	9	288	270	16	442	245	8	8	5.52	4.46	58	65	.28	.30	1,023.00	284.00
Marion	6	186	168	11	469	137	6	5	5.85	3.51	55	60	.31	.23	611.50	.....
Salt Creek	5	171	153	10	198	125	4	6	6.43	4.43	60	60	.22	.22	626.00	.....
Soap Creek	5	184	201	9	252	111	5	4	7.00	5.00	60	72	.15	.20	715.00	.....
Perry	6	137	126	12	203	105	2	10	6.37	4.47	60	60	.21	.23	655.00	18.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

DAVIS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Fox.....	6	253	232	12	276	157	5	7	5.83	5.01	57	78	.17	.23	773 00	.....
Bloomfield.....	8	264	198	8	316	202	6	9	6.50	4.48	55	58	.19	.23	917 95	.....
Lick Creek.....	8	235	243	12	309	147	3	10	5.89	3.93	60	66	.....	.....	722 00	211 08
Bloomfield,(Ind)	1	207	190	4	283	165	2	2	12.34	6.25	.....	120	.....	.22	892 50	.....
Total.....	91	3094	2887	144	4750	2504	65	97	6.82	4.74	836	1031	.21	.22	11,538 96	923 04

DECATUR COUNTY.

Woodland.....	5	149	170	5	252	21	5	6	6.75	4.74	295	380	.16	.12	872 63	544 07
Grand River...	3	46	65	3	94	13	1	3	7.50	5.26	50	280	.48	.25	490 00	417 00
Richland	4	166	112	7	224	19	...	6	.....	6.38	360	.....	.32	.....	501 00	396 55
Decatur.....	6	174	187	7	352	20	5	4	8.50	5.25	300	300	.40	.....	975 00	80 00
Bloomington ...	3	36	32	3	51	13	1	2	6.25	6.25	.....	180	.....	.38	225 00	.....
Eden	7	205	169	7	295	20	5	5	6.25	6.00	420	380	.19	.17	908 43	.....
Garden Grove..	4	110	99	4	160	10	...	4	.....	7.00	300	240	.36	.....	395 00	.....
Fayette.....	3	33	30	2	54	13	1	1	6.25	7.50	.....	153	.....	.50	211 25	16 34
Franklin	4	90	45	4	112	13	3	5	6.25	4.57	240	300	.27	.26	579 00	.....
New Buda.....	3	87	77	3	123	55	3	2	7.75	5.00	180	120	.13	.13	388 00	.....
High Point....	5	126	153	5	221	19	5	5	7.00	4.90	365	393	.34	.40	920 00	.....
Long Creek....	6	125	109	6	185	17	4	6	7.25	5.40	480	200	.24	.17	943 00	298 15
Hamilton	7	179	153	11	201	24	6	5	6.50	5.50	265	300	.26	.20	709 75	75 30
Burrell	6	145	129	7	125	17	5	2	6.25	6.87	128	320	.18	.26	565 00	.....
Leon, (Ind.)...	1	113	157	2	185	18	1	2	13.75	6.00	80	120	.25	.22	607 00	.....
Center.....	5	129	126	10	423	22	5	5	7.75	6.25	340	340	.18	.20	982 50	.....
Morgan	4	76	85	4	109	23	3	1	7.25	5.25	.....	260	.....	.62	360 00	.....
Total.....	76	1989	1898	90	3166	337	53	64	7.41	5.77	3823	4266	.27	.27	10,649 76	1,957 41

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delhi (Ind.).....	1	74	76	1	150	88	2	2	.....	60	80	.08	.08	475.00	.....
Manchester (Ind.)	1	176	156	3	265	135	1	3	.....	70	125	.13	.15	1,019.00	338.08
Hopkinton (Ind.)	1	103	107	3	213	195	...	3	.....	180	160	.15	.15	434.00	.....
Colony	10	314	290	2	479	238	8	11	.....	682	642	.14	.16	1,697.00	316.18
Elk	8	184	182	2	99	87	1	1	.....	528	483	.10	.19	1,253.00	.....
Honey Creek ..	11	174	203	2	446	89	1	1	.....	750	682	.10	.25	1,233.60	.....
Richland	7	153	137	2	216	119	5	10	.....	570	479	.13	.16	881.00	.....
Coffin's Grove ..	5	115	102	2	177	110	1	1	.....	400	260	.18	.22	756.00	38.00
Delaware	6	119	117	2	205	186	1	1	.....	300	264	.13	.24	685.00	.....
Oneida	11	182	145	2	183	140	2	2	.....	498	400	.27	.30	117.30	.....
Bremer	4	115	131	2	177	122	3	2	.....	195	240	.28	.35	472.00	300.00
North Fork	9	151	142	2	293	200	3	2	.....	566	495	.16	.18	1,181.00	.....
South Fork	7	143	154	2	279	190	3	8	.....	385	397	.26	.28	984.53	501.75
Union	6	136	175	2	190	39	4	9	.....	420	428	.20	.19	816.75	.....
Hazle Green	6	88	78	2	83	56	1	1	.....	180	406	.17	.22	425.00	234.00
Adams	4	128	88	2	216	81	1	1	.....	320	360	.22	.26	659.00	170.00
Milo	9	124	136	2	192	119	2	14	.....	600	620	.41	.48	720.00	129.59
Delhi	5	98	90	2	160	75	1	1	.....	300	360	.21	.33	776.00	.....
Prairie	4	22	46	2	84	63	1	4	.....	340	200	.17	.18	454.00	.....
Total	115	2599	2555	39	4107	3332	40	77	.....	7344	7081	.18	.23	14,989.18	2,027.60

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Augusta	4	157	147	4	184	113	2	8	9.00	3.90	240	240	.15	.23	686.00	220.34
Burlington (Ind.)	1	1330	1305	6	1139	784	5	14	17.35	7.85	90	110	.23	.23	7,280.00	4,080.54
Burlington	6	357	339	6	241	121	5	7	7.53	5.25	380	540	.34	.49	1,327.00	1,100.00
Benton	7	237	214	7	285	167	4	10	7.14	5.81	408	548	.17	.23	1,254.50	771.74

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.
DES MOINES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Danville.....	10	848	322	10	466	267	8	16	7.94	5.52	688	580	.23	.24	2,166.00	1,605.70
Flint River.....	6	306	214	6	317	178	1	12	8.75	5.82	407	525	.26	.25	1,300.75	1,119.93
Franklin	8	331	290	8	371	206	1	15	6.25	5.13	570	650	.11	.13	1,343.50	1,148.93
Huron	4	235	110	4	168	93	...	7	.....	5.65	240	340	.24	.15	768.00	384.95
Jackson	1	30	25	1	26	11	...	1	.....	6.20	90	90	.23	.23	236.00	115.00
Kossuth (Ind.)..	1	75	67	2	94	50	...	2	.....	6.25	60	100	.13	.12	365.00	64.00
Pleasant Grove..	6	186	183	6	330	115	4	13	7.37	5.66	470	440	.12	.21	1,024.00	589.40
Union.....	8	225	237	8	337	211	4	12	9.09	5.62	501	655	.19	.23	1,535.55	554.30
Washington	6	190	157	6	211	194	1	10	6.25	6.20	376	299	.29	.38	700.90	46.66
Yellow Springs .	10	281	229	10	510	214	1	19	8.33	6.07	600	684	.18	.22	1,466.75	2,369.40
Total	78	4288	3839	84	4679	2724	36	146	8.63	5.78	5130	5991	.19	.24	21,453.95	14179.79

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Spirit Lake.....	1	27	32	2	56	56	...	2	.....	5.00	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tusculum	1	26	14	2	40	40	1	2	.....	4.75	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okobojie	1	18	19	2	22	15	...	2	.....	4.62	115	.....	.40	.....	106.75	1.57
Total	3	71	65	6	118	101	1	6	.....	4.79	295	60	.40	.....	106.75	1.57

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

City of Dubuque	1	2311	2556	5	2364	1854	3	39	25.00	7.66	100	100	.27	.27	14,495.50	.....
East Cascade ...	1	95	77	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	8	264	247	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4	292	273	5	238	150	3	3	9.58	6.00	280	360	.17	.14	1,090.00	609.61
Iowa	5	199	160	7	235	120	4	5	7.25	4.20	240	280	.11	.17	490.00	938.56

Center.....	7	199	176	7	....	2	5	6.06	5.22	412	385	12	13	1,142.00	.....	
Whitewater....	3	132	109	3	173	69	1	4	8.75	6.25	120	300	14	22	600.00	.....
Cascade.....	8	213	212	13	296	192	4	9	6.56	4.55	420	440	18	18	847.00	.....
Pern.....	4	203	180	4	197	130	4	1	8.44	5.00	100	400	12	16	815.00	.....
Concord.	7	263	237	7	307	165	4	5	8.10	5.00	520	200	23	21	739.00	.....
Table Mound ..	6	219	202	6	....	230	2	10	5.30	5.30	480	480	16	16	1,020.00	1,086.61
Prairie Creek ..	5	205	177	5	236	105	4	3	8.02	7.25	286	506	35	22	1,138.50	.....
Washington	6	230	196	6	232	124	2	4	7.81	5.60	452	390	15	17	1,018.00	.....
Vernon	7	198	181	7	268	126	..	7	.....	6.66	446	420	30	48	1,120.00	.....
Julien	6	235	220	6	228	127	1	7	8.75	7.50	610	270	13	08	894.00	376.10
Liberty.....	6	251	220	6	328	196	3	4	6.57	5.00	240	315	14	12	713.00	338.00
Mosalem	5	197	214	5	244	139	3	2	7.50	7.37	....	600	....	15	894.00	.....
New Wine.....	7	278	214	7	320	265	1	12	6.25	5.27	380	565	....	....	930.00	195.46
Dyersville.	1	121	116	1	....	150	1	1	11.25	5.00	100	100	12	12	650.00	.....
Dodge	6	168	142	6	229	138	...	6	....	5.62	60	80	40	35	1,000.00	.....
Total.....	103	6273	6109	114	5895	4280	43	128	8.82	5.80	5246	6191	19	19	29,586.00	3,544.34

EMMETT COUNTY.

Estherville.	1	60	70	1	45	20	...	1	...	5.00	100	60	25	25	160.00	.....
Emmett.....	1	20	20	1	11	9	...	1	...	3.75	60	...	42	...	45.00	.....
Total.....	2	80	90	2	56	29	...	2	...	4.37	160	60	33	25	205.00	.....

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Auburn.....	6	202	205	6	318	168	4	8	6.00	4.50	472	480	12	14	1,056.00	215.64
Banks.....	2	25	24	1	27	20	...	2	...	6.00	30	60	30	30	109.75	.....
Clermont.....	6	138	138	6	150	105	2	6	7.00	5.50	310	140	14	16	757.00	96.76
Clermont (Ind.)	1	120	134	2	264	170	1	2	10.00	5.00	83	80	08	11	332.50	97.78

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

FAYETTE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Center.....	4	93	78	4	118	53	2	4	6.00	5.00	368	120	20	16	744.00	256.00
Dover.....	9	180	161	8	283	143	1	12	6.25	5.00	520	500	16	20	624.55	555.09
Eden.....	8	202	157	8	282	187	1	13	5.50	4.50	485	354	16	18	803.70	.....
Fremont.....	4	74	58	4	77	46	1	5	6.25	5.00	180	210	33	39	.....	.....
Fairfield.....	9	204	204	8	352	226	3	8	6.00	4.00	441	505	17	17	829.17	.....
Fayette (Ind.)..	1	125	130	3	177	103	1	2	7.50	4.50	60	80	08	09	384.00	481.30
Harlan.....	2	23	21	2	35	21	...	4	4.00	4.50	160	120	42	50	236.00	190.00
Illyria.....	9	188	156	8	225	165	4	11	6.00	4.50	580	490	19	25	1,023.00	325.93
Jefferson.....	5	90	85	5	138	100	4	5	4.00	4.00	60	80	20	16	582.00	.....
Oran.....	6	130	104	9	234	185	2	7	6.00	3.50	340	310	09	12	568.00	.....
Pleasant Valley.	8	200	161	16	400	300	7	9	6.00	3.75	490	489	20	22	1,001.90	48.50
Putnam.....	8	90	85	12	231	146	...	12	.....	2.71	420	300	14	19	390.00	141.46
Richland.....	3	33	51	5	158	101	...	5	.....	3.25	210	230	15	19	261.00	.....
Smithfield.....	5	112	79	10	132	66	1	9	6.25	5.00	380	360	24	25	742.75	.....
Scott.....	4	35	28	3	41	26	...	3	.....	3.50	320	230	28	25	309.00	150.00
Windsor.....	6	140	113	6	200	170	3	3	6.25	3.50	260	240	16	24	482.00	234.25
Westfield.....	7	162	160	7	190	134	2	10	5.00	4.50	415	265	16	16	1,015.00	.....
West Union....	7	184	146	14	352	210	2	12	7.50	6.00	430	540	20	25	1,187.75	.....
West Union(Ind	1	211	253	5	659	460	1	4	20.00	6.25	80	100	32	31	1,463.75	25.98
Total.....	121	2961	2731	152	5133	3305	42	156	6.92	4.54	7094	6283	19	21	14,902.82	2,418.69

FLOYD COUNTY.

Cedar.....	4	52	48	3	79	13	1	3	7.00	3.50	80	60	12	36	317.00	59.65
Floyd.....	7	134	96	5	176	17	3	7	6.07	4.82	72	68	26	30	757.00	.....
Niles.....	5	54	61	5	80	10	1	9	7.50	4.02	60	60	24	31	525.00	15.00

Riverton	6	106	107	5	162	15	1	6	7.50	3.87	84	80	.25	.30	500.00	.....
Rock Grove.....	6	126	125	6	384	48	6	7	7.50	4.50	60	80	.23	.27	1,068.00	.....
Rockford.....	5	56	69	5	95	13	2	7	10.00	4.81	73	64	.26	.35	634.40	386.78
Scott	1	27	20	1	32	19	...	2	.....	5.00	80	60	.25	.50	140.00	.....
Union.....	8	128	124	6	174	18	2	8	9.37	5.10	77	60	.16	.25	901.00	.....
Ulster.....	5	27	33	5	81	7	...	7	.....	4.80	80	73	.31	.66	452.00	.....
St. Charles.....	8	224	259	8	396	24	4	12	7.68	4.47	80	80	.16	.25	1,477.50	.....
Floyd (Ind.).....	1	100	89	2	187	55	1	3	8.75	4.83	75	95	.15	.15	433.00	.....
Total	56	1044	1031	51	1846	239	21	71	7.93	4.83	821	780	.22	.31	7,204.90	461.43

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Reeve.....	6	130	100	5	36	18	1	7	8.75	8.40	400	420	.....	.....	995.00	300.00
Washington	3	52	61	3	85	48	2	4	9.37	5.82	270	350	.....	.....	845.00	.....
Ingham	7	60	69	7	89	49	3	12	8.27	2.25	440	535	.....	.....	1,187.00	.....
Osceola	3	63	56	3	99	30	...	3	.....	4.15	160	60	.....	.....	290.00	400.00
Clinton.....	5	58	63	5	89	62	4	5	5.37	9.75	480	500	.....	.....	1,375.50	370.50
Morgan	4	52	50	4	99	25	2	3	10.00	8.25	299	240	.....	.....	852.00	.....
Geneva	3	48	37	3	86	16	1	3	7.50	5.83	180	240	.....	.....	840.00	.....
Total.....	31	463	436	30	583	248	13	37	8.21	6.35	2229	2245	.....	.....	6,084.50	1,070.50

FREMONT COUNTY.

Benton	3	168	177	3	180	86	1	2	7.50	7.03	200	120	.24	.26	455.00	963.10
Franklin.....	6	201	178	4	115	89	3	4	9.78	6.63	215	100	.33	.36	398.82	.....
Fisher	1	50	46	1	96	39	1	1	10.00	6.81	80	80	.10	.12	269.00	291.35
Madison	4	151	130	4	40	23	3	3	11.87	7.50	360	300	.43	.45	1,294.00	599.85
Monroe	5	89	100	4	113	71	1	3	10.00	5.43	200	180	.33	.....	578.00	.....
Ross	9	197	150	0	312	195	4	7	9.12	6.16	540	480	.48	.37	1,508.00	634.30

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

FREMONT COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Scott	6	218	235	5	70	30	...	2	.....	5.87	160	60	.15	.....	291.00	492.99
Sidney	13	362	351	9	373	219	3	8	7.40	7.25	540	140	.30	.36	932.00	755.00
Sidney (Ind.)....	1	159	152	1	205	25	2	1	20.00	10.00	30	.....	.25	.....	270.00	.....
Total	48	1595	1529	40	1504	777	18	31	10.71	6.96	2325	1460	.99	.32	6,045.82	3,736.49

GREENE COUNTY.

Jefferson	8	149	138	8	211	130	3	5	9.17	7.50	635	600	.40	.39	2,022.00	893.00
Kendrick	9	102	91	6	130	75	1	6	6.25	6.36	320	360	.47	.56	868.00	1,144.34
Washington	9	112	123	7	186	96	1	8	6.25	6.30	248	300	.22	.15	910.00	444.12
Total	26	363	352	21	527	298	5	19	7.22	6.72	1203	1260	.36	.36	3,800.00	2,481.46

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Shiloh	2	10	7	1	15	5	...	2	.....	5.00	80	40	.62	1.11	130.00	16.57
Beaver	2	15	23	2	49	23	1	3	6.25	4.80	160	160	.58	.56	336.00	12.50
Melrose	3	25	21	3	29	6	1	3	8.75	6.25	240	60	.78	.58	405.00	103.56
Fairfield	3	85	75	4	83	19	1	6	6.25	5.41	500	240	.18	.25	572.50	998.50
Palermo	6	39	39	7	71	50	3	9	7.50	3.33	520	260	.68	.68	844.00	165.07
Oreutt	5	52	30	8	115	39	2	7	7.50	4.14	300	240	.36	.86	597.00	148.23
Black Hawk.....	2	6	15	2	29	11	1	3	6.25	4.63	80	140	1.28	1.44	231.00	200.00
Felix	3	57	50	3	78	51	1	4	8.75	8.59	240	200	.30	.39	627.50	402.48
Clay	3	28	21	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	29	317	301	30	469	204	10	37	7.32	5.27	2120	1340	.59	.73	3,743.00	2,046.91

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Panora, (Ind) ..	1	106	99	2	96	83	1	1	121.75	15.75	118	120	.....	.....	468.54	.....
Beaver.....	1	26	35	1	34	14	1	1	7.50	5.00	60	60	.....	.....	150.00	.....
Cass.....	7	136	171	11	306	191	5	6	7.50	5.00	360	370	.....	.....	1,105.00	.....
Center.....	7	107	110	10	125	74	2	9	8.68	3.05	220	210	.....	.....	896.50	.....
Dodge.....	3	26	28	4	45	27	2	2	311.42	3.75	300	.....	.....	.....	499.00	.....
Highland.....	1	9	14	1	23	15	1	1	11.25	6.25	60	50	.....	.....	187.50	.....
Orange.....	4	24	28	5	52	35	1	4	7.50	6.25	60	320	.....	.....	483.00	.....
Penn	4	53	68	8	234	120	4	4	12.22	9.18	260	216	.....	.....	513.75	.....
Thompson.....	4	75	41	8	100	50	3	5	5.50	4.50	245	204	.....	.....	566.50	.....
Union.....	6	24	21	3	23	14	...	3	.....	3.66	180	.....	.....	.....	220.00	.....
Bear Grove.....	4	40	32	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	7	174	147	11	466	269	2	10	8.49	5.12	360	300	.....	.....	710.00	.....
Total.....	49	800	794	64	1504	892	22	47	10.18	6.14	2223	1850	.....	.....	5,799.79	.....

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Boone.....	3	128	110	9	190	99	3	4	10.83	7.17	250	280	.....	.....	932.50	.....
Cass.....	3	46	56	3	...	...	3	2	7.85	6.38	240	240	.....	.....	678.00	.....
Ellsworth.....	1	6	14	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	2	25	25	2	49	11	1	2	10.00	6.75	140	120	.....	.....	393.00	.....
Hamilton.....	4	52	57	4	118	65	1	4	10.00	6.50	240	240	.....	.....	670.00	.....
Lyon	1	14	22	1	24	18	1	...	10.00	...	60	80	.....	.....	280.00	.....
Marion.....	3	51	63	3	85	46	4	2	10.20	7.12	200	240	.....	.....	808.50	93.89
Scott.....	1	26	25	1	49	8	...	1	.....	6.75	60	60	.....	.....	150.00	258.17
Webster.....	4	109	111	4	169	87	1	5	10.00	5.88	240	120	.....	.....	474.00	.....
Rose Grove.....	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	23	445	489	28	684	334	14	20	9.84	6.65	1430	1380	.....	.....	4,386.00	352.06

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

	1	12	11	2	11	10	1	112.50	7.50	160	40						
Avery.....	1	20	20	1	37	18	2	...	9.33	...	110	.55	...	...	...	395.00	...
Amsterdam ...	1	10	13	2	23	14	2	2	7.50	7.50	100	.50	.60	...	...	325.76	428.00
Ellington.....	1	19	7	1	26	9	3	...	9.00	...	75	1.05	.95	...	...	620.00	150.77
Madison.....	1	61	51	6	97	51	8	3	9.33	7.50	400	.70	.68	...	...	263.00	28.00
Total.....	4	978	915	49	1469	538	19	50	9.40	5.75	893	4.6	.44	...	...	1,603.76	606.77

HARRISON COUNTY.

	5	111	111	5	216	42	3	9	7.50	5.00	68	60	.62	.24			
Magnolia.....	3	78	81	3	98	20	1	2	7.50	6.25	50	58	.28	...	...	749.00	500.00
Clay.....	1	73	49	1	29	13	...	2	...	5.00	60	...	...	...	...	275.00	114.65
Cincinnati.....	3	62	70	3	106	20	3	5	8.75	7.17	60	53	.33	.24	...	150.00	...
Calhoun.....	5	98	89	4	103	20	3	3	10.71	7.00	65	60	.43	.28	...	622.50	...
Jefferson.....	1	25	19	1	30	10	...	1	...	7.50	90	...	...	...	...	770.00	190.00
Union.....	1	17	21	2	13	9	...	2	...	3.50	60	...	.70	...	...	90.00	...
Harrison.....	1	22	26	1	49	16	1	...	9.00	5.00	60	100	.25	.52	...	154.14	...
Cass.....	4	146	127	7	264	31	2	5	10.50	7.50	60	80	.33	.46	...	230.00	30.00
St. Johns.....	4	73	73	3	139	88	1	3	11.25	5.75	70	60	.21	.33	...	949.00	...
Sioux.....	5	62	77	5	120	47	...	5	...	4.50	50	48	.40	.40	...	486.00	...
Raglan.....	1	24	21	3	42	12	...	3	...	5.00	60	60	1.06	1.06	...	528.00	231.80
Jackson.....	8	107	107	8	165	87	5	7	10.00	5.00	80	80	.80	.75	...	180.00	71.00
Boyer.....	3	80	44	3	95	53	...	3	...	6.25	60	60	.19	.19	...	1,376.00	5.50
Taylor.....	45	978	915	49	1469	538	19	50	9.40	5.75	893	719	4.6	.44	...	375.00	...
Total.....	45	978	915	49	1469	538	19	50	9.40	5.75	893	719	4.6	.44	...	6,934.61	1,142.95

HARDIN COUNTY.

Alden.....	3	49	71	3	100	84	3	3	8.04	5.19	143	240	.49	.67	550.00	.....
Clay.....	8	201	199	8	340	251	4	12	10.00	8.18	480	520	.80	.95	1,220.00	60.00
Ellis.....	5	59	57	5	91	52	1	10	7.50	6.00	340	320	.38	.45	795.00	.....
Eldora.....	4	107	105	4	176	63	3	3	9.25	5.66	250	135	.16	.12	878.00	132.93
Etna.....	5	115	111	5	191	99	2	7	16.25	3.78	300	250	.25	.30	788.00	200.00
Hardin.....	7	161	150	6	312	156	3	10	8.33	5.87	461	353	.40	.45	1,280.00	.....
Jackson.....	6	94	109	4	192	109	1	7	7.50	3.75	240	260	.25	.30	545.00	395.57
Pleasant.....	5	111	105	5	200	130	2	5	8.00	5.00	280	320	.20	.25	645.00	.....
Providence.....	7	177	167	7	299	252	3	7	9.00	4.57	420	240	.26	.30	949.00	.....
Tipton.....	4	66	62	4	150	75	1	3	6.00	4.00	300	280	.15	.17	550.00	8.00
Union.....	10	195	187	9	250	154	2	11	6.25	5.00	440	390	.30	.33	954.00	.....
Eldora, (Ind.)...	1	107	104	4	284	98	1	3	10.00	7.21	158	120	.24	.38	450.00	.....
Iowa Falls.....	1	121	89	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	66	1563	1516	64	2575	1523	26	81	8.84	5.36	3812	3428	.32	.39	9,555.00	800.50

HENRY COUNTY.

Center, (Ind.)...	1	679	724	2	949	342	2	12	16.25	6.50	120	80	.02	.03	4,509.00	6.55
New London, (Ind)	1	112	124	1	207	131	3	6	3.36	2.28	60	80	.11	.11	683.25	.....
Marion.....	11	296	290	9	392	250	4	14	6.66	5.12	480	570	.16	.19	1,175.45	.....
Wayne.....	9	191	135	9	259	157	3	6	7.50	5.00	309	297	.18	.21	719.50	.....
Salem.....	9	269	219	8	388	175	2	13	7.84	5.32	519	470	.21	.25	1,202.66	34.00
Scott.....	6	154	195	6	227	160	4	7	8.75	5.62	460	380	.25	.26	1,187.50	.....
Jefferson.....	7	320	294	8	320	240	2	12	4.87	4.87	520	525	.12	.12	801.00	532.00
Canaan.....	4	76	68	6	175	65	1	6	6.50	3.90	240	290	.26	.31	846.00	73.87
Center.....	9	304	281	9	411	230	2	12	6.25	4.51	650	657	.13	.13	1,300.75	519.48
Jackson.....	8	156	170	7	210	185	3	10	5.66	5.21	300	520	.13	.18	918.00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

HENRY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Baltimore	6	151	172	7	307	183	3	4	5.62	2.75	160	370	.11	.12	488.50	472.74
Tippecanoe	7	247	227	7	636	384	6	7	5.83	4.40	340	344	.09	.12	673.37	.....
Trenton	4	228	233	4	383	270	3	4	7.92	5.12	180	340	.10	.15	488.00	618.84
New London	8	229	234	8	636	367	9	7	4.87	3.37	480	513	.10	.11	413.50	219.16
Salem, (Ind.)	1	151	142	1	226	178	2	2	5.62	2.75	480	100	.07	.09	335.00	177.67
Total	91	3563	3508	92	5726	3317	49	122	6.90	4.45	5298	5536	.13	.16	15,381.48	2,249.31

HOWARD COUNTY.

New Oregon	10	201	174	8	297	101	3	9	7.50	5.00	640	492	.18	.24	1,575.50	.....
Paris	4	44	49	4	80	51	4	4	5.38	4.56	220	260	.25	.23	471.00	.....
Howard	2	40	30	2	40	14	1	3	7.50	6.00	160	160	.32	.32	411.80	.....
Afton	6	84	73	5	128	11	1	7	5.00	5.00	360	335	.19	.21	698.00	131.00
Vernon Springs ..	5	100	97	4	135	103	5	6	6.45	4.30	350	280	.14	.22	643.00	166.75
Howard Center ..	2	35	28	2	41	22	...	3	...	5.50	160	60	.42	.43	235.00	.....
Saratoga	2	4	2	1	7	4	1	1	6.75	5.50	50	70	.78	1.12	153.00	.....
Jamestown	3	49	29	2	50	15	1	2	7.50	5.25	95	60	.26	.57	123.00	63.00
Forrest City	2	120	56	3	130	23	3	2	8.05	5.87	260	170	.29	.16	593.00	.....
Albion	6	106	98	5	132	12	2	8	5.00	3.75	360	329	.14	.24	588.00	1,000.00
Chester	3	48	40	3	86	19	2	3	8.25	5.00	280	177	.17	.27	533.00	.....
Oakdale	4	21	12	4	53	26	...	5	...	4.05	180	302	.15	.13	260.00	40.00
Total	49	852	688	43	1179	401	23	53	6.73	4.98	3115	2695	.27	.34	6,284.30	1,400.75

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Dakota	6	74	68	6	101	75	1	6	10.00	6.20	400	120	.67	.77	720.00	497.79
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Humboldt.....	5	86	55	5	73	43	1	5	7.50	5.00	180	240	.51	.45	434.16	37.67
Wacusta.....	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	23.23
Total.....	12	164	125	11	179	118	2	11	8.75	5.64	580	360	.59	.61	1174.16	558.69

IOWA COUNTY.

Flmore.....	10	198	203	9	313	149	4	10	6.62	4.75	420	540	.16	.14	997.00	540.00
Sumner.....	4	61	66	4	216	118	1	7	6.00	4.70	250	230	.19	.19	465.00	1.37
Hartford.....	6	112	97	6	153	125	...	11	...	5.58	311	353	.25	.26	644.25	22.49
Dayton.....	5	96	113	5	138	98	1	7	5.56	4.86	260	265	.20	.20	472.40	73.65
Troy.....	3	134	108	3	212	150	2	5	8.62	6.00	240	240	.10	.12	766.00	...
Lincoln.....	2	32	31	2	21	14	1	3	7.50	6.00	140	160	...	...	346.00	...
Pilot.....	6	57	65	3	84	25	2	3	6.50	4.37	180	120	.26	.36	310.50	273.89
Honey Creek...	8	169	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green.....	5	154	115	5	186	107	1	4	5.60	5.00	310	310	.14	.13	677.00	...
Lenox.....	4	88	83	4	112	52	...	9	...	5.22	280	260	.50	.75	596.00	313.10
York.....	4	61	62	4	60	29	...	3	...	4.62	160	60	.21	.26	198.00	115.00
Cono.....	2	60	62	2	57	30	2	2	8.50	4.25	60	60	.31	1.25	302.00	...
Marengo (Ind.)..	1	172	164	1	190	150	...	4	...	6.00	80	...	.08	...	480.00	724.61
English.....	11	356	360	8	466	277	4	8	7.72	5.09	305	380	.21	.19	1001.00	75.00
Amana.....	4	92	132	6	175	170	8	...	5.50	...	120	180	.10	.12	2000.00	...
Marengo.....	5	90	88	5	144	127	2	8	8.01	5.78	370	370	.15	.18	754.74	271.44
Washington.....	3	91	87	3	168	86	2	4	8.37	4.50	150	200	...	...	477.00	204.32
Iowa.....	6	95	92	6	144	61	1	6	7.00	5.70	455	138	.35	.30	896.00	...
Hilton.....	2	37	29	2	49	37	1	2	7.50	4.50	160	80	.10	.25	392.00	47.11
Total.....	91	2155	2134	78	2888	1805	32	96	7.07	5.11	4211	3946	.21	.31	11774.89	2861.88

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Andrew (Ind.)..	1	84	81	2	120	80	1	110.00	6.25	80	60	10	16	320.00	15.00	
Sabula (Ind).....	1	153	154	1	225	98	1	314.00	6.00	100	95	26	26	992.75	.....	
Maquoketa (Ind)	1	251	303	5	359	202	2	313.75	6.00	45	120	12	13	1530.00	7.09	
Bellevue (Ind)...	1	217	304	1	348	142	2	311.06	6.57	100	100	23	22	1285.00	357.43	
Fairfield.....	4	167	130	4	183	60	4	4	7.50	4.37	300	05	06	710.00	.....	
Van Buren.....	8	177	174	8	.....	.....	3	12	5.98	4.30	560	11	18	1013.50	.....	
Monmouth.....	8	192	183	8	245	134	4	8	6.11	2.94	440	10	16	715.00	.....	
Bellevue.....	8	158	160	8	313	160	4	6	6.92	3.55	150	12	19	1038.00	267.24	
Farmer's Creek..	10	335	323	10	515	252	7	13	7.14	3.72	660	10	14	1339.50	651.70	
Butler.....	4	165	174	4	235	101	2	4	7.50	5.40	300	13	14	793.00	280.00	
Maquoketa.....	8	193	159	8	236	129	5	8	5.03	2.50	660	12	14	907.00	.....	
Otter Creek.....	7	217	201	7	311	187	2	11	7.50	5.75	450	15	20	947.00	200.00	
Union.....	3	45	45	3	71	41	...	3	.....	3.93	240	36	34	281.00	200.00	
Iowa.....	8	240	193	8	290	171	3	9	5.00	4.62	620	15	12	1107.00	476.18	
Washington.....	7	151	165	7	256	148	...	14	.....	4.75	454	16	12	901.80	.....	
South Fork.....	8	180	198	8	304	165	4	12	5.44	3.80	640	04	05	1006.78	196.77	
Brandon.....	9	250	216	9	372	293	6	10	5.50	4.56	524	11	12	975.50	12.20	
Tete Des Morts..	5	186	160	5	215	156	4	...	8.84		100	235	13	18	581.50	168.62
Richland.....	8	166	156	8	279	155	4	12	5.06	2.50	640	08	17	988.00	400.00	
Jackson.....	8	156	199	8	252	137	4	11	5.44	4.71	610	16	18	1084.00	91.13	
Prairie Springs..	8	240	233	8	327	181	1	13	5.41	5.42	586	19	16	1275.00	192.22	
Perry.....	7	133	150	7	.....	166	3	11	8.33	3.72	560	15	21	1117.75	85.53	
Monmouth (Ind)	1	52	55	1	73	48	1	...	7.50	.....	120	10	.....	190.00	.....	
Total	133	4108	4116	138	5520	3206	67	171	7.57	4.54	8939	9279	14	18	21100.08	8601.11

JASPER COUNTY.

Buena Vista....	7	237	183	7	232	132	4	8	8.25	4.85	380	345	14	.18	945.00	365.00
Clear Creek ...	9	180	189	7	266	92	2	11	5.06	4.75	470	360	15	.20	634.00	.....
Des Moines	8	365	320	14	480	370	6	12	8.75	4.90	520	560	12	.12	1,411.50	.....
Elk Creek	6	170	141	11	180	125	...	12	.....	4.75	360	380	28	.20	722.00	.....
Fairview	6	281	291	8	389	224	5	10	6.25	5.00	60	80	14	.10	1,187.50	.....
Hickory Grove..	1	17	20	1	27	16	...	1	.....	5.50	80	80	32	.32	88.00	.....
Independence...	5	140	124	5	250	164	2	8	5.50	5.25	400	400	15	.18	840.00	410.00
Lynn Grove	5	184	134	5	110	115	4	3	7.50	5.75	360	360	33	.28	740.00	.....
Malaka	6	141	95	6	236	92	1	12	5.75	5.12	360	307	25	.47	774.00	.....
Mariposa.....	4	103	92	5	183	86	1	5	6.25	5.75	300	120	40	.18	748.00	.....
Mound Prairie..	1	54	45	2	96	68	1	1	7.50	3.50	80	60	10	.13	170.00	72.46
Newton	7	168	133	9	225	118	1	8	6.12	5.00	360	180	24	.18	581.00	100.00
Palo Alto	4	94	62	4	85	40	...	4	.....	5.00	120	140	09	.11	283.00	52.00
Poweshiek	8	272	248	6	250	190	2	5	8.33	5.00	240	120	35	.27	328.00	1.37
Rock Creek	2	87	56	4	79	43	2	2	7.50	5.00	160	120	20	.23	240.00	20.00
Richland	3	72	57	5	90	57	2	3	8.12	5.25	93	169	43	.32	325.00	.....
Washington	2	41	25	1	21	13	...	2	.....	5.62	120	.....	26	....	135.00	127.00
Newton (Ind.) ..	1	277	298	2	378	224	1	14	12.50	8.50	239	320	13	.18	1,198.55	100.00
Total.....	85	2883	2513	102	3577	2169	34	121	7.38	5.25	4702	4101	22	.25	11,350.55	1,247.83

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Penn.....	9	307	264	9	432	270	4	9	6.20	5.60	300	550	10	.20	893.00	64.89
Buchanan.....	6	227	221	6	287	183	3	8	7.28	6.10	300	360	20	.22	843.00	310.00
Lockridge	7	373	380	7	1012	448	5	10	6.62	4.25	501	440	06	.08	993.00	720.02
Des Moines	7	247	291	7	338	193	1	13	5.00	4.62	420	420	13	.11	840.00	53.40
Locust Grove...	6	270	242	6	400	345	6	6	7.50	6.28	341	480	24	.20	1,322.00	464.86

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Black Hawk....	7	212	186	7	310	226	4	11	6.31	5.55	510	464	.13	.17	1,114.76	501.03
Round Prairie..	5	214	224	6	328	186	4	5	6.25	5.00	300	300	.12	.14	820.00	120.00
Cedar.....	6	186	147	5	249	160	5	4	5.90	4.94	240	300	.28	.19	520.85	311.23
Polk.....	8	273	268	8	333	175	4	9	7.00	5.00	375	360	.30	.35	904.06	.....
Walnut.....	5	247	247	5	226	112	3	8	5.93	4.22	285	300	.10	.12	624.00	168.82
Liberty.....	8	272	216	8	383	185	4	8	6.00	4.00	480	400	.18	.20	850.00	.....
Fairfield.....	9	240	224	8	245	151	...	12	.....	4.30	450	595	.16	.20	973.00	127.53
Fairfield, (Ind.)	1	350	390	4	426	279	2	4	11.87	5.00	120	80	.22	.22	1,710.00	.....
Total.....	84	3418	3300	86	4969	2913	45	107	6.82	4.91	4622	5049	.17	.18	12,407.67	2,941.78

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Big Grove.....	7	217	194	7	292	170	3	12	6.25	5.00	550	560	.18	.22	1,204.00	1,477.00
Cedar.....	9	168	142	9	296	153	1	7	6.25	4.75	480	360	.38	.30	812.00	.....
Clear Creek.....	4	94	89	4	183	17	...	4	.....	5.00	260	240	.11	.14	740.00	.....
Fremont.....	5	167	163	5	...	...	4	6	.....	.....	318	260	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Graham.....	9	148	162	9	...	...	1	13	6.25	5.00	580	530	.....	.....	1,126.10	248.07
Hardin.....	5	65	71	5	...	92	...	6	.....	5.00	540	300	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Iowa City.....	11	276	369	11	371	220	1	11	6.00	5.00	782	760	.18	.20	1,562.20	496.54
Iowa City, (Ind.)	1	788	902	3	...	...	1	12	.....	.....	480	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	4	147	129	8	...	...	2	5	9.50	5.50	180	280	.25	.32	615.00	.....
Liberty.....	5	100	170	5	150	115	...	5	.....	6.00	340	460	.75	.75	.....	.....
Madison.....	5	140	133	4	...	...	4	5	5.50	5.50	300	300	.12	.16	672.00	.....
Monroe.....	5	144	142	5	235	113	...	10	.....	6.50	400	300	.20	.18	990.00	123.61
Newport.....	3	120	127	8	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	7	118	134	7	192	129	2	18	6.00	5.00	418	478	.22	.18	930.00	.....

Penn.....	3	148	150	3	300	177	2	4	8.54	6.08	200	194	.10	.13	583.05	.....
Pleasant Valley.	7	225	175	7	218	117	...	14	.....	5.00	430	510	.20	.18	920.00	.....
Scott	5	150	162	5	190	103	4	6	7.50	6.00	350	355	.35	.35	943.50	684.50
Sharon	5	176	184	5	.....	.....	...	5	.....	4.75	400	340	.....	.....	773.75	100.00
Union	4	120	88	4	224	139	1	5	5.75	4.50	300	300	.15	.18	580.00	2.00
Washington.....	6	175	156	6	267	105	4	8	7.50	5.25	400	460	.20	.30	1,105.00	.....
Total	110	3786	3842	110	2918	1650	30	141	6.82	5.40	7718	6987	.24	.25	14,856.60	3,031.72

JONES COUNTY.

Anamosa (Ind.).	1	201	264	1	305	200	1	4	12.50	6.25	50	150	.12	.16	1,500.00	.....
Castle Grove ...	6	137	107	5	186	128	...	10	...	5.65	325	395	.18	.20	809.00	106.44
Clay	7	165	172	7	285	151	2	11	6.25	4.35	540	360	.15	.18	851.00	.....
Cass	6	150	105	6	254	130	1	11	9.00	6.00	.....	.....	.30	.35	1,123.00	75.00
Fairview	8	244	242	7	273	199	5	9	7.36	5.00	450	420	.22	.27	1,065.00	405.00
Greenfield.....	8	179	198	12	205	114	1	11	4.17	3.23	240	300	.16	.23	486.00	.....
Hale	8	154	144	8	265	172	6	10	5.78	4.00	480	480	.14	.22	921.00	.....
Jackson	10	164	133	10	226	135	3	15	6.94	3.70	620	480	.17	.22	920.00	12.95
Monticello.....	6	303	335	6	356	185	3	11	10.00	5.30	540	540	.12	.16	1,213.00	.....
Madison	10	131	137	9	226	160	4	10	6.25	3.28	540	400	.27	.42	802.00	.....
Oxford.....	7	166	152	7	290	137	2	7	6.25	4.87	492	530	.11	.18	964.20	767.74
Rome	8	191	170	8	297	234	3	13	5.50	4.52	480	480	.12	.19	909.00	.....
Richland	9	173	150	8	245	175	3	8	7.20	5.03	317	420	.21	.22	925.00	.....
Scotch Grove...	8	196	150	8	305	175	8	8	5.00	4.00	480	480	.30	.33	874.00	.....
Washington	4	210	217	5	312	147	1	4	6.25	5.37	270	260	.14	.17	537.75	228.79
Wayne	8	156	159	8	293	181	4	9	6.83	4.78	567	644	.18	.22	1,090.00	.....
Wyoming	8	206	187	7	321	195	5	9	6.18	3.00	507	480	.10	.14	884.20	.....
Wyoming (Ind.).	1	74	82	2	198	117	1	3	7.50	4.13	60	80	.16	.18	234.50	64.33

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

JONES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Pt. of Dayton in	1	17	9	1	32	30	1	1	7.50	4.00	80	80	.12	.13	184.00	.....
Jones Co.....	124	3217	3113	125	4874	2965	54	164	7.02	4.55	7038	6979	.17	.22	16,292.65	1,660.25
Total.....																

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Adams	4	124	88	5	161	45	2	8	6.87	4.75	280	280	.44	.27	706.00	419.57
Benton	5	192	195	5	238	113	2	6	5.25	4.50	300	300	.25	.25	592.30	71.00
Clear Creek	6	183	174	7	206	131	3	10	5.50	3.75	330	440	.18	.20	791.00	252.50
English River...	8	206	206	7	212	156	5	8	6.07	5.73	660	559	.10	.15	1,207.00	268.00
German	10	270	253	10	284	136	1	13	5.00	4.47	391	410	.35	.26	702.00	352.97
Lafayette	5	85	88	5	148	98	3	7	4.75	4.00	380	380	.30	.48	710.00	45.00
Lancaster	7	255	257	7	409	210	4	12	6.80	6.31	370	450	.10	.11	1,161.75	85.34
Liberty	8	175	150	6	127	46	5	6	6.25	3.75	340	300	.26	.16	495.50	178.31
Jackson	8	325	274	8	438	230	4	7	7.50	6.20	700	220	.16	.14	1,264.00	256.02
Prairie	4	66	52	3	120	54	3	2	8.25	4.37	120	175	.21	.51	393.75	150.92
Richland	6	235	210	7	376	382	3	11	7.47	5.85	360	400	.18	.18	1,152.00	433.99
Richland (Ind.)..	1	117	104	2	165	112	1	4	11.25	6.87	60	80	.22	.22	595.00	.....
Sigourney	2	53	57	2	57	47	...	2	.....	5.90	120	...	.12	...	141.00	.....
Sigourney (Ind).	1	200	189	1	353	166	...	6	.....	8.12	...	120	...	...	1,122.00	110.00
Steady Run.....	6	265	232	6	325	208	6	5	7.39	5.68	421	437	.15	.13	1,310.75	.....
Van Buren	8	193	191	8	202	141	4	9	5.00	6.00	400	450	.37	.37	391.00	144.00
Warren	6	121	129	5	249	157	3	5	8.00	4.90	160	390	.18	.18	751.91	.....
Washington	8	235	198	8	243	145	1	10	.....	4.90	500	40	.15	.12	528.00	.....
Total	103	3300	3057	102	4313	2577	50	131	6.75	5.33	5892	5431	.22	.23	14,014.96	2,767.62

KOSUTH COUNTY.

Irvington.....	4	48	34	4	70	10	4	5	6.92	5.17	250	290	.50	.52	687.50	462.00
Cresco.....	2	14	21	2	16	4	...	3	...	6.25	60	50	2.12	...	350.00	...
Algona.....	3	121	100	4	139	16	2	3	6.25	5.60	210	220	.45	.40	700.00	...
Total.....	9	183	155	10	225	30	6	11	6.58	5.67	520	560	1.02	.46	1737.50	462.00

LEE COUNTY.

Keokuk, (Ind.)..	1	1799	2032	18	1965	899	3	28	20.40	10.72	...	174	...	.16	10,334.70	1,961.88
Madison, (Ind.)..	1	570	580	1	628	400	2	7	14.00	8.14	...	180	...	.12	1,920.00	...
Franklin, (Ind.)..	1	122	123	3	110	49	2	...	10.00	...	60	80	.80	.20	431.00	120.00
Montrose, (Ind.)..	1	112	116	3	215	123	1	2	13.33	7.20	...	120	...	.23	697.50	280.41
West Point, (Ind.)..	1	211	200	3	113	64	1	2	10.25	5.62	75	80	.31	...	620.00	...
Jackson.....	8	241	228	9	240	196	1	7	6.25	6.94	120	340	.22	.21	710.00	...
Montrose.....	6	195	194	6	236	117	3	6	7.50	5.46	340	350	.27	.26	808.00	651.34
Jefferson.....	5	180	144	7	211	147	3	8	8.96	7.18	260	340	.15	.18	900.00	509.62
Fort Madison.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Bay.....	5	140	132	5	204	145	5	4	10.77	4.50	160	320	.26	.29	690.50	690.50
Washington.....	9	244	212	8	350	186	3	11	7.00	5.62	501	374	.26	.39	889.70	500.40
West Point.....	8	191	188	8	202	108	3	6	8.25	5.09	360	400	.15	.23	797.00	590.40
Charleston.....	9	352	353	9	407	284	3	9	7.50	6.32	540	540	.15	.17	1,533.00	...
Des Moines.....	7	194	172	5	176	135	3	5	6.25	3.35	520	320	.31	.15	553.00	590.44
Van Buren.....	7	196	182	7	290	197	1	7	10.00	5.84	438	390	.18	.17	1,004.50	1,004.50
Harrison.....	8	232	201	8	240	182	4	7	8.91	5.51	300	480	.27	.24	990.00	410.69
Cedar.....	9	246	236	9	276	189	3	11	8.75	4.00	475	480	.21	.20	1,063.00	336.00
Marion.....	9	278	258	9	284	193	2	9	7.28	4.50	648	555	.23	.28	1,417.75	634.74
Franklin.....	5	190	200	4	314	192	1	4	6.25	5.75	180	240	.11	.10	480.00	320.00
Pleasant Ridge..	7	190	186	7	335	200	2	9	6.25	5.25	530	420	.20	.30	906.45	...

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.
LEE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Denmark.....	5	155	181	5	213	192	...	5	...	4.95	440	370	.24	.22	770.00	1,132.04
Total	113	6038	6118	134	7100	4198	46	147	9.36	5.89	5947	6553	.21	.21	27,718.10	9,721.96

LINN COUNTY.

Bertram.....	6	226	185	6	241	125	2	9	6.30	5.46	375	370	.22	.21	835.75	495.00
Boulder.....	4	125	100	4	178	17	1	6	7.50	5.18	320	226	.20	.14	612.00	381.85
Brown.....	10	299	257	10	436	235	2	18	7.74	5.78	728	484	.22	.23	1,395.00	.....
Buffalo.....	5	131	101	4	160	92	1	7	5.93	5.00	320	220	.12	.12	720.00	.....
Cedar R'p's, (Ind)	1	380	412	1	634	319	2	8	16.00	8.00	180	....	.21	.21	2,629.00	27.00
Clinton	6	181	178	6	230	126	2	10	6.25	5.50	480	440	.21	.28	1,030.00	54.00
College	5	144	116	5	180	96	4	6	6.00	4.50	400	400	.12	.16	840.00	.....
Fairfax.....	6	93	92	6	123	94	1	9	6.75	6.45	300	400	.38	.59	915.00	279.00
Fayette.....	7	166	123	7	218	137	7	7	5.00	4.75	560	560	.12	.15	1,030.00	79.00
Franklin.....	7	170	173	7	232	129	2	12	8.07	5.12	451	430	.17	.27	979.00	15.11
Jackson.....	8	158	144	8	308	180	3	12	7.00	4.70	660	550	.26	.33	1,014.00	17.56
Linn.....	10	197	195	10	302	220	2	13	8.13	5.01	550	558	.15	.21	1,210.00	712.57
Lisbon, (Ind.)...	1	136	138	3	270	210	2	12	12.00	4.25	800	240	.10	.13	520.00	.....
Marion, (Ind.)...	1	291	291	1	467	217	1	5	16.49	4.89	60	120	.10	.09	1,713.00	1,417.00
Mt. Vernon, (Ind)	1	211	239	1	235	79	1	6	10.00	5.62	70	134	.15	.11	1,000.00	.....
Marion.....	16	349	308	14	501	279	6	20	7.00	4.55	1070	960	.15	.15	2,078.00	610.00
Maine.....	8	177	130	8	250	160	2	8	7.00	5.09	560	560	.13	.22	1,215.00	163.00
Monroe.....	5	149	128	5	300	110	2	7	6.25	6.25	300	320	.28	.28	800.00	.....
Otter Creek.....	11	296	272	11	581	311	7	15	7.95	5.76	770	770	.18	.22	1,892.00	.....
Putnam.....	6	125	119	6	254	96	4	7	6.25	6.25	340	480	.17	.23	945.00	.....
Rapids.....	7	320	289	8	411	211	6	12	8.25	8.00	534	500	-.18	.19	2,055.00	969.00

Spring Grove....	3	101	95	3	142	70	2	4	6.56	3.04	260	210	.11	.13	429.00	143.00
Washington.....	8	201	207	8	360	128	1	6	10.00	6.07	690	720	.16	.20	2,148.00	.....
Western, (Ind.)..	1	74	75	1	101	77	1	1	8.33	6.00	60	62	.14	.14	177.00	.....
Total.....	143	4700	4427	143	7114	3738	65	209	8.20	5.47	10338	9712	.17	.21	28,181.75	5,363.09

LOUISA COUNTY.

Columbus City..	10	321	273	10	381	233	4	12	6.43	4.79	940	659	.19	.18	1,715.00	819.84
Concord.....	6	152	185	6	207	145	1	5	8.30	5.80	360	360	.19	.20	934.00	300.00
Elliott.....	2	50	52	2	94	36	3	1	7.50	6.25	130	160	.16	.17	400.00	.....
Elm Grove.	6	112	130	6	175	130	3	9	7.50	5.35	572	320	.17	.23	1,046.60	58.00
Grand View	7	187	200	7	219	123	1	10	9.00	6.05	346	565	.22	.22	1,134.00	.....
Jefferson.....	4	143	109	4	160	106	1	6	8.50	6.09	162	420	.24	.24	908.00	.....
Marshall.....	8	198	188	7	302	223	6	9	7.71	4.62	560	450	.16	.21	1,139.00	31.34
Morning Sun....	5	151	124	5	192	133	2	5	10.25	6.21	475	480	.13	.18	1,339.40	339.78
Oakland.....	3	102	90	3	113	87	...	5	.....	5.50	200	140	.17	.17	384.00	407.40
Port Louisa.....	5	125	144	5	190	97	2	7	8.12	6.72	255	435	.18	.18	927.50	.....
Union.....	2	89	82	2	105	47	1	2	10.00	5.62	160	160	.12	.12	420.00	.....
Wapello.....	6	210	178	6	308	133	4	4	7.75	7.75	299	495	.16	.16	1,437.25	.....
Grand View (Ind)	1	103	119	3	170	85	...	5	.....	7.78	72	144	.17	.17	491.25	.....
Columbus City (I)	1	145	140	3	205	114	...	5	.....	6.56	180	300	.17	.20	630.00	505.72
Morning Sun (I).	1	115	96	2	126	80	2	3	10.62	5.41	120	140	.10	.10	680.00	.....
Wapello (Ind)...	1	161	181	3	262	216	1	4	15.00	7.29	80	120	.10	.10	1,110.00	.....
Total.....	68	2364	2291	74	3304	1988	31	92	8.97	6.11	4911	5348	.16	.18	14,696.00	2,462.08

LUCAS COUNTY.

Benton.....	6	116	109	9	150	114	4	7	6.43	6.09	420	180	.25	.43	850.30	.....
Chariton.....	4	110	103	8	150	75	5	3	6.25	4.62	240	215	.30	.33	500.00	.....
Chariton, (Ind.)..	1	152	140	3	260	200	1	2	11.25	5.63	180	360	.31	.31	835.00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

LUCAS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Cedar.....	6	133	145	10	217	139	2	8	5.62	5.20	280	260	.16	.15	696.00	264.70
English.....	7	162	128	8	173	94	3	5	7.00	4.33	130	280	.14	.21	499.30	239.90
Jackson.....	5	70	75	6	90	50	2	3	7.50	4.38	180	120	.25	.25	340.00	.....
Liberty.....	5	138	88	5	106	74	5	5	7.50	5.40	240	320	.25	.28	711.00	184.54
Otter Creek.....	6	119	97	6	168	116	7	4	7.00	6.00	360	320	.30	.30	709.00	321.62
White Breast. .	4	132	96	4	131	80	1	7	6.25	5.00	340	320	.36	.27	651.00	111.92
Union.....	4	120	115	6	258	181	2	4	6.25	5.00	260	200	.12	.13	417.00	77.27
Warren.....	6	160	140	6	278	213	4	7	7.50	5.00	320	380	.25	.22	675.00	250.00
Washington.....	3	71	61	5	91	50	2	8	6.25	5.00	210	200	.19	.27	522.50	28.22
Pleasant.....	4	75	80	5	70	60	1	4	5.62	5.00	240	260	.25	.23	502.50	168.33
Total.....	61	1558	1377	81	2142	1446	39	67	6.18	5.13	3400	3415	.24	.26	7,908.60	1,646.50

MADISON COUNTY.

Douglas.....	5	137	116	9	193	114	...	9	.....	5.00	372	167	.24	.28	533.50	100.00
Walnut.....	5	152	158	10	225	162	5	5	8.62	6.25	320	300	.38	.35	892.50	69.66
Lincoln.....	4	100	83	8	150	100	2	6	7.50	5.62	200	220	.15	.24	576.00	.....
Monroe.....	4	71	71	8	75	60	1	7	8.33	5.00	240	240	.40	.50	680.00	.....
Lee.....	1	53	42	2	57	27	...	2	.....	5.75	60	80	.22	.18	160.00	164.80
Jackson.....	3	41	38	3	69	34	1	4	6.25	5.40	250	120	.36	.45	400.20	106.60
Madison.....	4	100	107	4	138	105	1	4	10.00	6.00	120	280	.30	.35	521.00	231.66
Grand River....	4	67	81	8	100	75	2	6	7.50	5.83	240	240	.31	.48	600.00	.....
South.....	6	150	154	9	204	150	1	8	7.50	5.70	340	230	.30	.30	514.00	.....
Union.....	5	160	153	5	194	144	4	5	7.62	4.87	260	345	.28	.28	835.53	18.00
Penn.....	1	11	13	2	18	14	1	1	6.75	4.18	55	45	.35	.39	106.75	.....
Scott.....	6	169	192	12	200	150	7	5	7.25	5.25	399	405	.18	.23	1,046.33	53.42
Winterset, (Ind.).	1	218	232	3	322	228	2	4	12.50	6.25	120	.....	.15	....	1,200.00	42.69

Jefferson.....	5	103	56	5	110	75	2	5	8.48	5.50	.....	318	.25	.30	358.30	85.00
Crawford.....	6	113	127	8	212	150	3	5	7.91	5.00	300	180	.18	.22	585.00	206.92
Webster.....	3	55	51	6	85	40	...	6	.....	4.25	180	180	.43	.43	405.00	.....
Ohio.....	4	83	93	7	136	58	3	4	7.50	5.00	300	190	.16	.24	585.00	.....
Total.....	67	1803	1767	109	2488	1686	35	86	8.12	5.40	3756	3540	.27	.32	9,999.11	1,078.76

MAHASKA COUNTY.

Pleasant Grove..	5	171	148	5	234	140	2	7	7.91	6.40	300	280	.25	.25	764.00	310.48
Union.....	7	194	188	7	245	169	4	7	9.00	6.00	360	360	.23	.18	984.50	394.53
Prairie.....	6	162	152	5	303	150	1	8	10.00	7.87	395	180	.38	.33	1,009.50	871.76
Richland.....	10	260	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Oak.....	4	105	90	4	121	78	1	4	.....	5.00	300	320	.27	.33	643.00	.....
Madison.....	4	98	94	4	147	93	1	4	6.87	6.50	265	180	.36	.35	598.40	253.29
Adams.....	6	159	110	6	185	115	2	5	8.00	5.25	360	200	.15	.20	615.00	14.43
Monroe.....	6	241	219	6	319	212	3	6	9.50	6.00	238	380	.16	.22	1,234.00	100.00
White Oak.....	7	202	198	7	327	298	...	7	.....	5.00	431	350	.16	.21	826.40	359.08
Oskaloosa.....	15	552	511	19	616	371	8	17	7.50	6.08	804	515	.25	.28	2,066.00	1,408.28
Scott.....	5	264	269	5	324	136	1	5	10.00	5.63	400	280	.13	.17	839.00	462.96
Jefferson.....	6	223	312	6	255	174	4	6	7.87	6.04	560	440	.24	.24	1,344.00	.....
Des Moines.....	6	194	199	6	241	140	3	7	6.00	5.75	500	318	.12	.20	883.20	64.13
Harrison.....	5	225	194	5	217	138	3	2	7.50	6.20	286	325	.10	.18	707.40	711.64
Cedar.....	5	172	221	5	227	154	2	6	9.16	6.17	440	340	.15	.16	1,035.00	153.37
Oskaloosa (Ind.).	1	512	608	1	613	588	4	7	15.10	6.69	100	80	.18	.18	3,841.25	923.97
Total.....	98	3734	3663	91	4374	2956	39	98	8.80	6.04	5739	4528	.21	.23	17,390.65	6,025.92

MARION COUNTY.

Clay.....	7	338	349	7	434	35	3	11	5.61	5.13	438	666	.15	.15	1,189.50	70.51
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REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

MARION COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Dallas.....	6	189	175	5	206	30	5	4	11.00	4.80	180	320	.35	.20	619.00	.....
Franklin.....	5	94	70	6	103	17	2	4	6.80	5.06	240	120	.33	.....	408.00	89.74
Indiana.....	8	259	235	8	394	25	1	13	6.25	6.25	353	680	.16	.16	1,280.00	464.16
Knoxville.....	16	542	478	16	650	27	5	25	5.75	5.75	903	900	.31	.18	2,025.00	1,578.55
Knoxville (Ind.)..	1	290	310	1	414	248	1	5	10.37	6.21	.....	120	.....	.16	1,005.00	357.37
Lake Prairie....	8	378	375	8	416	224	5	6	8.15	6.04	820	800	.10	.13	2,502.00	1,286.35
Pella (Ind.).....	1	358	394	2	377	74	3	1	8.86	6.25	120	120	.21	.22	1,350.00	457.95
Liberty.....	9	280	292	14	284	34	2	13	6.50	4.75	552	512	.18	.16	.....	1.67
Pleasant Grove..	8	255	217	5	458	34	4	5	6.66	6.06	300	266	.26	.26	.....	140.00
Perry.....	2	78	74	2	98	23	1	2	7.30	7.00	160	140	.37	.26	430.00	211.62
Polk.....	3	91	67	2	132	28	1	3	11.25	5.25	140	140	.10	.13	384.00	455.07
Red Rock.....	8	282	241	9	387	21	4	6	7.90	5.33	320	380	.33	.30	952.00	210.21
Summitt.....	8	253	230	4	153	27	1	6	7.50	6.35	140	260	.18	.17	683.00	.....
Swan.....	6	204	199	6	319	30	4	7	11.33	10.00	352	360	.11	.14	944.50	.....
Union.....	5	141	140	6	283	33	2	4	7.50	6.08	240	120	.23	.23	471.00	.....
Washington.....	10	251	219	9	360	29	1	9	6.25	4.50	60	60	.....	.....	138.00	.....
Total.....	111	4283	4060	110	5467	937	45	95	7.04	5.93	5325	5963	.23	.19	14,371.00	5,323.20

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Albion (Ind.)....	1	90	80	2	110	72	...	2	.....	6.25	60	60	.....	.....	300.00	100.00
Marshallto'n (Ind.)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor.....	5	154	142	5	248	187	5	5	7.50	4.25	60	60	.....	.....	705.00	97.01
Le Grand.....	7	225	171	7	321	169	4	10	8.06	4.55	66	80	.....	.....	1,012.00	819.94
Timber Creek....	7	165	118	7	222	119	2	10	6.25	6.00	60	71	.....	.....	703.37	210.11
Eden.....	4	69	81	4	131	97	2	6	6.12	5.75	60	80	.....	.....	740.50	202.70

Vienna	5	73	65	5	103	61	...	8	...	5.20	66	60	...	540.00	...
Minerva	2	100	44	2	71	66	...	4	...	4.50	60	60	...	264.00	...
Liberty	3	88	105	3	85	74	1	5	6.63	5.37	60	67	...	441.75	245.56
Marietta	5	145	143	6	260	174	4	7	8.58	7.46	63	60	...	1,169.80	...
Iowa	7	145	151	6	215	135	4	6	7.81	6.38	80	72	...	971.50	58.82
Marion	4	166	151	4	231	113	2	6	7.29	6.25	80	65	...	640.00	...
Green Castle	4	67	64	4	111	42	...	6	...	6.25	68	70	...	610.00	50.00
Jefferson	1	29	17	1	34	16	...	2	...	6.37	101	70	...	205.00	...
Washington	3	58	44	3	85	45	3	3	6.66	6.35	80	80	...	505.00	...
Marshall	4	100	108	4	154	97	2	3	8.50	5.10	70	55	...	350.75	...
Total	63	1674	1484	61	2381	1467	29	83	7.34	5.76	1012	1010	...	9,158.67	1,783.64

MILLS COUNTY.

Anderson	3	54	60	3	91	20	2	4	11.20	6.24	236	120	.24	512.40	205.95
Glenwood	3	85	55	3	94	15	4	3	10.70	4.03	240	200	.40	721.50	...
Indian Creek	3	70	69	3	94	20	1	5	8.25	7.34	180	180	.68	492.00	...
Ingraham	2	18	18	2	27	6	3	1	8.33	7.50	100	140	1.05	390.00	288.92
Lyons	4	207	195	4	187	22	2	5	11.00	6.75	255	245	.25	711.75	718.91
Oak	4	109	94	4	163	19	3	5	7.50	5.00	239	237	.13	566.50	198.22
Platteville	3	148	149	3	158	29	2	3	9.94	7.08	180	155	.27	295.00	...
Rawles	3	113	99	3	145	21	3	2	9.08	6.79	190	170	.16	628.50	235.86
White Cloud	5	113	95	5	148	17	...	9	...	7.50	380	240	.11	989.00	87.00
St Marys	2	58	63	2	64	11	...	2	...	6.88	80	160	.09	372.50	...
Silver Creek	4	124	113	4	146	15	4	4	8.33	7.50	250	160	.20	627.50	262.83
Glenwood, (Ind.)	1	149	160	3	260	46	4	2	16.25	8.50	117	293	.16	1,074.00	597.11
Total	37	1248	1170	39	1577	241	28	45	10.05	6.75	2447	2300	.31	7,230.65	2,594.80

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Lincoln	2	51	56	2	33	28	...	2	.....	4.00	80	80	.14	.14	128.00	.....
Wayne	3	43	55	3	38	30	...	3	.....	4.20	180	180	.22	...	150.00	33.92
Jenkins	9	80	80	6	156	91	1	7	5.00	4.00	425	180	.24	.15	550.00	157.00
St. Ansgar	3	86	76	5	106	62	...	6	.....	4.92	215	140	.14	.15	356.00	.....
Burr Oak	5	67	45	4	88	42	...	5	.....	3.33	310	120	.15	.13	312.00	.....
Osage	3	142	217	4	262	170	3	3	9.00	6.25	300	210	.16	.23	880.00	.....
Stacyville	3	73	82	5	146	129	1	4	10.50	4.75	220	230	.22	.41	730.50	180.93
Cedar	7	90	74	6	151	70	...	7	.....	4.37	360	290	.25	.22	573.00	75.95
Newberg	3	49	43	3	96	67	3	3	7.50	5.00	180	240	.23	.35	540.00	.....
Mitchell	2	208	186	5	240	169	2	4	10.00	5.62	150	155	.27	.27	791.00	.....
Otranto	4	70	65	4	120	65	...	4	.....	3.50	70	75	.12	.12	300.00	.....
Douglas	4	26	32	3	36	...	1	5	7.50	5.00	240	180	.15	.15	444.00	.....
Total.....	48	985	1011	50	1472	923	11	53	8.25	4.58	2730	1900	.19	.21	5,754.50	447.80

MONONA COUNTY.

Ashton	1	13	18	1	16	8	...	1	.....	8.00	60	60	.72	.72	154.00	74.00
Belvidere	5	66	75	5	...	...	1	4	7.50	6.00	230	132	...	...	435.00	.....
Boyer	2	23	20	1	33	18	...	2	.....	6.25	100	60	.20	.30	200.00	60.51
Franklin	3	83	72	3	103	81	3	3	12.50	6.25	360	116	.22	...	750.00	958.11
Kennebec	3	26	20	2	34	20	...	2	.....	5.00	160	...	.66	.40	80.00	.....
Maple	2	50	40	2	54	12	1	2	7.50	6.50	120	60	.56	...	246.00	.....
Spring Valley	1	12	9	1	11	8	...	1	.....	4.00	60	...	.30	.71	48.00	200.00
West Fork	2	34	23	2	35	18	...	2	.....	7.00	180	60	.55	.50	311.00	400.00
Total.....	19	307	277	17	286	166	5	16	9.16	6.12	1270	488	.46	.53	2,224.00	1,692.62

MONROE COUNTY.

Pleasant.....	7	212	181	7	357	134	1	6	6.66	4.36	225	390	17	.12	564.00	.....
Bluff Creek.....	6	188	158	6	245	127	2	4	7.50	4.37	300	400	.26	.31	755.00	753.58
Union.....	8	220	224	8	339	155	2	6	6.25	4.39	418	320	.10	.14	694.75	579.00
Cedar.....	7	196	199	7	277	147	3	4	5.84	4.50	330	420	.28	.23	818.00	.....
Wayna.....	4	131	136	4	197	92	..	4	.....	4.54	120	230	.12	.21	584.50	.....
Guilford.....	5	189	169	5	236	139	1	6	4.18	4.10	360	300	.19	.13	555.00	275.00
Troy.....	6	134	128	6	216	72	1	10	5.00	4.00	420	360	.23	.21	717.00	.....
Mantra.....	9	295	263	9	461	300	6	11	6.55	4.06	539	728	.12	.14	1,191.25	125.00
Urbana.....	4	120	141	4	261	97	1	8	5.00	5.07	75	77	.09	.09	449.00	172.36
Monroe.....	5	117	118	5	231	100	4	7	5.91	3.70	300	292	.16	.16	552.00	.....
Franklin.....	6	139	112	5	167	110	3	2	6.08	4.75	120	160	.17	.26	244.00	72.00
Jackson.....	4	120	97	3	132	80	2	4	6.75	5.12	160	200	.22	.20	396.00	.....
Albia (Ind.).....	1	164	166	5	297	202	1	4	.....	.....	240	600	.12	.18	1,401.00	210.01
Blakesburg (Ind.)	1	20	8	1	105	56	1	2	14.00	11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	283.75	.....
Total.....	73	2245	2100	75	3521	1811	28	78	6.64	4.94	3607	4477	.17	.18	9,205.25	2,186.95

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Douglas.....	6	40	53	5	85	59	1	4	9.71	3.87	141	140	.33	.52	350.50	212.00
Jackson.....	4	64	69	3	84	50	3	...	7.50	.....	.....	106	.....	.27	159.00	339.78
Red Oak.....	3	49	67	2	77	19	1	1	10.00	7.88	60	60	.57	.47	396.00	.20
West.....	2	52	32	2	80	11	1	1	6.25	14.50	120	140	.38	.52	155.00	.....
Frankfort.....	4	73	73	4	113	....	2	5	8.66	5.15	65	65	.....	.....	587.00	.....
Washington.....	3	45	56	3	95	56	...	3	.....	4.97	120	120	.....	.30	291.00	.....
Total.....	22	323	350	19	534	195	8	14	8.42	7.26	506	631	.43	.42	1,928.50	551.98

Valley.....	3	83	64	5	143	70	3	3	5.44	5.00	295	155	.21	.35	379.00	.....
Amity.....	6	138	135	7	228	148	3	6	7.50	5.82	360	289	.25	.21	574.50	378.00
East River.....	6	172	140	4	191	82	2	4	8.60	5.62	305	180	.24	.24	679.50	497.74
Washington ...	3	43	48	3	78	45	1	5	7.50	6.21	290	130	.34	.31	538.50	.....
Pierce.....	1	19	16	1	32	19	...	1	.....	6.25	.....	60	.....	.30	75.00	.....
Fremont	1	47	26	1	24	13	1	...	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	110.50	.....
Nodaway.....	3	92	83	5	195	100	2	3	9.00	8.50	120	200	.36	.26	470.00	.....
Clarinda (Ind)...	1	225	200	1	290	219	1	3	13.00	6.25	60	80	.36	.31	885.00	495.21
Total	46	1352	1211	47	1842	990	21	43	7.87	5.93	2575	2539	.26	.28	6,673.50	1,629.08

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Emmettsburg..	2	33	22	2	32	....	1	1	6.25	6.00	.....	140	.....	.79	171.00	130.00
Nevada	2	21	16	2	37	16	...	2	.....	9.00	.....	120	.....	1.10	108.00	.....
West Bend.	2	19	21	1	40	28	...	2	.....	10.00	60	120	.25	.50	180.00	.....
Total	6	73	59	5	109	44	1	5	6.25	8.33	60	380	.25	.79	459.00	130.00

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Lincoln	1	6	14	1	20	15	...	1	.....	10.00	.....	62	.....	.50	120.00	15.27
Plymouth	1	9	8	1	19	16	...	1	.....	8.00	60	.....	.....	.50	96.00	.....
Total	2	15	22	2	39	31	...	2	.....	9.00	60	62	.....	.50	216.00	15.27

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Des Moines.....	1	30	31	3	58	42	...	3	.....	10.64	220	80	.98	.24	575.00	85.00
Lizzard	1	22	17	2	43	20	...	2	.....	13.25	86	62	.14	.14	200.00	200.00
Total	2	52	48	5	101	62	...	5	.....	11.95	306	142	.56	.19	775.00	285.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

POLK COUNTY.

Allen.....	4	178	150	4	325	160	4	...	11.55	.....	.....	220	...	.36	473.25	263.00
Beaver.....	6	91	80	4	167	94	1	6	6.00	5.03	240	149	.21	.26	354.25	.....
Bloomfield.....	5	141	118	5	...	...	3	5	11.25	6.26	260	342	.19	...	795.00	.....
Camp.....	8	302	339	...	509	215	8	4	7.50	7.50	200	660	...	...	1,440.00	.....
Delaware.....	7	184	120	6	...	142	1	5	5.00	5.00	300	300	...	...	120.00	.....
Des Moines E (Ind	1	352	373	1	400	391	1	5	18.75	7.50	60	140	...	...	2,047.50	225.00
Des Moines W “	1	722	797	4	612	445	2	9	...	...	90	90	...	...	4,545.00	.....
Douglas.....	3	68	53	3	74	49	2	4	7.50	6.25	180	204	.40	.41	437.00	125.50
Elkhart.....	4	162	138	3	88	48	2	1	...	...	60	100	.13	.16	428.00	1.97
Franklin.....	4	88	66	4	139	72	2	4	6.25	5.56	120	240	...	...	417.00	.....
Jefferson.....	5	116	126	5	175	113	1	8	5.00	5.07	200	400	.24	.21	551.00	.....
Lee.....	5	144	148	4	253	88	2	1	10.00	6.00	102	132	.20	.37	300.00	106.00
Madison.....	10	290	315	7	328	150	3	12	6.50	6.80	380	650	...	...	1,507.50	.....
Four Mile.....	2	108	113	2	129	36	2	2	9.08	6.87	135	200	...	...	370.00	105.40
Polk City (Ind.).	1	85	91	1	50	33	...	1	...	7.50	...	60	...	.23	90.00	.....
Saylor.....	7	185	175	7	357	214	4	6	6.25	5.59	241	380	.19	.21	720.00	.....
Walnut.....	6	130	119	6	228	210	4	8	8.04	6.00	315	400	.27	.29	1,128.50	.....
Washington.....	2	62	45	2	65	40	1	2	7.50	4.42	139	60	.21	.22	224.00	10.00
Valley.....	4	87	76	4	86	...	2	2	5.71	6.00	...	205	...	...	305.00	.....
Total.....	85	3495	3442	72	3885	2400	45	85	8.24	6.08	3022	4932	.22	.27	16,253.00	836.87

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Walnut Creek.	2	32	42	3	60	35	...	3	.....	6.00	120	120	.17	.17	288.00	82.41
Crescent.....	5	158	155	5	225	32	4	1	12.50	8.75	200	260	.54	.54	1,072.00	.....
York.....	1	29	23	4	52	20	...	4	.....	6.25	140	103	.37	.43	209.00	.....

Rockford	2	92	66	2	74	23	2	...	9.00	.....	.....	180	...	.22	310.00	250.00
Kane	11	139	157	11	245	200	4	11	8.75	8.75	570	550	.50	.50	2,250.00	412.14
Knox	3	54	46	3	69	35	1	4	9.00	8.75	110	240	.40	.45	518.00	237.13
Boomer	1	59	72	4	109	48	1	3	9.00	9.00	200	60	.25	.25	351.00	300.00
Silver Creek	2	32	33	2	61	29	...	4	.....	6.65	120	120	.19	.19	375.00	59.60
James	3	35	31	3	66	44	1	3	12.50	7.50	330	180	...	...	454.00	.....
Grove	1	49	41	1	90	36	...	2	.....	7.50	60	60	.26	1.04	180.00	398.00
Center	2	57	52	1	41	36	...	2	.....	7.50	180	.....	.17	.....	255.00	312.00
Macedonia	1	25	37	1	30	20	...	1	.....	6.25	60	.....	.87	.....	75.00	303.00
Council Bluffs, (Ind)	2	417	474	6	664	390	2	4	17.50	11.50	600	600	.15	.17	3,095.00	514.00
Total	36	1178	1229	46	1786	948	15	42	11.17	8.70	2690	2473	.34	.39	9,432.00	2,568.28

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Chester	2	10	13	2	22	8	...	4	.....	3.19	120	104	1.77	2.25	153.00	10.00
Bear Creek	4	124	114	8	137	79	.4	5	5.62	4.02	393	320	.32	.38	854.00	45.00
Deep River	6	100	85	10	298	171	3	7	5.83	4.56	300	300	.17	.18	562.50	74.88
Grinnell	1	131	179	3	171	124	2	5	12.50	5.60	90	100	.12	.13	790.20	534.29
Jackson	8	250	270	9	386	247	3	10	9.16	4.45	580	600	.27	.28	1,494.25	.....
Jefferson	4	122	97	8	172	144	3	5	6.00	4.25	320	240	.09	.12	425.50	200.00
Lincoln	3	42	29	5	98	67	1	4	5.35	3.75	236	70	.26	.18	328.20	.....
Madison	4	81	48	5	128	82	2	3	5.66	4.00	220	223	.29	.81	427.50	.....
Malcom	2	32	27	3	59	40	1	4	6.50	4.25	190	215	.23	.31	359.00	235.12
Pleasant	3	59	48	4	113	55	...	4	.....	4.62	120	140	.23	.18	241.00	113.64
Scott	3	28	22	5	111	55	2	3	6.00	3.67	214	129	.26	.24	372.50	34.48
Sugar Creek	6	129	102	9	233	124	3	6	5.67	4.70	300	240	.22	.16	543.00	369.82
Union	5	163	174	7	208	106	3	4	6.14	5.38	237	233	.19	.....	563.00	.....
Warren	4	100	117	8	370	204	4	4	7.12	4.50	320	320	.21	.26	729.00	198.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.
POWESHIEK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Washington	6	97	84	6	164	85	2	4	6.25	4.83	140	226	.11	.19	382.25	493.00
Total	61	1468	1409	92	2670	1591	33	72	6.75	4.38	3780	3450	.31	.40	8,224.90	2,308.23

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Sand Creek.....	7	45	58	7	118	65	...	7	...	6.12	60	60	.25	.52	440.00	.....
Platt	5	72	41	5	114	61	...	3	7.50	6.00	60	60	.65	.47	697.00	.....
Lott's Creek.....	7	113	82	7	73	...	4	6	5.50	5.00	60	60	...	...	556.00	.....
Mt. Ayr.....	7	80	96	5	157	120	4	5	7.50	5.00	60	80	.50	.55	838.00	.....
Washington	8	141	125	14	225	124	6	8	6.68	5.68	72	68	.34	.34	1,092.15	600.00
Middlefork	4	53	59	3	...	...	...	4	...	5.25	...	...	...	.45	480.00	.....
Athens	5	66	53	2	183	...	1	1	7.00	5.00	60	60	...	...	145.00	.....
East Fork.....	5	52	56	5	81	66	1	4	5.00	4.50	60	64	.40	.30	264.10	.....
West Fork	6	75	89	6	156	86	2	6	7.00	5.00	100	40	.56	.55	700.00	150.00
Total	54	697	659	54	1107	522	23	44	6.60	5.28	532	492	.45	.45	5,212.25	750.00

SAC COUNTY.

Jackson.....	2	43	49	4	55	35	2	3	10.75	5.33	130	170	1.05	1.07	480.24	.....
Sac.....	2	34	36	2	57	35	3	1	10.00	6.00	130	125	.28	.28	421.00	.....
Douglas.....	1	10	2	1	8	...	...	1	...	5.25	60	...	.65	...	63.00	296.00
Total	5	87	87	7	120	70	5	5	5.10	5.37	320	295	.66	.67	964.24	296.00

SCOTT COUNTY.

Allen's Grove...	4	104	105	4	146	91	...	7	...	4.60	240	260	.20	.18	546.00	
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Blue Grass.....	7	204	200	6	309	139	2	5	8.80	8.00	574	543	30	34	1,785.00	800.00
Buffalo (Ind)....	1	87	69	2	78	50	1	1	7.50	7.50					340.00	
Buffalo.....	6	164	162	5	191	128	1	5	5.50	5.80	836	424	23	22	861.00	.....
Cleona.....	6	120	90	4	146	109	.....	8	.....	6.39	820	270	35	28	767.50	400.00
Davenport (Ind)..	1	2260	2212	7	.....	1615	2	27	20.00	10.75	80	120	17	21	14,500.00	.....
Davenport.....	13	500	449	14	541	308	12	10	9.45	6.82	1030	750	30	35	3,713.00	1,000.00
Hickory Grove..	6	199	212	11	339	204	6	5	9.78	7.55	270	400	27	30	1,114.65	1,195.93
Le Claire (Ind)..	1	198	208	3	248	135	1	2	15.00	6.25	110	70	11	11	836.25	343.13
Le Claire.....	10	230	229	8	299	170	4	8	9.75	6.65	340	400	18	28	1,167.50	603.11
Liberty.....	8	158	163	8	262	175	4	9	7.00	4.50	490	417	22	27	1,048.50	50.00
Pleasant Valley.	4	100	128	4	151	75	1	4	10.00	6.65	297	234	22	18	726.25	.....
Princeton (Ind)..	1	120	105	2	154	116	1	1	13.00	7.50	120	120	21	21	486.00	.....
Princeton.....	7	180	150	7	183	107	2	11	11.50	5.50	517	405	22	33	1,463.00	243.21
Rockingham	3	45	45	3	39	30	.....	3	.....	6.28	140	160	.....	51	354.40	98.90
Winfield.....	11	419	362	11	473	274	10	10	9.50	6.62	740	880	19	48	2,580.00	325.00
Total.....	89	5088	4889	99	3559	3726	48	116	10.52	6.71	5604	5553	23	35	32,289.05	5,059.28

SHELBY COUNTY.

Galland's Grove.	4	91	84	4	175	15	5	3	8.96	7.30	322	245	20	27	937.55	308.86
Harlan.....	4	30	34	4	77	11	.....	4	.....	5.75	180	60	34	18	522.50	92.20
Jackson.....	2	46	45	2	91	16	1	3	7.50	6.87	120	160	19	30	480.00	217.60
Fairview.....	5	49	41	4	60	9	2	4	7.50	4.45	180	211	55	45	443.25	285.17
Total.....	15	216	204	14	403	51	8	14	7.98	6.09	802	676	32	30	2,383.30	903.83

STORY COUNTY.

Nevada.....	7	277	320	8	430	300	4	13	9.47	5.94	460	330	21	19	1,535.33	.....
New Albany.....	3	106	114	3	180	89	2	4	10.00	5.08	180	180	09	17	480.00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

STORY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Franklin	5	133	108	5	190	105	1	6	11.25	6.55	300	180	.21	.30	680.85	308.03
Union	7	152	136	7	288	126	...	7	.....	6.00	400	320	.21	.19	884.00	30.00
Washington	5	114	120	5	213	105	5	5	8.87	7.18	509	280	.24	.18	1,107.00	.....
Howard	4	91	87	4	173	93	1	6	6.25	7.06	240	180	.25	.24	420.00	114.00
Palestine	4	129	129	3	161	61	2	3	9.37	7.21	140	165	.17	.17	321.07	442.42
Lafayette	3	26	33	3	90	37	1	5	7.50	8.00	180	180	.20	.24	467.50	.....
Indian Creek	7	183	164	7	315	190	7	7	8.60	5.12	420	360	.22	.22	1,170.00	631.14
Milford	4	35	30	2	66	42	1	2	6.25	6.77	120	60	.20	.22	420.48	.....
Collins	2	63	47	2	90	50	...	...	.....	.....	120	140	.16	.16	262.00	.....
Total	51	1309	1288	49	2196	1198	24	58	8.62	6.50	3069	2375	.20	.22	7,748.23	1,525.59

TAMA COUNTY.

Buckingham	6	72	70	6	126	87	1	8	7.50	5.38	350	430	.55	.40	915.00	544.00
Clark	2	12	22	3	22	16	1	2	6.00	4.75	190	.....	.84	.....	196.00	128.38
Carlton	9	118	121	5	163	92	2	5	6.45	4.50	380	155	.38	.35	523.00	.....
Crystal	4	44	46	3	73	45	...	5	.....	6.58	80	205	.15	.35	366.00	.....
Carroll	4	38	30	3	72	40	...	6	.....	5.03	200	180	.25	.25	376.00	99.23
Columbia	5	67	79	5	108	58	2	8	8.73	4.91	317	290	.24	.72	825.00	198.90
Geneseo	5	77	51	5	108	63	2	4	7.25	5.25	120	260	.36	.48	468.00	41.45
Howard	7	157	132	6	216	118	6	5	6.75	4.55	246	400	.32	.30	749.00	110.12
Highland	5	18	35	2	37	7	...	2	.....	4.50	130	90	.65	.....	159.00	232.00
Indian Village	7	208	210	8	306	183	1	15	10.00	5.75	560	600	.14	.17	1,595.00	30.00
Lincoln	1	8	18	1	17	9	...	2	.....	5.25	60	60	.61	.21	126.00	.....
Oneida	9	31	29	1	10	7	...	1	.....	7.50	80	80	.....	1.20	176.00	28.25
Otter Creek	7	127	122	7	191	101	2	11	8.75	5.28	520	360	.30	.37	1,040.00	856.87

Perry.....	4	64	58	4	89	54	1	7	8.75	6.96	250	245	.52	.60	709.25	56.09
Richland.....	7	127	116	4	157	86	2	4	9.66	6.25	299	120	.21	.29	737.98	59.00
Spring Creek...	2	31	33	2	40	27	1	2	7.50	4.50	120	59	.85	.25	198.00	.....
Salt Creek.....	7	147	136	7	202	108	2	10	9.38	5.83	360	400	.18	.28	972.00	193.60
Toledo.....	3	123	125	3	172	81	1	6	8.75	6.04	220	200	.12	.21	562.50	.....
Toledo, (Ind.)...	1	170	182	3	254	158	1	4	17.50	6.54	260	285	.10	.12	941.37	16.98
York.....	7	148	115	7	257	118	6	8	8.96	4.01	490	460	.48	.53	1,224.50	.....
Total.....	102	1787	1730	85	2620	1458	31	115	8.80	5.46	5232	4899	.38	.39	12,859.60	2,093.87

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Benton.....	3	138	119	4	163	90	1	4	11.25	5.25	300	80	.35	.30	886.00	53.85
Clayton.....	3	62	93	3	103	50	3	3	6.40	4.60	220	220	.16	.37	497.00	.....
Dallas.....	6	86	79	4	109	49	1	4	5.00	5.00	910	180	.35	.32	374.00	1.64
Holt.....	1	48	39	2	70	29	2	...	8.35	.....	60	80	.55	.30	239.00	.....
Jackson.....	3	56	47	4	121	64	...	4	.....	5.07	20	180	.30	.29	203.00	191.81
Jefferson.....	6	132	103	6	119	90	1	6	12.50	6.25	308	60	.23	.23	548.13	.....
Mason.....	3	97	75	3	137	72	1	4	6.25	5.20	240	120	.23	.22	384.00	16.00
Marshall.....	1	23	32	1	39	18	...	1	.....	5.00	80	80	.26	.26	160.00	109.50
Nodaway.....	3	51	37	3	88	55	...	3	.....	5.33	120	180	.25	.25	400.00	30.00
Polk.....	3	90	67	3	140	76	...	3	.....	5.25	140	60	.15	.20	209.00	138.55
Platte.....	1	15	14	1	18	13	...	3	.....	5.00	120	60	.30	.25	180.00	.....
Ross.....	5	90	98	5	156	88	...	5	6.67	5.00	202	250	.30	.30	410.00	.....
Washington.....	2	50	36	3	81	30	2	3	7.29	4.14	148	163	.25	.31	305.67	46.00
Total.....	40	938	839	42	1344	724	11	43	7.96	5.09	2868	1713	.28	.28	4,795.80	587.35

UNION COUNTY.

New Hope.....	3	60	40	2	50	25	2	4	14.00	8.04	215	120	.20	.23	392.25	
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REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

UNION COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Highland.....	3	42	41	3	69	50	...	6	...	2.97	165	120	.37	410.25	
Union.....	3	154	148	3	120	80	3	3	7.83	5.75	200	200	.31	650.00	.....
Pleasant.....	5	95	93	4	142	53	4	3	4.18	4.83	200	300	.25	522.00	5.60
Platte.....	1	64	69	3	117	63	...	3	...	5.00	120	180	.24	360.00	62.56
Lincoln.....	3	46	48	3	61	12	...	3	...	5.08	248	...	.27	252.40	252.20
Jones.....	4	83	78	4	58	16	1	4	5.00	5.00	180	180	.43	350.00	.....
Douglas.....	1	7	16	1	20	10	...	1	...	6.25	60	60	.31	150.00	20.00
Sand Creek.....	3	26	27	3	45	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Dodge.....	2	23	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total.....	28	600	595	26	682	320	10	27	7.77	5.36	1388	1160	.30	3,026.90	340.36

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Cedar.....	6	214	209	6	499	314	4	7	6.57	4.60	360	305	.19	750.00	636.17
Harrisburg.....	9	239	238	9	375	202	2	12	6.25	5.46	466	580	.22	1,226.00	299.00
Bonaparte.....	6	224	228	6	341	152	1	7	6.25	5.21	320	280	.14	783.00	21.00
Farmington.....	6	233	190	6	198	116	3	5	6.96	4.60	280	180	.26	466.00	236.70
Vernon.....	9	251	208	9	373	229	2	16	5.16	5.00	500	600	.17	1,110.00	214.48
Washington.....	5	167	151	5	239	140	3	7	8.70	6.00	300	400	.17	844.00	.....
Union.....	7	185	164	7	270	175	5	8	7.35	4.97	360	560	.12	1,116.75	.....
Lick Creek.....	9	233	221	9	320	195	7	11	6.25	4.50	540	540	.27	1,132.95	.....
Van Buren.....	11	286	281	11	432	307	4	13	6.98	4.90	460	770	.18	1,278.00	580.00
Des Moines.....	6	171	141	6	268	183	3	7	5.67	5.24	319	380	.11	696.00	100.11
Jackson.....	10	248	281	10	481	238	1	20	5.00	4.64	600	618	.27	1,159.50	.....
Chequest.....	7	200	191	7	211	177	3	12	6.30	3.83	480	405	.27	715.00	.....
Village.....	9	252	236	9	342	198	6	10	7.29	5.94	420	540	.13	1,230.00	.....

Birmingham (Ind)	1	133	123	1	207	192	1	3	8.75	4.47	60	60	.08	.08	373.00	83.19
Bentonsport (Ind)	1	98	124	1	168	112	1	2	15.00	8.13	60	120	.18	.19	1,166.65	108.12
Keosauqua (Ind).	1	213	195	1	348	211	1	5	18.75	5.70	....	120	....	.14	1,134.00	21.60
Farmington (Ind)	1	157	138	1	150	100	1	2	6.00	5.00	50	120	.10	.10	500.00	34.40
Total.....	104	3504	3269	104	5252	3241	48	147	7.78	5.19	5575	6528	.18	.19	15,680.85	2,334.72

WAPELLO COUNTY.

Adams.....	6	225	193	6	263	140	4	8	5.93	5.12	360	460	.17	.15	908.00	.....
Agency.....	3	84	79	3	140	67	2	4	7.50	5.47	220	160	.....	.....	487.00	.....
Agency City (Ind)	1	169	209	3	260	171	1	2	12.50	6.25	....	120	.....	.27	575.00	.....
Blakesburg (Ind)	1	69	61	1	105	56	1	2	14.00	10.25	60	60	.....	.....	283.75	5.79
Cass.....	3	142	118	3	227	139	2	3	6.25	6.50	120	180	.21	.20	457.00	.....
Center.....	9	377	362	9	597	289	4	15	7.37	5.77	527	420	.14	.16	1,328.75	115.55
Columbia.....	4	221	197	4	265	130	2	3	9.10	5.25	....	463	.....	.....	690.00	130.00
Competine.....	6	181	154	6	219	135	3	9	8.00	4.96	385	270	.....	.....	677.75	.....
Dahlonaga.....	3	121	117	3	193	129	2	1	7.50	6.25	....	200	.....	.....	315.00	47.10
Eddyville (Ind)...	1	205	229	4	300	240	1	3	16.50	7.33	60	120	.13	.13	1,395.00	167.39
Green.....	8	217	223	8	268	225	4	10	8.00	6.70	380	460	.16	.....	1,157.00	.....
Highland.....	5	162	143	5	299	200	5	5	7.50	5.25	300	365	.11	.16	850.00	.....
Keokuk.....	5	124	112	5	173	108	1	7	6.25	5.33	245	280	.31	.16	511.50	102.98
Ottumwa (Ind)...	1	502	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,349.98
Pleasant.....	9	304	264	9	495	275	6	9	6.87	4.33	300	440	.17	.14	812.00	.....
Polk.....	6	236	228	6	369	158	6	3	7.19	6.77	180	438	.12	.12	910.50	2.67
Richland.....	8	270	233	8	389	206	3	8	7.91	5.91	640	540	.19	.21	.....	.....
Washington.....	7	317	265	7	380	224	3	8	6.00	5.00	300	320	.15	.13	566.00	.....
Total.....	86	3916	3649	90	4942	2892	50	100	8.49	6.03	4027	5296	.17	.16	11,924.75	2,921.39

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

WARREN COUNTY.

Allen.....	3	144	105	3	178	175	2	4	8.65	5.14	185	240	.16	.23	565.00	.....	6.43
Belmont.....	5	131	102	4	205	85	2	6	7.50	5.62	320	290	.52	.37	734.40	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	6	221	202	6	.....	.....	3	9	6.74	6.74	360	480	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....
Jackson.....	5	65	67	4	.....	.....	1	5	10.00	6.37	240	80	.17	.18	460.00	.....	348.70
Jefferson.....	6	130	145	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6.21	300	380	.37	.34	826.50	.....	.....
Liberty.....	9	116	79	8	.....	118	2	8	6.87	7.18	462	388	.....	.....	1,126.00	.....	.....
Lynn.....	8	143	164	7	258	144	5	9	8.25	6.08	420	423	.23	.24	1,260.00	.....	.....
Otter.....	.....	142	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmyra.....	6	241	268	7	.....	.....	7	6	11.15	7.15	380	421	.13	.17	1,351.75	.....	212.00
Richland.....	.....	158	168	5	262	167	2	6	7.50	6.71	260	360	.25	.21	1,105.00	.....	530.75
Squaw.....	.....	94	86	5	152	74	1	7	7.00	6.60	360	120	.36	.38	633.00	.....	.....
Union.....	5	232	215	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	6.30	159	270	.90	.47	797.75	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	65	60	2	74	42	1	2	10.00	6.50	120	100	.26	.45	430.00	.....	.....
Indianola, (Ind.)..	1	177	207	4	272	149	2	6	10.50	7.60	100	80	.13	.13	1,196.00	.....	271.95
White Breast.....	8	129	163	8	250	104	3	10	8.75	7.08	375	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak.....	4	80	98	4	.....	121	1	7	7.25	7.00	250	265	.....	.....	876.00	.....	.....
Washington.....	9	241	198	9	436	174	5	13	9.81	6.91	540	620	.43	.25	1,853.00	.....	.....
Hartford, (Ind.)..	1	88	95	1	167	90	1	2	6.96	6.96	60	80	.10	.11	150.00	.....	225.52
Total.....	76	2597	2582	88	2254	1443	38	110	8.81	6.60	4891	4845	.31	.27	14,864.40	.....	1,590.35

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington (Ind)	1	409	438	6	630	354	1	8	17.50	6.37	60	120	.11	.11	2,466.00	.....	.....
Washington..	10	226	246	12	404	23	4	11	7.54	5.20	530	629	.13	.15	1,352.04	.....	.....
Crawford.....	7	273	253	16	612	25	4	12	8.43	4.98	520	500	.18	.25	1,543.50	.....	39.50
Franklin.....	7	161	136	15	238	21	.....	15	.....	2.19	480	480	.15	.17	846.00	.....	.....

Iowa.....	8	207	174	7	423	60	1	13	4.50	4.50	440	535	.13	.13	898.40	.....
Dutch Creek.....	10	254	209	10	350	19	3	14	6.76	4.00	60	80	.10	.14	1,230.00	.....
Cedar.....	8	201	158	8	273	31	2	16	5.05	2.40	520	505	.17	.20	965.60	178.38
Clay.....	6	158	149	5	193	18	5	5	5.00	5.00	300	400	.17	.17	700.00	.....
Marion.....	7	191	166	7	227	19	4	8	8.10	4.64	360	540	.14	.21	967.50	.....
Seventy Six.....	6	88	64	5	150	19	...	8	.....	3.41	220	315	.29	.40	442.50	.....
Richmond.....	...	107	124	2	129	92	...	2	.....	6.20	...	...	.13	.18	509.00	100.00
Brighton, (Ind.)..	1	147	167	4	...	...	1	3	12.50	6.88	50	60	.07	.08	750.00	21.64
Oregon.....	5	194	209	4	244	80	...	10	.....	2.46	520	300	.12	.17	918.00	272.35
Brighton.....	5	106	78	4	153	18	3	5	7.77	4.11	240	300	.25	.29	660.00	.....
Jackson.....	9	225	196	9	302	21	1	16	5.00	2.57	520	637	.24	.21	1,058.10	.....
Highland.....	5	97	81	5	269	21	3	7	10.01	3.33	364	345	.30	.20	400.00	255.78
English River...	6	235	185	7	303	20	1	5	6.00	5.40	290	60	.09	.10	531.00	389.95
Line Creek.....	12	277	257	19	607	22	3	17	5.33	4.11	500	580	.16	....	1,084.00	167.97
Total.....	113	3556	3290	145	5497	863	36	175	7.82	4.32	5994	6386	.16	.18	17,321.64	1,425.57

WAYNE COUNTY.

Benton.....	4	164	171	4	219	132	2	6	6.50	5.74	239	240	.24	.29	670.25	186.82
Clinton.....	4	87	79	8	133	105	1	8	6.25	4.97	425	60	.47	.38	443.00	251.04
Clay.....	2	44	42	2	55	40	4	2	8.60	5.45	240	120	.39	.34	494.50	.....
Corydon.....	5	135	130	4	201	97	1	7	7.50	5.50	480	70	.15	....	757.00	535.28
Grand River....	4	110	104	4	88	78	3	1	6.00	4.50	240	240	.20	.27	600.00	.....
Jefferson.....	4	94	98	4	136	80	2	2	8.40	8.40	240	240	.05	.71	665.00	73.70
Jackson.....	3	32	20	1	25	14	1	...	7.87	....	60	60	1.27	1.25	189.00	190.64
Monroe.....	5	124	134	5	217	122	5	5	8.75	4.50	300	320	.20	.26	870.00	110.00
Howard.....	6	91	65	5	147	101	1	5	.....	5.70	300	80	.30	.16	556.00	.....
Richman.....	4	63	40	3	91	52	2	4	8.03	5.13	120	245	.33	.37	509.66	165.00
South Fork.....	5	95	83	...	150	91	2	5	5.60	5.00	360	270	.30	.27	567.00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—CONTINUED.

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Union.....	6	152	138	6	200	156	5	6	7.50	5.00	360	300	.20	.16	371.00	.....
Washington.....	6	108	118	6	185	148	1	7	8.50	5.00	304	200	.36	.65	560.70	150.00
Warren.....	2	47	32	2	55	15	2	2	13.75	11.25	120	120	.34	.61	299.00	.....
Walnut.....	5	126	121	3	156	72	4	3	7.08	4.30	180	180	.29	.37	444.00	189.56
Wright.....	4	133	124	4	217	94	3	6	7.91	4.81	340	245	.26	.57	733.50	185.73
Total.....	69	1605	1499	61	2275	1397	39	69	7.88	5.68	4308	2990	.37	.44	8,729.61	2,037.77

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Fort Dodge (Ind.)	1	173	195	1	279	76	1	5	12.64	6.30	267	60	.14	.11	1,164.50	264.78
Webster.....	3	69	66	3	90	22	2	...	7.87	...	80	80	...	.28	252.00	216.80
Washington.....	5	89	75	4	105	51	2	4	7.75	4.71	290	220	.21	.42	612.50	.....
Otho.....	2	40	38	2	53	37	1	3	7.50	5.43	200	160	.19	.26	422.00	.....
Yell.....	1	79	53	3	30	21	...	3	...	5.00	180	120	...	...	464.00	.....
Dayton.....	3	61	76	3	105	58	1	4	10.00	6.77	80	60	.22	.20	85.00	707.18
Johnson.....	1	30	34	1	40	14	1	1	6.77	4.00	40	160	.10	.14	316.00	212.51
Hardin.....	2	72	70	2	34	17	2	1	8.40	5.50	429	...	.14	.38	412.50	200.00
Jackson.....	5	58	61	4	71	42	...	4	...	5.00	240	...	.46	...	540.00	.....
Wahkonsa.....	4	52	54	4	106	61	...	4	...	5.00	235	80	.85	...	383.00	109.75
Sumner.....	3	72	58	3	106	67	1	2	10.00	7.50	...	...	.75	...	275.00	.....
Douglas.....	5	63	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total.....	35	858	852	30	1019	466	11	31	8.86	5.52	2241	940	.38	.25	4,926.50	1,711.02

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Forrest.....	1	25	35	2	40	38	1	1	5.50	2.50	120	60	.20	.25	288.00	20.00
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Pleasant.....	1	20	20	2	35	20	1	1	4.00	2.50	80	80	15	15	128.00	85.00
Total.....	2	45	55	4	75	58	2	2	4.75	2.50	200	140	17	20	416.00	105.00

WINNESHEIK COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	8	191	189	8	380	179	3	10	6.25	4.06	610	360	18	23	862.00	...
Military.....	6	172	165	6	184	61	1	11	5.00	4.77	480	360	33	41	807.00	63.01
Washington.....	5	165	163	4	56	42	1	4	6.50	4.15	75	100	08	15	430.00	130.78
Jackson.....	4	64	64	4	82	57	1	1	5.75	4.50	40	60	10	12	144.00	124.42
Frankville.....	7	221	208	14	340	220	4	10	6.66	4.65	300	326	20	27	817.66	482.84
Springfield.....	3	175	155	3	142	51	...	5	.....	4.58	180	180	11	09	330.00	342.85
Calmar.....	4	203	249	4	255	131	...	7	.....	5.07	220	220	.....	.....	444.00	351.00
Sumner.....	3	133	88	2	120	59	1	1	7.50	6.25	.....	260	.....	11	360.00	163.19
Glenwood.....	7	220	248	7	238	131	...	10	.....	3.84	395	240	27	13	561.25	.....
Decorah.....	6	162	123	5	224	81	1	6	4.50	4.50	360	200	81	131	748.00	494.85
Madison.....	4	149	96	4	149	73	...	4	.....	5.00	220	260	42	16	480.00	.....
Lincoln.....	5	99	91	6	140	104	...	7	.....	5.05	200	380	24	17	562.00	.....
Pleasant.....	6	194	209	4	192	78	2	5	5.62	4.30	232	372	19	20	556.00	498.10
Canoe.....	7	128	119	7	138	71	3	11	5.59	4.30	425	425	29	24	684.50	165.58
Bluffton.....	6	98	87	6	185	123	3	9	6.13	5.00	380	360	24	30	741.73	100.00
Orleans.....	6	107	80	5	144	83	1	5	6.25	4.62	240	260	15	20	527.99	.....
Highland.....	3	80	117	3	126	63	3	1	9.58	7.00	75	240	19	37	487.00	181.90
Hesper.....	4	146	136	4	291	203	4	4	9.31	5.31	320	260	.....	.....	773.00	.....
Burr Oak.....	5	165	140	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	6	129	132	6	192	144	...	6	.....	3.50	360	360	10	18	491.00	117.32
Decorah City (Ind	1	221	209	3	230	124	2	4	8.75	8.24	305	150	12	11	750.25	516.35
West Decorah (I'd	1	90	70	1	105	65	1	1	12.50	8.75	80	80	10	12	340.00	.....
Total.....	107	3312	3138	106	3913	2143	31	122	7.86	5.11	5497	5453	23	26	11,897.38	3,731.19

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"C"—Continued.
WOODBURY COUNTY.

Sioux City.....	4	185	201	1	332	106	3	4	15.00	7.50	44	122	.14	.14	2,256.00	1,619.33
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WORTH COUNTY.

Bristol.....	2	41	39	2	59	38	2	2	6.87	4.12	160	90	.18	.28	262.50	177.61
Northwood.	2	58	69	2	47	25	1	2	7.50	6.50	160	220	.18	.21	530.00	78.12
Hartland.....	2	75	73	2	54	12	1	1	7.00	5.00	120	160	.26	.36	595.00	600.00
Brookfield.....	2	14	23	3	33	10	1	2	5.00	5.00	160	80	.30	.30	384.00	.....
Union.....	1	13	15	1	25	13	1	1	6.50	4.50	80	80	.38	.44	176.00	153.54
Silver Lake.....	2	35	34	2	43	15	...	3	.....	3.60	60	120	.16	.16	129.60	166.00
Fertile.....	2	7	13	2	15	6	...	4	.....	5.00	140	180	.25	.25	320.00	150.00
Total.....	13	243	266	14	276	119	6	15	6.57	4.82	880	930	.24	.28	2,397.10	1,325.27

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Pleasant.....	2	47	40	2	75	40	1	2	6.25	6.66	140	160	.22	.10	385.00	555.72
Belmond.....	3	25	37	3	37	31	2	1	9.12	6.92	220	160	.18	.19	569.00	.....
Iowa.....	3	32	13	3	35	9	1	2	7.50	5.37	240	80	.77	.98	189.00	247.45
Eagle Grove.....	3	18	11	3	29	24	...	3	.....	6.36	120	240	.95	.98	322.00	.....
Boone.....	2	25	12	2	37	9	1	2	7.00	5.63	120	151	.25	.51	303.40	73.53
Liberty.....	3	40	34	3	67	28	...	...	10.00	6.25	200	160	.33	1.20	508.00	2.50
Vernon.....	2	12	18	2	27	16	1	1	10.00	6.87	.....	160	.....	1.26	275.00	.....
Troy.....	2	42	38	2	42	11	2	1	6.87	5.55	60	180	.56	.39	340.00	308.00
Total.....	20	241	203	20	349	168	8	12	8.96	6.20	1100	1291	.46	.57	2,891.40	1,187.20

REPORTS

OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING OCTOBER 5TH, 1864, AND ENDING OCTOBER 4TH, 1865, BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

20

D.

ADAIR COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP	No. of School Houses, and of what material constructed.			Amount Received from District Tax, and how Appropriated					Amount of annual ap- portionment received from County Treasurer.	No. of Volumes in District Library.	Value of Appar- tus.
	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	For building, repairing and furnish- ing School Houses.	For Dis- trict Li- brary and Apparatus.	For rent of School Houses.	Fuel.	For com- pensation of Secreta- ry and Treasurer.	For Teachers' Fund.		
Jefferson	..	..	2	\$ 500.00	\$ 300.00	139.80	\$ 21.00	\$ 16.00	\$	..	..
Richland	..	..	1	500.00	..	..	15.00	30.00	250.00	..	..
Summerset	..	..	1	2,000.00	200.00	15.00	100.00	47.00	440.00	117	..
Grand River	..	..	3	1,200.00	50.00	95.00	24.40	100.00	834.12	219	..
Grove	..	..	1	800.00	..	100.60	5.00	34.00	132.00	..	..
Washington	..	..	2	1,400.00	..	..	20.75	..	330.83	..	..
Lincoln	..	..	1	425.00	..	..	..	10.00	100.00	..	..
Greenfield	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	175.96	..	..
Walnut	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	86.76	..	..
Harrison	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	354.25	..	..
Jackson	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	209.65	..	..
Total	..	..	20	6,825.00	550.00	350.40	186.15	237.00	1,756.12	336	..
									1,421.25		..

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Jasper.....	..	..	..	19.95	..	20.00	12.00	10.00	136.94	228.42	..	..
Nodaway.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	28.00	10.80	329.02	274.98	..	..
Washington.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	180.09	376.41	..	21.50
Quincy.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	152.18	214.44	..	10.00
Carl.....	..	1	..	..	..	4.50	21.73	20.00	156.66	83.91	..	..
Colony.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	31.90	87.27	..	..
Queen City.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32.00	250.85	217.88	..	..
Douglas.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	233.53	..	..
Union.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	37.50	28.00	307.59	117.59	..	..
Total.....	—	16	3	..	..	24.50	164.23	146.30	1,545.23	1,854.43	..	31.50

ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

Waukon (Ind.)..	..	1	..	..	..	29.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	29.00
Lansing (Ind.)..	..	1	..	..	..	50.00	..	20.00	867.18	570.77	..	50.00
Linton.....	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ludlow.....	..	2	4	..	..	221.00	..	50.00	889.14	416.75	..	220.00
Harden (Ind.)..	1	..	..	..	..	25.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	50.75
Lafayette.....	..	1	4	..	..	194.50	..	60.00	..	..	..	9.00
Hanover.....	..	2	1	..	..	60.00	..	..	..	470.00	1	..
Iowa.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	125.00	..	..
Post.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	16.00	699.45	483.25	..	23.00
French Creek..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	15.00	293.75	216.34	..	50.00
Franklin.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	427.83	..	..
Fairview.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	32.82	295.65	332.88	..	..
Union Prairie..	..	1	1	..	..	180.00	..	20.00	213.44	374.04	..	180.00

Taylor.....	1	2	3	2,200.00	607.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	489.49	620.16	.....
Lansing.....	1	3	825.00	170.04	82.00	.....	81.65	16.00	.....	218.93	388.97	147.25
Jefferson.....	5	1,350.00	24.60	266.50	23.00	.....	39.40	18.00	.....	.....	489.04	266.50
Waterloo.....	1	2	750.00	6.00	.....	.....	79.40	38.22	.....	.....	411.36	75.00
Makee.....	4	1	1,450.00	94.00	46.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	540.89	.....
Paint Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	2	5	1,334.00	30.55	2.00	.....	.....	97.05	36.05	580.73	313.51	.....
Union City.....	2	3	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	44	38	28,154.00	3,377.14	965.50	41.00	627.00	392.09	4,547.76	6,180.79	1
												1,100.50

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Bellair.....	2	3	1,200.00	45.00	.....	20.00	75.00	15.75	.....	.....	.....	65.00
Center.....	1	5	2,375.00	40.60	.....	.....	109.50	41.00	.....	543.60	502.40	.....
Chariton.....	2	2	650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345.85	.....
Caldwell.....	1	4	440.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	292.84	.....
Douglas.....	4	4	170.00	54.18	.....	.....	40.53	13.00	.....	58.29	300.36	.....
Franklin.....	2	2	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	149.74	287.19	.....
Independence.....	1	3	520.00	116.52	.....	23.50	29.30	28.10	.....	.....	296.90	.....
Johns.....	4	4	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	15.00	.....	.....	638.77	.....
Pleasant.....	4	1	1,400.00	54.00	.....	4.50	146.00	25.65	.....	200.00	213.62	.....
Sharon.....	2	2	439.00	21.10	.....	.....	57.49	15.50	.....	225.00	315.22	.....
Shoal Creek.....	2	1	355.00	.....	.....	7.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	283.00	.....
Taylor.....	2	2	650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587.39	.....
Udell.....	3	2	715.00	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	459.00	.....
Union.....	6	6	804.00	34.83	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	680.51	45.00
Walnut.....	3	3	450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238.80	.....
Washington.....	2	3	690.00	151.15	.....	21.00	122.32	20.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Wells.....	2	1	150.00	3.10	.....	12.00	46.50	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.
APPANOOSE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Center (Ind.)...	..	1	600.00	100.00	.....	24.00	100.00	10.00	450.00	.....	.....
Udell (Ind.)....	..	1	1,500.00	405.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00	272.20	248.00	.....
Total.....	3	36	31	15,118.00	1,025.48	.....	112.50	801.64	274.00	1,898.89	5,619.65
											140.00

AUDUBON COUNTY.

Exira.....	..	1	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00
Oakfield.....	..	2	1,200.00	.....	.....	72.00	23.00	322.69	.....	.....	50.00
Audubon.....	..	2	900.00	85.95	.....	.....	.....	249.68	372.03	4	45.00
Total.....	—	5	1	2,900.00	85.95	.....	72.00	23.00	572.37	372.03	4
											131.00

BENTON COUNTY.

Polk.....	1	2	3	1,040.00	44.50	45.60	12.00	108.00	30.00	.....	628.27	.....	48.50
Harrison.....	..	4	..	2,250.00	600.00	32.00	17.50	88.85	35.63	600.00	291.49	4	.....
Cedar.....	..	5	1	1,900.00	450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00	359.93	.....	.....
Bruce.....	..	3	..	1,000.00	26.25	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	139.27	.....	.....
Monroe.....	..	3	1	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.29	.....	.....
Jackson.....	..	2	3	1,300.00	700.42	45.00	.....	127.00	40.00	341.40	349.66	.....	30.00
Taylor.....	..	5	1	3,050.00	248.00	.....	.....	183.00	75.00	.....	323.04	.....	.....
Benton.....	2	3	1	1,980.00	570.00	.....	.....	80.00	.....	761.00	373.98	.....	10.00
Canton.....	..	8	1	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	209.95	50.00	.....	638.20	.....	.....
Eden.....	..	3	..	1,385.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	633.70	210.69	.....	.....
Big Grove.....	..	5	..	2,950.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	303.25	.....	224.00
Homer.....	..	2	..	1,275.00	8.75	75.00	.....	93.00	15.00	285.00	49.40	.....	75.00
Kane.....	..	3	..	1,200.00	280.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	326.00	65.98	75	.....

Union	2	830.00	475.00	.....	77.50	24.50	.....	139.58	.....	5.00
Eldorado	4	1,600.00	43.60	.....	132.00	20.00	477.00	73.49	.....	.....
Fremont	6	1,800.00	74.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.01	.....	.....
Florence	8	1,825.00	.....	.....	215.00	28.00	1,400.00	374.50	.....	299.60
St. Clair	4	1,560.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.42	207	20.00
Le Roy	5	1,400.00	3.30	.....	124.00	30.50	.....	354.53	.....	.....
Iowa	5	975.00	.....	25.00	16.00	50.00	306.00	488.68	.....	.....
Vinton, (Ind.) ..	1	16,000.00	1,016.00	.....	104.44	145.90	1,190.00	601.80	.....	77.65
Blairstown, (Ind.)	1	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belle Plain, (Ind.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53	50,520.00	4,539.92	284.60	149.94	1,584.20	535.63	6,295.41	286	789.75

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Barclay	3	750.00	585.00	.....	207.40	20.00	706.00	289.00	.....	.....
Bennington	4	1,200.00	111.00	.....	40.00	14.00	209.70	89.00	.....	.....
Big Creek	3	1,800.00	21.95	.....	90.00	14.00	498.00	283.00	.....	52.20
Black Hawk	3	1,150.00	19.40	18.75	114.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar	5	1,350.00	126.50	34.69	96.08	.....	148.33	133.00	.....	.....
Cedar Falls	1	400.00	445.00	50.00	60.00	25.00	625.00	378.00	.....	123.00
Cedar Falls, (Ind)	1	20,000.00	8,614.11	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	65	205.00
Eagle	2	1,100.00	36.75	94.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.40
East Waterloo ..	1	13,980.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox	2	343.00	174.40	.....	10.00	15.00	919.00	133.00	.....	.....
Lester	1	820.00	98.60	.....	12.00	28.50	546.76	217.00	.....	.....
Lincoln	2	824.00	.....	98.00	.....	82.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon	1	2,175.00	665.00	.....	170.83	24.50	695.80	350.00	.....	12.00
Orange	6	3,150.00	105.00	450.00	169.00	64.00	785.00	.....	.....	450.00
Poyner	2	1,825.00	439.00	64.00	39.35	57.00	371.60	255.20	.....	250.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Spring Creek	1	4	290.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258.83	.....	80.00
Union	2	..	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Washington	3	1	850.00	.....	15.00	96.00	12.00	226.65	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	1	3	8,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114.00
Total	3	45512	61,707.00	11446.71	731.39	105.75	1,278.86	300.00	5,727.84	2,383.03	65146460

BOONE COUNTY.

Boonsboro, (Ind)	1	..	3,000.00	79.50	.....	107.88	25.00	.....	425.00	.....	.....
Worth	2	..	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yell	1	..	150.00	452.00	.....	.....	10.00	275.00	261.00	.....	.....
Des Moines	3	3	1,000.00	610.00	.....	15.00	25.00	564.40	584.80	.....	36.00
Marcy	2	2	810.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass	2	..	900.00	182.20	.....	.....	43.98	231.31	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	1	1	1,025.00	34.00	.....	.....	22.50	112.00	183.56	.....	45.00
Jackson	4	..	1,605.00	.....	.....	.....	81.00	120.00	120.00	.....	.....
Pilot Mound	3	..	750.00	81.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.10	.....	.....
Madrid, (Ind.)	1	..	150.00	6.00	33.70	12.00	.....	47.00	116.10	.....	.....
Dodge	2	2	1,700.00	379.85	.....	.....	20.00	.....	419.62	.....	.....
Union	2	..	700.00	6.50	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00
Total	23	9	13,890.00	1,832.03	33.70	27.00	223.88	176.98	1,349.71	2,211.18	94.00

BREMER COUNTY.

Lafayette	2	2	700.00	228.69	.....	12.00	57.25	.....	280.09	235.26	.....
Douglas	..	..	.....	485.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	60.00	111.57	.....

Maxfield.....	2	600.00	153.00	90.00	.....	.....	14.00	200.00	171.79	.....	138.00		
Franklin.....	4	1,190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	199.39	.....	194.00		
Dayton.....	1	1,650.00	1,015.00	60.00	.....	36.00	24.00	480.00	131.29	3	60.00		
Fremont.....	2	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155.22	.....	.....		
Fredrica.....	2	1,800.00	206.00	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	127.43	2	.....		
Leroy.....	2	300.00	51.10	165.80	.....	58.00	16.95	.....	126.77	12	135.00		
Sumner.....	5	1,775.00	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	503.00	155.49	.....	178.00		
Warren.....	1	675.00	406.97	.....	8.00	.....	5.00	135.00	106.06	.....	.....		
Polk.....	4	1,485.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237.23	1	.....		
Jackson.....	1	1,680.00	933.00	32.60	64.00	123.39	58.83	511.09	434.23	6	282.00		
——(Ind.).....	1	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00		
Jefferson.....	4	1,270.00	117.44	.....	16.00	80.55	22.00	.....	310.00	.....	127.00		
Washington.....	1	4,100.00	.....	.....	17.00	156.25	30.00	.....	686.92	.....	150.00		
Total.....	1	34	7	18,175.00	3,798.20	348.40	187.00	511.44	200.78	2119.18	3,248.65	24	1304.00

BUCHANAN COUNTY:

Fremont.....	..	5	1,007.00	728.16	....	....	27.00	20.00	409.93	1,172.10	....	85.00
Byron.....	..	4	1,400.00	....	....	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	....
Madison.....	..	3	1,300.00	211.00	....	....	87.50	18.50	758.75	366.90	....	....
Fairbank.....	1	3	900.00	....	....	....	....	18.50	....	....	....	....
Cono.....	..	6	1,115.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westburgh.....	..	3	500.00	350.00	....	....	80.00	16.00	250.00	....	....	139.00
Homer.....	1	2	600.00	2.50	....	....	50.00	10.00	276.00	103.60	....	....
Hazleton.....	..	2	800.00	218.69	....	....	....	....	277.44	167.25	....	....
Middlefield.....	..	3	900.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19.00
Newton.....	..	3	800.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perry.....	..	1	1,600.00	356.55	....	....	16.00	130.25	1127.10	....	56	....
Washington... ..	2	1	2,400.00	308.28	....	....	....	15.00	....	....	....	211.20

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

BUCHANAN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Sumner.....	..	2	..	1,200.00	35.00	..	..	39.00	..	..	..	..	70.00
Buffalo.....	..	2	1	450.00	..	..	..	41.97	11.00	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	..	3	2	660.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243.25
Liberty.....	1	1	2	1,650.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..
Total.....	5	349	7	17,282.60	2,210.18	..	16.00	455.72	139.00	3,099.22	1,824.85	56	767.45

BUTLER COUNTY.

Beaver.....	..	6	1	2,000.00	789.13	..	..	178.30	128.42	661.64	720.27	..	..
Butler.....	..	3	1	1,200.00	21.43	94.00	..	105.60	65.00	624.00	..	..	..
Dayton.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coldwater.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fremont.....	..	3	..	1,200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	75.00
Albion.....	..	3	..	1,125.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson.....	..	3	..	1,043.00	..	..	..	18.00	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe.....	..	3	..	1,400.00	..	..	..	103.79	30.00	610.57	..	..	..
Shell Rock.....	2	2	..	2,340.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	..	1	..	700.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Point.....	..	1	..	174.00	40.41	..	..	33.00	5.00	..	96.45	..	..
Jefferson.....	..	3	..	1,400.00	526.00	..	88.00	83.00	20.00	..	256.68	..	..
Pittsford.....	..	1	1	500.00	25.75	..	12.00	53.00	16.00	553.00	508.76	..	..
Clarksville (Ind).....	1	..	..	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madison.....	..	3	..	1,500.00	..	..	..	48.00	19.00	..	..	..	..
Ripley.....	..	2	..	700.00	..	..	..	70.00	..	..	..	..	..
Bennezzette.....	..	3	..	900.00	..	..	..	25.00	10.00	39.00	..	..	..
Total.....	..	339	6	16,382.00	1,402.72	94.00	100.00	717.60	293.42	2,488.21	1,582.16	60	75.00

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Calhoun.....	1	1	3	1,600.00	235.00	12.00	80.00	25.00	726.00	
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CARROLL COUNTY.

Jasper.....	2	1,000.00		40.00	30.00		435.00	
Newton.....	4	2,130.00	12.00	141.00		112.00		188.00
Total.....	6	3,130.00	12.00	141.00	152.00	30.00	435.00	188.00

CASS COUNTY.

Cass.....	1	4,000.00	1,200.00	.....	75.00	150.00	90.00	450.00	655.80	40.00
Pymosa.....	7	2,101.00	731.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	482.00	263.87	.....
Turkey Grove..	5	2,350.00	365.00	.....	.....	.....	32.40	200.00	418.21	.....
Edna.....	4	1,450.00	190.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	281.00	180.13	.....
Brighton.....	.....	.....	190.00	.....	.....	.....	40.00	60.00	75.00	.....
Union.....	2	2,000.00	910.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	300.00	30.70	50.00
Lars.....	3	1,800.00	112.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	224.00	141.00	60.00
Total.....	1	13,701.00	3,698.00	.....	75.00	208.00	162.40	2097.00	1,764.71	150.00

CEDAR COUNTY.

Farmington....	5	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	351.56	205.00
Linn.....	4	1,050.00	39.10	.....	.....	52.60	.....	.....	194.35	.....
Rochester.....	2	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	436.64	.....
Gower.....	7	2,285.00	45.00	.....	12.00	296.00	32.00	.....	381.54	.....
Pioneer.....	6	1,800.00	83.95	.....	5.00	50.00	30.00	.....	525.34	.....
Massilon.....	4	1,400.00	.....	.....	15.00	152.00	.....	.....	372.76	65.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

CEDAR COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Fremont.....	..	4	1,250.00	.....	.....	.....	82.75	16.00	.....	301.52	...	.....
Springdale.....	..	8	3,075.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	584.22	...	302.00
Cass.....	..	3	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	261.77	...	.....
Inland.....	..	2	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00	20.00	191.02	286.93	...	.....
Springville.....	..	1	2,690.00	120.96	.....	.....	.....	60.00	910.90	640.30	...	.....
Iowa.....	..	6	2,010.00	77.25	.....	.....	181.70	50.00	1,117.25	534.91	...	.....
Dayton.....	..	8	2,600.00	600.00	.....	.....	281.00	30.00	.....	372.01	7	165.00
Sugar Creek.....	..	3	1,050.00	198.76	.....	.....	.....	14.37	511.00	403.70	...	.....
Center.....	..	2	4,665.00	.....	.....	.....	560.00	.....	.....	864.63	16	480.00
Red Oak.....	..	6	2,850.00	667.79	.....	.....	152.00	21.00	282.83	362.65	...	.....
Tipton, (Ind.)..	..	1	3,000.00	25.00	.....	.....	300.00	100.00	923.86	547.40	20	75.00
Total.....	9	287	36,425.00	1,857.81	.....	32.00	2183.05	429.37	3,936.86	7,422.23	43	1292.00

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Owen.....	..	2	1,500.00	135.00	.....	.....	207.00	50.00	.....	207.00	53	20.50
Falls.....	..	1	950.00	204.81	.....	27.09	.....	.....	64.80	414.74	3	.....
Geneseo.....	..	3	1,900.00	.....	.....	78.74	47.00	.....	.....	144.77	3	75.00
Lincoln.....	..	4	1,300.00	.....	.....	100.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason.....	..	6	4,950.00	1,050.00	200.00	100.00	65.00	800.00	600.00	200	80.00	.....
Lake.....	..	4	3,300.00	11.83	81.04	88.25	41.25	203.61	344.22	90	100.00	.....
Total.....	..	9	13,900.00	1,401.64	281.04	601.08	233.25	1,068.41	1,710.73	349	275.50	

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Cherokee.....	..	2	60.00			21.50	16.50	450.00				
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CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Bradford.....	1	3	3,400.00		94 00				30.00	430.77	355.28	
Chickasaw.....	1	3	800.00	198.00		8.00	69.13		24.00	431.91	315.03	
Richland.....	..	2	500.00	14.95	.....	12.12	42.42	.....	18.00	154.85	103.81	.....
Dayton.....	..	3	750.00	300.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	12.00	193.73	323.91	.....
Dresden.....	..	3	810.00	214.78	.....	.....	28.00	.....	22.88	353.70	254.17	.....
New Hampton.....	..	3	1,015.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.85	200.28	.....
Fredericksburg.....	..	1	350.00	359.73	.....	33.90	21.25	.....	23.15	315.00	150.40	.....
Utica.....	..	3	1,300.00	20.00	.....	.....	87.00	.....	30.00	188.70	278.93	.....
Stapleton.....	..	3	355.00	55.00	.....	95.00	.....	.....	.....	355.75	148.31	.....
Jacksonville.....	..	6	1,650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	403.44	251.01	.....
Washington.....	1	3	1,325.00	160.00	.....	.....	54.40	.....	13.59	400.00	148.27	.....
Deerfield.....	..	5	2,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380.00	175.88	.....
Total.....	2	138	15,155.00	1,322.46	94.00	149.02	342.20	197.54	4,098.70	2,765.28	.....	.....

CLARKE COUNTY.

Liberty.....	..	4	1,200.00	50.00	.....	.....	20.76	.....	24.00	105.99	326.70	24.00
Fremont.....	..	3	750.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	20.00	96.00	237.00	.....
Washington.....	..	3	925.00	120.60	.....	6.00	.....	.....	27.00	290.00	311.50	.....
Madison.....	..	2	1,000.00	117.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	78.00	119.70	.....
Troy.....	..	4	800.00	64.75	.....	12.00	37.50	.....	27.71	246.00	94.00	50.00
Ward.....	..	3	1,100.00	52.06	.....	.....	51.50	.....	17.85	265.00	209.40	.....
Oceola.....	..	4	750.00	46.22	.....	77.00	235.30	.....	70.00	607.57	807.00	.....
Oceola (Ind).....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	..	1	325.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	6.00	397.74	.....
Franklin.....	..	4	1,650.00	420.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	212.00	303.95	.....
Greenbay.....	..	1	225.00	158.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.30	431.22	254.00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

CLARKE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Knox.....	2	3	850.00	14.25	.....	.....	111.35	27.00	185.00	407.25	.....
Doyle.....	2	4	725.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	539.00	.....
Total.....	33	14	10,300.00	1,168.78	.....	95.00	506.41	266.56	2,822.78	4,001.24	74.00

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Boardman.....	1	5	1,750.00	131.25	146.10	.....	214.80	30.00	1,909.44	508.00	.....	146.10
Buena Vista.....	1	2	300.00	175.00	.....	.....	25.00	10.00	80.00	148.60	.....	97.00
Cass.....	4	2	1,225.00	597.00	.....	.....	65.00	.....	365.85	341.65	.....	.....
Clayton.....	3	1	3,816.50	1,057.60	51.62	.....	149.00	18.00	.....	426.70	.....	51.62
Cox Creek.....	3	3	1,700.00	344.00	.....	10.00	.....	35.00	908.00	349.25	.....	.....
Elk.....	1	3	256.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254.00	.....	185.00
Farmersburg.....	3	4	4,050.00	340.34	.....	.....	256.00	50.00	482.46	640.05	.....	390.00
Garnaville.....	1	2	1,240.00	.....	.....	.....	150.00	17.00	.....	549.90	.....	36.00
Giard.....	7	7	3,525.00	1,120.15	.....	5.00	190.90	42.00	653.00	542.30	.....	.....
Grand Meadow.....	5	5	1,400.00	71.45	206.50	15.00	70.00	35.00	873.00	320.40	.....	215.75
Guttenberg(Ind.).....	1	1	1,500.00	.....	26.65	.....	52.00	20.00	.....	555.00	.....	200.00
Hardin (Ind.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.85	.....	.....
Highland.....	5	5	1,750.00	203.70	62.75	.....	94.00	29.25	58.00	370.85	.....	62.75
Jefferson.....	3	1	2,275.00	483.10	.....	.....	.....	35.85	252.40	588.00	.....	240.00
Lodomillo.....	2	6	760.00	8.65	.....	.....	.....	31.50	243.76	464.80	.....	.....
Mallory.....	2	1	1,740.00	204.00	.....	.....	96.00	50.00	257.19	378.40	.....	187.50
Marion.....	3	2	2,300.00	500.00	.....	6.00	130.00	22.00	781.00	414.00	.....	44.00
Mendon.....	4	1	1,520.00	460.81	1.50	9.50	140.95	32.50	656.50	306.05	3	255.20
Millville.....	1	4	505.00	28.21	100.00	12.00	.....	25.50	627.00	383.55	.....	100.00
McGregor (Ind.).....	2	2	5,000.00	2,730.69	.....	100.00	511.05	100.00	1,650.18	1,096.00	25	45.00

Monona	2	5	3,200.00	.....	.....	175.00	.....	555.00	.....	5.00
Read	..	2	600.00	240.68	.....	50.00	7.00	817.00	306.05	.....
Sherry	1	6	2,535.00	219.79	.....	176.50	10.00	1,076.82	452.10	.....
Strawb'y Pt.(In)	..	1	300.00	6.00	.....	36.00	4.00	.....	152.40	.....
Volga	..	5	1,000.00	50.00	128.75	70.60	35.50	.....	416.55	128.75
Wagner	..	6	2,150.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	257.85	160.00
Total	14	12	45,397.50	8,972.40	723.87	157.50	660.10	11691.60	10989.30	28,250.67

CLAY COUNTY:

Clay.....	1..	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	1..	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2..	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLINTON COUNTY:

Location	3	880.00	110.12	41.00	7.00	68.00	107.65
Berlin.....	4	1,480.00	110.12	205.75	33.92	...	353.27
Bloomfield.....	6	2,960.00	642.75	815.81	30.00	...	243.65
Brookfield.....	1	1,295.00	...	300.00	...	700.00	226.08
Camanche.....	1	1,400.00	...	...	...	...	243.70
Camanche (Ind.)	5	1,000.00	50.00	115.00	...	...	263.20
Center.....	2	2,200.00	298.71	19.00	...	...	256.40
Clinton.....	1	13,000.00	2,400.00	...	...	...	763.15
Deep Creek.....	8	2,736.00	712.87	121.30	...	...	244.60
DeWitt.....	10	2,015.00	422.96	60.00	44.77	1,587.47	2,326.70
DeWitt (Ind.)..	1	900.00	3,000.00	50.00	150.00	...	429.55
Eden.....	1	2,150.00	...	32.00	191.00	...	267.15
Elk River.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	451.09
	1	...	...	...	...	...	112.50

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

CLINTON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Hampshire.....	..	9	3,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	517.00	.....
Liberty.....	..	4	1,200.00	1,965.00	13.50	45.00	138.50	25.95	206.73	238.75	.....
Lyons, (Ind.)...	2	2	20,000.00	1,299.92	.....	.....	292.64	120.00	2,587.37	2,587.37	25.00
Olive.....	..	1	2,450.00	332.49	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	522.90	20.00
Orange.....	..	3	1,200.00	85.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	186.17	10.00
Sharon.....	..	7	1,935.00	123.20	.....	.....	190.00	48.00	154.98	444.31	.....
Spring Rock...	..	3	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303.30	.....
Un'n S. Dist. (Ind)	..	1	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.04	1 23.00
Washington...	..	4	1,400.00	135.10	144.00	.....	100.00	40.00	.....	306.25	144.00
Waterford...	..	3	1,850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243.65	.....
Welton.....	..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198.65	.....
Wheatland, (Ind)	..	1	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5	4 99	68,891.00	11,578.02	166.50	1,025.81	2,213.67	360.64	5,304.55	11,769.58	1,945.50

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Union.....	..	5	2,250.00	.....	.....	.....	39.00	15.00	310.43	253.80	.....
Milford.....	..	1	400.00	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Denison.....	3	..	3,425.00	.....	.....	.....	95.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	6	6,075.00	.....	.....	20.00	154.00	100.00	310.43	253.80	.....

DALLAS COUNTY.

Adel ..	..	8	2,350.00	.....	.....	.....	53.90	1,400.15	938.40	.....	.....
Adel, (Ind.)...	1	..	2,500.00	50.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	351.90	.....	.....
Boone ..	..	8	2,735.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365.75	.....	50.00

Des Moines....	1	3	785.00	6.00	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	277.00	.....
Beaver.....	2	..	725.00	56.00	.....	.....	.....	100.90	25.10	.....
Dallas.....	1	1	700.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	80.00	110.40	.....
Linn.....	2	2	715.00	7.20	.....	.....	25.00	94.43	434.57	.....
Walnut.....	3	..	1,400.00	24.00	.....	.....	149.00	499.00	105.00	.....
Union.....	3	1	700.00	25.00	.....	.....	59.50	18.50	242.21	.....
Spring Valley..	3	..	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	122.00	250.00	128.34	2.00
Sugar Grove....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	146.76	.....
Washington....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.04	.....
Total	1	31	13,910.00	168.20	.....	.....	470.50	180.15	3,205.47	52.00

DAVIS COUNTY.

Wyandah	..	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744.97	.....
Drakeville	..	3	..	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535.47	.....
Grove	1	6	1	775.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390.41	.....
Roscoe	..	5	..	925.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	320.00	.....
Union	1	2	5	490.00	82.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	860.04	.....
Prairie	..	3	..	17.00	182.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	410.00	.....
Fabius	..	3	6	2,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727.76	.....
Marion	..	2	3	645.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436.73	5
Salt Creek	1	..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290.45	.....
Soap Creek	..	4	1	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466.22	.....
Perry	..	2	1	775.00	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	619.00	.....
Fox	..	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332.46	.....
Bloomfield	1	6	..	1,850.00	16.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	576.14	.....
Lick Creek	..	2	5	575.00	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	522.45	2.80
Bloomfield, (Ind)	2	..	..	4,000.00	104.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	543.65	.....
Total	6	41	34	13,652.00	432.06	.....	10.50	379.98	209.61	710.90	5
										7,969.84	2.80

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

DECATUR COUNTY.

Woodland.....	..	..	5	300.00	117.31	.....	.....	16.70	25.00	634.21	457.10	4	17.50
Grand River.....	..	1	2	380.00	51.30	.....	.....	37.90	10.50	136.78	149.65	..	70.00
Richland.....	..	..	2	150.00	53.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	200.00	286.50	..	.....
Decatur.....	..	1	3	185.00	200.00	6.00	.....	.....	10.00	737.00	478.00	..	.....
Bloomington.....	..	..	2	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.90	..	.....
Eden.....	..	2	4	700.00	97.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	603.33	476.10	..	.....
Garden Grove.....	1	2	..	2,500.00	105.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	254.78	..	.....
Fayette.....	..	1	1	418.50	19.15	.....	.....	25.62	12.00	16.34	86.05	..	.....
Franklin.....	..	..	4	1,125.00	451.70	.....	.....	17.56	15.22	50.00	86.05	1	.....
New Buda.....	..	2	..	600.00	71.58	.....	.....	.....	25.00	159.85	225.95	..	.....
High Point.....	..	2	2	1,029.00	144.96	.....	.....	27.00	.....	672.59	379.23	..	.....
Long Creek.....	..	..	6	490.00	129.69	.....	.....	17.50	33.85	302.82	330.85	..	.....
Hamilton.....	..	1	2	540.00	.....	18.50	.....	.....	22.00	.....	470.65	..	42.00
Burrell.....	..	..	4	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	390.08	..	.....
Leon (Ind.).....	1	..	..	6,000.00	1,041.67	75.00	.....	41.00	18.00	211.16	352.95	1	5.00
Center.....	..	3	1	1,400.00	501.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	516.29	333.52	..	75.00
Morgan.....	..	1	1	500.00	493.55	.....	.....	.....	12.00	81.78	208.10	..	.....
Total.....	21	20	36	17,267.50	3,477.62	75.00	24.50	183.28	228.57	4,572.15	5,051.46	6	209.50

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delhi (Ind).....	..	..	1	300.00	40.00	39.45	.....	50.00	107.20	157.45	1	39.45
Manchester (Ind.)	..	..	1	800.00	301.40	79.19	200.00	133.65	363.41	246.26	1	72.99
Hopkinton (Ind.)	1	..	..	500.00	35.00	75.00	60.00	35.00	300.00	167.02	1	75.00
Colony.....	3	..	4	8,250.00	442.19	80.00	23.00	174.00	1,579.26	2,577.18	..	80.00
Elk.....	..	2	5	1,805.00	463.14	307.80	.....	414.61	727.18	486.68	1	307.60

Money Creek...	8	2	2,266.00	400.00	.....	139.00	58.75	129.00	360.94	1	.....
Richland	2	5	2,600.00	84.70	520.00	.....	148.08	30.98	402.16	.....	320.00
Coffin's Grove...	5	5	1,250.00	.....	205.00	.....	144.00	16.00	320.00	.....	205.00
Delaware	6	6	1,200.00	457.00	.....	.....	151.00	20.00	250.37	.....	176.85
Oneida	6	4	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	.....
Bremer	4	4	1,300.00	25.00	.....	.....	100.00	15.00	180.00	.....	.....
North Fork	2	4	3,150.00	.....	.....	14.00	10.00	32.50	260.00	.....	.....
South Fork	1	5	2,450.00	305.61	54.85	3.50	126.00	28.00	377.49	.....	240.00
Union	1	5	1,800.00	657.39	.....	.....	.....	16.00	284.84	.....	.....
Hazle Green	3	3	1,200.00	5.07	.....	12.20	104.25	12.50	727.64	.....	.....
Adams	3	1	1,075.00	77.09	.....	.....	125.55	25.00	150.27	.....	.....
Nile	1	5	1,600.00	255.07	.....	15.72	85.24	20.00	720.00	.....	.....
Delhi	1	4	2,600.00	185.10	125.00	.....	160.00	40.00	776.00	.....	125.00
Prairie	1	4	1,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540.00	.....	.....
Total	13	278	33,346.00	3,733.76	1486.09	328.42	2100.38	372.73	10076.37	10024.91	51641.89

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Augusta	4	4	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	381.11	526.70	.....	20.00
Burlington (Ind.)	3	2	20,000.00	820.00	60.00	290.00	512.00	225.00	1,953.00	.....	150.00
Burlington	1	2	2,800.00	144.48	.....	.....	64.00	55.00	258.36	.....	114.00
Benton	2	2	1,380.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238.95	7	.....
Danville	1	9	5,700.00	784.92	312.50	.....	.....	65.00	987.14	.....	312.50
Flint River	6	6	2,200.00	352.94	.....	.....	290.00	20.00	240.21	.....	.....
Franklin	5	1	3,530.00	100.00	.....	.....	281.37	12.00	160.02	8	.....
Huron	4	4	1,550.00	39.40	.....	.....	75.00	32.40	124.26	.....	.....
Jackson	1	1	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141.36	1	.....
Kossuth (Ind.)	1	1	300.00	10.00	12.00	21.00	.....	.....	208.94	1	.....
Pleasant Grove	1	8	2,200.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	3.00	2.05	.....	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

DES MOINES COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Union.....	1	2	2	2	2	2,700.00	.....	15.00	.....	18.00	516.23	1,106.08	.....	.....
Washington...	..	..	5	..	..	1,705.00	2.95	7.50	22.00	11.40	48.00	311.01	735.11	29.00
Yellow Springs.	..	..	9	..	..	3,100.00	628.28	.....	.....	25.00	43.60	372.76	1,293.85	6
Total.....	19	7	43	6	48	965.00	2,832.97	401.00	333.00	1248.77	562.00	5,895.40	18159.66	49 629.50

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Spirit Lake....	..	..	..	1	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Tusculum.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okobojie.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	..	..	..	1	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	50.00	.....	.....	.....

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

City of Dubuque	4	..	1	..	120500.00	2,898.46	.....	258.00	4841.60	579.50	7,601.86	6,893.64	325	100.00
East Cascade..	1	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232.02	.....	.....
Taylor.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	847.00	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	..	..	1	4	250.00	23.05	.....	10.50	153.00	149.69	.....	1,017.94	.....	.....
Iowa.....	..	..	2	1	525.00	379.90	114.45	.....	.....	60.00	500.00	612.28	.....	100.00
Center.....	1	2	2	1	8,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	624.13	.....	182.00
Whitewater..	..	..	3	..	770.00	204.35	.....	.....	48.00	25.00	557.19	385.49	.....	.....
Cascade.....	..	..	5	2	800.00	.....	.....	12.00	.....	20.00	524.54	793.27	.....	31.00
Peru.....	1	4	..	..	3,050.00	505.60	.....	.....	95.95	60.00	815.00	585.14	.....	150.00
Concord.....	..	..	1	2	370.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	134.50	782.34	.....	.....
Table Mound..	..	1	4	1	1,975.00	.....	120.00	.....	180.00	100.00	.....	647.41	.....	120.00
Prairie Creek..	..	..	5	1	1,200.00	12.40	.....	.....	127.00	50.00	1,138.50	1,277.90	.....	75.00

Washington.....	5	1	760.00	.....	75.00	.....	.....	55.00	.....	710.30	.....
Vernon.....	1	6	2,550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	708.59	.....
Julien.....	2	3	2,600.00	102.60	150.00	.....	30.00	149.90	.....	775.96	.....
Liberty.....	1	1	540.00	100.00	.....	.....	5.00	20.00	.....	850.06	.....
Mosalem.....	1	3	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	738.30	.....
New Wine.....	1	5	3,300.00	213.77	.....	.....	18.00	197.55	45.00	602.15	.....
Dyersville.....	1	1	1,500.00	600.00	.....	.....	60.00	96.00	35.00	379.14	.....
Dodge.....	1	4	1,700.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	50.00	511.23	.....
Total.....	11	12	14,6790.00	5,265.13	459.45	393.50	5989.00	1434.19	12418.44	18974.29	325
											1398.00

EMMETT COUNTY.

Estherville.....	1	1	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Emmett.....	1	1	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	25.00	22.30	.....
Total.....	1	1	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	2.00	25.00	22.30	.....

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Auburn.....	1	2	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	438.04	357.28	.....
Banks.....	1	1	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	10.00	9.85	125.00	45.80	1
Clermont.....	2	2	1,985.00	364.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	350.91	1,458.38	80.50
Clermont (Ind.)	1	1	400.00	140.00	.....	.....	25.00	59.00	832.50	676.09	.....
Center.....	1	3	1,730.00	554.95	.....	.....	12.00	110.45	372.00	558.60	115.00
Dour.....	5	1	2,560.00	17.45	.....	.....	17.00	172.90	353.49	464.17	.....
Eden.....	4	1	735.00	539.28	56.50	.....	.....	65.00	305.57	493.13	.....
Fremont.....	1	3	1,350.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	242.51	44.00	.....
Fairfield.....	5	1	1,990.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501.86	1
Fayette (Ind.)	1	1	400.00	84.87	.....	.....	44.20	79.67	.....	259.42	.....
Harlan.....	1	1	400.00	8.45	.....	.....	.....	35.00	187.50	80.00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

FAYETTE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Illyria.....	..	2	6	1,760.00	266.23	.....	14.00	41.65	80.00	277.33	507.83	8	.....
Jefferson.....	..	3	3	150.00	370.20	.....	220.25	.....	20.00	382.21	212.47	.....	.....
Oran.....	..	5	..	2,350.00	43.30	.....	.....	100.40	22.00	.....	212.45	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	..	3	4	595.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	493.32	.....	180.00
Putnam.....	..	3	..	760.00	488.59	.....	14.50	.....	37.21	288.60	233.88	.....	.....
Richland.....	..	3	..	600.00	8.45	.....	.....	57.00	10.00	.....	100.58	.....	66.58
Smithfield.....	..	1	..	200.00	.....	.....	60.00	98.00	18.00	785.00	234.36	.....	.....
Scott.....	..	4	..	850.00	.....	.....	.....	63.00	8.00	.....	65.70	.....	.....
Windsor.....	..	2	..	800.00	468.39	.....	10.50	.....	20.50	.....	528.40	.....	.....
Westfield.....	..	..	2	225.00	22.85	.....	69.75	149.75	42.10	.....	394.27	.....	187.25
West Union.....	..	3	4	1,700.00	541.24	.....	.....	252.35	53.25	846.84	438.45	3	.....
West Union (L.).....	..	1	..	3,500.00	81.25	29.81	.....	189.00	56.98	80.98	664.30	3	100.00
Total.....	3	351	26	26,490.25	5,014.50	86.31	497.20	1491.52	600.89	5,318.48	9,024.74	16	684.33

FLOYD COUNTY.

Cedar.....	..	1	1	300.00	5.00	.....	.....	50.00	30.00	308.40	138.58	3	9.00
Floyd.....	..	1	1	850.00	21.71	.....	.....	102.43	31.45	673.39	323.47	.....	46.00
Niles.....	..	1	4	815.00	151.78	.....	.....	62.90	25.25	236.98	172.83	5	24.00
Riverton.....	..	4	..	100.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10.12
Rock Grove.....	1	2	2	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	148.41	13.00	.....	825.39	.....	.....
Rockford.....	..	2	..	950.00	82.32	.....	12.00	51.25	32.00	583.85	188.24	1	.....
Scott.....	..	1	..	800.00	148.50	35.00	.....	24.60	27.60	140.00	36.49	.....	35.00
Union.....	..	1	4	3,300.00	.....	.....	.....	226.50	60.25	.....	325.74	.....	25.00
Ulfster.....	..	1	1	980.00	270.56	.....	6.00	30.86	10.00	366.00	110.44	.....	.....
St. Charles.....	..	1	0	2,400.00	1,853.87	.....	40.00	378.43	54.25	.....	577.64	.....	.....

Floyd (Ind.)	1	1	500.00	10.00	12.75	88.20	20.00	62.21	250.85	...
Total	1	7 21	9 12,295.00	2,543.74	35.00	88.75	1,163.58	303.80	2,370.83	2,952.67 10 149.12

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Reeve	3	3	1,200.00	800.00	42.50	75.00	50.00	995.00	730.38	50.00
Washington	3	3	5,700.00	4,881.40	...	106.85	50.00	490.00	425.75	7 90.00
Ingham	7	7	2,100.00	1.95	33.00	5.00	50.00	610.00	257.78	81 100.00
Oscola	2	2	1,100.00	...	...	37.00	30.00	...	600.00	45.00
Clinton	5	5	4,500.00	...	145.00	...	60.00	470.25	...	...
Morgan	1	1	1,300.00	302.38	...	18.00	...	...	...	85.00
Geneva	3	3	1,800.00	49.98	...	104.00	...	...	...	...
Total	2	24	17,700.00	6,035.71	290.50	23.00	642.60	2,565.25	2,013.91	88 370.00

FREMONT COUNTY.

Benton	3	3	1,600.00	500.00	...	...	...	...	388.70	...
Franklin	1	3	2,470.00	2,400.00	...	...	40.00	...	650.39	10.00
Fisher	1	1	300.00	...	...	19.55	...	...	138.55	...
Madison	4	4	1,700.00	133.44	...	...	...	699.87	589.36	...
Monroe	4	4	1,015.00	92.50	...	10.00	25.00	582.00	302.83	...
Rosa	6	6	1,290.00	49.50	...	15.00	20.00	...	623.76	...
Scott	1	1	825.00	397.10	...	...	5.00	142.23	452.01	...
Sidney	5	5	2,225.00	809.50	...	...	20.00	463.19	596.70	...
Sidney (Ind.)	1	...	3,000.00	3,000.00	...	11.50	...	...	...	...
Total	2	23	14,425.00	7,262.04	...	56.05	110.00	1,887.99	3,742.30	10.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

GREENE COUNTY.

Jefferson.....	8..	3,925.00	1,248.88	566.81	.....	.....	90.00	901.91	640.12	300	8.00
Kendrick.....	1	750.00	931.80	.....	17.00	147.00	54.48	.....	1,435.75	.....	.....
Washington.....	7..	2,050.00	149.05	.....	.....	63.20	40.00	.....	400.41	.....	6.00
Total.....	16	6,725.00	2,329.73	566.81	17.00	210.20	184.48	901.91	2,476.28	300	14.00

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Shiloah.....	2..	1,000.00	200.00	.....	.....	10.80	16.48	120.00	28.37	.....	.....
Beaver.....	2..	780.00	8.03	.....	.....	50.80	14.90	236.00	113.35	.....	29.00
Melrose.....	2..	1,250.00	.....	.....	12.00	35.00	15.60	405.00	155.85	1	50
Fairfield.....	4..	1,850.00	22.50	.....	.....	2.10	12.25	572.00	614.25	.....	20.00
Palermo.....	6..	3,450.00	1,258.36	.....	14.00	97.10	36.50	844.00	302.40	.....	6.00
Orcutt.....	4..	4,000.00	475.28	.....	9.75	94.00	86.70	697.00	284.03	.....	.....
Black Hawk.....	2..	750.00	34.98	.....	.....	70.50	33.50	231.00	99.18	.....	54.00
Felix.....	3..	2,000.00	36.17	.....	.....	59.00	24.20	627.50	434.70	.....	.....
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155.85	.....	.....
Total.....	25..	15,080.00	2,035.32	.....	35.75	419.30	240.13	3,832.50	2,187.98	1	109.50

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Panora (Ind.)...	1..	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver.....	1..	400.00	.....	130.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	6..	2,600.00	159.45	24.00	.....	150.00	.....	316.76	346.76	8	.....
Center.....	2..	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge.....	2..	784.00	.....	9.00	.....	75.00	.....	164.99	18.65	.....	.....
Highland.....	1..	800.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Orange.....	2	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn.....	5	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	3	14,000.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	1	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear Grove.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	5	1,775.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	797.04	.....
Total.....	4	42,359.00	159.45	163.00	.....	950.00	8.00	481.75	1,162.45	3

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Boone.....	1	8,400.00	64.30	.....	.....	77.75	40.00	1,008.50	404.60	..	30.00
Cass	3	1,500.00	.....	100.00	.....	114.00	20.00	346.79	176.90	..	125.00
Ellsworth .....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.65	.....	.....
Fremont.	2	1,000.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	258.93	15.00	.....	.....
Hamilton	4	1,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	573.80	187.80	.....	.....
Lyon.....	1	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.65	66.35	14	32.75
Marion	2	1,250.00	820.00	.....	.....	.....	55.00	902.39	204.88	2	.....
Scott	1	300.00	24.00	.....	.....	25.00	30.00	.....	208.63	.....	.....
Webster	3	900.00	107.28	.....	.....	55.22	13.00	.....	358.18	..	50.00
Rose Grove.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17	15,550.00	1,039.58	100.00	.....	271.97	195.00	3,189.06	1,659.99	16	237.75

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Avery.....	2	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	2	3,000.00	107.75	.....	.....	25.00	80.00	470.70	226.65	..	40.00
Ellington	2	600.00	30.00	125.00	.....	50.00	80.00	.....	900.00	100	25.00
Madison	1	400.00	5.00	94.00	.....	32.00	40.00	45.00	140.31	50	45.00
Total	7	5,200.00	142.75	219.00	.....	107.00	280.00	515.70	1,266.96	150	110.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Magnolia.....	..	5	2,600.00	736.00	..	..	80.00	50.00	500.00	424.77	..
Clay.....	..	1	..	21.40	..	..	..	6.00	..	118.88	..
Cincinnati.....	..	1	450.00	118.00	..	..	..	6.00	..	445.15	..
Calhoun.....	..	1	285.00	81.00	..	..	27.00	17.25	183.00	378.00	..
Jefferson.....	1	3	1,050.00	..	..	..	34.00	10.00	..	..	..
Union.....	..	2	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.72	..
Harrison.....	1	..	800.00	14.50	..	..	..	13.00	106.70	98.40	..
Cass.....	..	1	10.00	6.80	29.42	..	..	12.00	23.00	..	..
St. Johns.....	..	4	1,650.00	90.00	..	..	..	..	..	218.45	..
Sioux.....	..	2	950.00	29.62	..	..	..	..	75.39	190.38	..
Raglan.....	..	4	1,190.00	..	23.00	5.00	..	21.00	..	82.33	..
Jackson.....	..	2	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	172.14	1,500.00	..
Boyer.....	..	3	975.00	67.30	..	20.00	169.44	75.00	900.00	..	..
Taylor.....	..	2	625.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	2	26	10,695.00	1164.62	52.42	25.00	310.44	210.25	1,960.23	2,533.08	..

HARDIN COUNTY.

Alden.....	1	1	1,300.00	137.70	..	..	63.00	10.00	399.46	92.53	..
Clay.....	..	2	1,430.00	262.00	..	..	..	14.00	672.75	400.00	..
Ellis.....	2	4	1,850.00	743.26	..	11.70	73.50	22.23	795.00	142.00	4
Eldora.....	..	1	1,800.00	..	120.00	..	..	35.00	..	317.62	3
Etna.....	..	5	1,900.00	289.00	62.00	..	57.00	15.00	..	208.00	5
Hardin.....	..	1	750.00	80.00	..	161.00	202.17	30.00	..	269.00	..
Jackson.....	..	5	2,900.00	725.00	..	..	78.00	30.00	387.06	229.04	..
Pleasant.....	..	5	2,000.00	300.00	..	..	..	14.00	..	189.00	..

Providence.....	1	6	2,500.00	304.82	.....	128.00	12.00	730.00	409.24	6	35.00	
Titpon.....	..	3	1,400.00	171.39	59.90	.....	57.50	25.00	775.04	...	50.00	
Union.....	..	5	2,550.00	2.50	.....	4.50	85.50	45.00	799.25	.....	.....	
Eldora (Ind.).....	..	1	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	52.50	21.00	237.25	.....	.....	
Iowa Falls.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	4	543	321,880.00	3,015.17	241.90	177.20	797.17	273.23	3633.39	4,067.97	18	235.00

HENRY COUNTY.

Center (Ind.).....	1	1	21,000.00	1,652.46	.....	10.50	286.68	105.00	2387.05	1,630.24	.....	200.00
New London (I.).....	1	.....	3,000.00	537.89	.....	.....	20.00	30.00	466.23	648.22	.....	.....
Marion.....	2	6	5,000.00	1,163.25	.....	30.00	256.47	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	1	5	2,200.00	900.00	.....	.....	145.45	25.00	800.00	345.75	.....	.....
Salem.....	1	5	2,395.00	687.95	150.00	.....	.....	68.35	545.86	536.65	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	6	1,439.00	.....	.....	.....	164.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2	1	800.00	500.00	260.00	8.00	169.00	20.00	.....	710.81	.....	12.00
Canaan.....	.....	4	1,500.00	8.00	102.00	.....	100.00	25.93	535.30	675.77	80	.....
Center.....	2	6	3,683.00	.....	611.00	50.00	215.00	40.00	1306.00	423.64	99	.....
Jackson.....	1	1	6,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	371.50	772.66	33	173.40
Baltimore.....	1	4	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	380.00	874.00	.....	.....
Tippicanoe.....	.....	4	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	74.80	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton.....	1	4	2,000.00	63.02	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	892.50	.....	.....
New London.....	1	8	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	582.73	.....	.....
Salem (Ind.).....	1	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	171.52	360.68	.....	.....
Total.....	13	25811	58,817.00	5,512.57	1123.00	98.00	1451.40	549.28	6963.46	7,448.65	212	385.40

HOWARD COUNTY.

New Oregon.....	1	6	3,775.00	717.00		40.00			1063.97	372.20		
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REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

HOWARD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Paris.....	4..	1,750.00	.....	.....	36.00	45.00	300.00	84.00	.....
Howard.....	2..	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.54	.....
Afton.....	1 2	630.00	.....	24.00	56.00	37.00	.....	175.00	.....
Vernon Springs.....	3 1	1,100.00	25.55	.....	83.23	21.50	.....	298.95	.....
Howard Center.....	2..	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saratoga.....	2..	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jamestown.....	1 1	500.00	250.00	40.00	16.00	.....	.....	357.10	.....
Forrest City.....	2..	550.00	.....	.....	7.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Albion.....	2 2	850.00	157.80	.....	.....	30.00	866.00	302.80	.....
Chester.....	3..	416.00	400.00	.....	65.00	.....	.....	92.03	.....
Oakdale.....	1 1	500.00	.....	.....	26.00	20.00	198.40	38.86	4
Total.....	29 7	12,471.00	1,550.35	40.00	289.23	163.50	1928.37	1,773.48	7

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Dakota.....	1..	2,950.00	.....	.....	130.00	30.00	720.00	63.47	.....
Humboldt.....	..	.....	.....	.....	57.25	18.20	278.78	53.18	.....
Waconsta.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.80	.....
Total.....	1 3	2,950.00	.....	.....	187.25	48.20	998.78	123.45	.....

IOWA COUNTY.

Filmore.....	1..	2,698.00	475.00	.....	22.00	136.80	38.90	.....	.....
Sumner.....	..	2,100.00	244.57	.....	.....	100.00	76.27	147.70	.....
Hartford.....	..	1,875.00	.....	.....	24.00	107.50	482.00	608.03	15.00
Dayton.....	..	1,950.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	407.76	20.00

Troy	3	2,750.00	697.00			93.00	52.52	218.81			
Lincoln	2	1,100.00	300.00			20.00	30.00	150.00			50.00
Pilot	2	685.00					18.00	140.59	131.81		
Honey Creek	8	3,250.00					50.00	631.81	258.29		
Greene	5	2,100.00					25.50	676.00			
Lexon	4	1,250.00				80.00	17.00	324.54	615.15		
York	2	850.00	347.70				30.00	127.02	153.00		
Cono	1	700.00									
Marengo, (Ind.)	1	7,500.00	2,228.84				100.00	360.70	433.34		
English	9	2,450.00									
Amana	1	3,900.00									
Marengo	1	1,845.00	300.00	220.00		106.45	55.00		244.95	200	290.00
Washington	2	1,122.00				34.28	12.00	246.91	189.32	5	200.00
Iowa	3	2,200.00	110.00				20.00				
Milton	2	750.00	33.35				60.00				
Total	7	40,570.00	4,736.46	220.00	46.00	898.03	513.04	3,683.56	3,513.56	207	575.00

JACKSON COUNTY.

Andrew, (Ind.)	..	..	.....	50.00	.....	55.00	15.00	10.00	125.00	175.88	....	.....
Sabula, (Ind.)	..	1	..	1,200.00	86.74	.....	91.25	17.00	316.45	281.61	....	.....
Maquoketa, (I.)	..	2	..	2,000.00	485.24	.....	200.00	10.00	442.82	574.78	3	75.00
Bellevue, (Ind.)	..	1	..	4,500.00	79.79	40.00	.....	25.00	492.00	557.56	3	40.00
Fairfield	..	1	2	700.00	26.65	.....	120.50	20.00	284.00	356.36	4	120.00
Van Buren	..	1	5	4,530.00	12.55	.....	57.50	50.00	.....	447.17	....	.....
Monmouth	..	3	2	1,400.00	143.98	.....	22.00	30.00	805.00	474.75	7	245.00
Bellevue	..	1	2	1,220.00	183.02	.....	24.00	45.00	562.20	467.89	5	.....
Farmer's Creek	..	2	4	2,120.00	687.07	250.00	.....	200.00	40.50	713.90	....	250.00
Butler	..	4	..	1,175.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	397.75	1	75.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

JACKSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Maquoketa.....	1	4	3	1350.00	841.65	.....	.....	40.49	16.00	581.00	344.88	..	200.00
Otter Creek.....	..	5	1	1225.00	.....	.....	.....	125.00	25.00	.....	458.65	6	21.65
Union.....	..	1	1	280.00	95.52	.....	8.75	32.12	30.00	352.13	82.74	..	20.00
Iowa.....	..	8	..	2585.00	984.78	.....	.....	157.17	40.00	921.84	392.00	8	200.00
Washington....	1	3	1	2500.00	372.34	.....	12.00	99.83	24.00	221.21	351.80	4	.....
South Fork....	1	1	6	3440.00	160.55	184.00	.....	148.85	50.00	..	387.41	8	184.00
Brandon.....	..	7	..	1825.00	538.85	.....	.....	117.51	.....	.....	496.62	9	.....
Tete Des Morts.	2	2	..	1400.00	516.00	.....	.....	91.86	.....	353.32	393.14	18	10.00
Richland.....	..	6	..	1525.00	382.52	190.00	16.00	195.50	75.00	867.57	419.57	6	190.00
Jackson.....	..	3	4	1255.00	100.00	.....	.....	92.00	32.00	700.00	395.45	8	200.00
Prairie Springs.	2	5	1	1575.00	.....	.....	.....	183.00	23.50	466.20	538.01	5	.....
Perry.....	1	5	2	1355.00	60.00	.....	.....	170.00	35.00	276.00	334.37	..	175.00
Monmouth (Ind.)	..	1	..	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40.00
Total.....	9	9	75	39864.00	5807.25	664.00	211.69	2413.64	623.00	7716.74	9042.29	96	2045.65

JASPER COUNTY.

Buena Vista.....	..	6	..	4244.00	1750.00	.....	.....	157.30	55.00	180.00	580.00	..	.....
Clear Creek.....	..	2	3	1222.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	22.00
Des Moines....	1	6	..	2600.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	..	30.00
Elk Creek.....	..	5	..	1550.00	168.00	.....	.....	96.00	20.00	36.00	415.42	..	.....
Fairview.....	3	3	..	1850.00	165.39	.....	70.00	110.60	45.00	.....	.....	..	.....
Hickory Grove.	..	1	..	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Independence...	..	5	..	2700.00	.....	.....	.....	120.00	15.00	772.00	993.18	8	130.00
Lynn Grove....	..	5	..	2200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	256.00
Malaka.....	..	5	..	1700.00	710.60	.....	10.00	106.00	10.00	674.00	.....	..	.....

Mariposa.....	1	3	2500.00	19.45	.....	97.24	10.50	440.03	469.10	.....
Mound Prairie	1	1	400.00	.....	.....	25.10	3.00	.....	102.46	.....
Newton.....	4	4	1200.00	21.65	.....	55.50	50.00	300.00	326.38	.....
Palo Alto.....	2	2	500.00	.....	12.00	.....	13.00	.....	167.00	.....
Poweshiek.....	3	3	1500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Creek.....	2	2	700.00	.....	.....	69.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	2	2	1400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	1	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton (Ind.)..	1	2	5000.00	1021.12	.....	409.91	30.00	.....	855.09	15.00
Total.....	6	58	32566.00	3861.21	92.00	1244.65	326.50	2402.03	3908.63	3 453.00

JEFFERSON COUNTY:

Penn.....	1..	3	3	1550.00	227.21				28.00	27.80	1610.42	....	....
Buchanan	. .	2	2	682.00	340.33				70.00	14.00	408.00	175.60	....
Lockridge.....	. .	2	4	1075.00					92.35	44.00	948.87	573.86	....
Des Moines	1.	3	3	358.00								834.72	....
Locust.....	2.	5	.	2245.00	23.00				153.33	25.00	743.71	688.88	....
Black Hawk ...	. .	7	.	1400.00	24.98	187.50			152.55	24.00	430.46	384.02	398
Round Prairie..	. .	5	.	1600.00	585.00		19.50		131.10	23.00	200.01	382.08	....
Cedar.....	. .	5	.	2786.00	538.24				85.25	24.50		721.50	....
Polk.....	2.	2	2	590.00						21.94	155.32	530.08	....
Walnut.....	. .	.	5	350.00						20.00		....	....
Liberty.....	1.	3	3	600.00					15.00	12.50	737.70	160.05	....
Fairfield.....	. .	2	2	325.00	209.84		61.04		160.00			367.11	....
Fairfield (Ind.)..	1.	.	.					100.00		60.00		....	5 30.00
Total.....	8.	89	24	13561.00	2048.60	248.54	119.50		887.58	296.74	5230.49	4877.90	408 437.50

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Big Grove.....	1	3	1	1,160.00	958.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	961.58	440.00	.....	.....
Cedar.....	6	1	1	1,825.00	133.26	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek.....	4	..	..	1,750.00	5.75	124.00	.....	.....	117.00	632.00	223.00	4	112.00
Fremont.....	4	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham.....	5	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin.....	4	..	..	.....	897.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Iowa City.....	2	8	..	4,700.00	741.77	433.95	.....	.....	335.90	100.82	1671.49	1,600.00	44
Iowa City, (Ind.)	3	..	..	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360.00	.....	.....	433.95
Jefferson.....	1	5	..	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00
Liberty.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.00
Madison.....	..	4	..	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142.00
Monroe.....	..	4	1	1,300.00	24.45	.....	.....	.....	99.50	20.00	285.09	265.67	5.00
Newport.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	2	4	1	1,460.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn.....	..	3	..	1,200.00	35.30	.....	.....	.....	107.80	30.82	68.80	288.96	90.00
Pleasant Valley	..	6	2	3,340.00	3,340.00	.....	.....	.....	231.00	33.20	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	..	..	..	.....	196.00	.....	.....	.....	125.00	25.00	.....	5	.....
Sharon.....	..	5	..	2,000.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	114.10	25.00	.....	.....	185.00
Union.....	..	4	..	2,100.00	250.00	.....	.....	.....	121.78	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Washington....	1	2	2	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	571	7	74,735.00	6,642.48	557.95	.....	.....	1,252.08	676.43	3688.96	2,917.63	53
													1297.95

JONES COUNTY.

Anamosa, (Ind.)	2	..	..	6,500.00	287.11	75.00	.....	.....	384.25	25.00	1500.00	539.57	125.00
Castle Grove....	..	1	51	1,100.00	643.47	.....	.....	.....	111.00	25.00	.....	244.00	200.00

[illegible]

KEOKUK COUNTY:

Adams.....	5	2,300.00	27.50	.....	103.50	10.00	714.30	233.13	.....
Benton.....	2	660.00	383.97	67.50	5.00	30.25	592.00	440.58	67.50
Clear Creek.....	4	1,520.00	141.88	.....	.....	15.00	.....	396.66	.....
English River.....	8	3,130.00	750.00	450.00	.....	20.00	1,400.75	478.47	318.25
German.....	3	1,795.00	500.00	180.00	.....	200.00	676.40	969.09	174.50
Lafayette.....	4	1,600.00	60.00	.....	.....	85.00	400.00	183.06	3
Lancaster.....	3	870.00	.....	.....	.....	54.00	.....	560.24	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

KEOKUK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Liberty.....	..	5	2	1,575.00	760.26	160.00	.....	29.50	12.30	.....	349.15	..	20.00
Jackson.....	..	4	1	620.00	326.89	8.00	.....	38.00	35.90	1,520.02	607.80	..	.....
Prairie.....	..	3	..	950.00	400.00	63.50	.....	45.50	19.00	319.00	126.74	..	.....
Richland.....	1	4	..	2,580.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	-13.43	.....	541.88	..	.....
Richland (Ind.)..	..	1	..	500.00	.....	.....	.....	68.75	.....	322.88	277.05	..	.....
Sigourney.....	..	1	1	450.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	12.60	.....	140.37	..	.....
Sigourney (Ind.)	1	..	..	500.00	288.41	.....	103.00	79.50	25.00	350.00	478.94	..	.....
Steady Run.....	..	2	4	875.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576.09	..	.....
Van Buren.....	..	1	1	877.00	126.50	.....	4.00	60.00	15.00	.....	453.05	..	.....
Warren.....	..	1	2	1,300.00	453.06	4.50	69.25	.....	48.62	200.00	286.84	..	4.80
Washington.....	..	1	2	1,510.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	559.01	..	.....
Total.....	2	253	29	23,612.00	4,218.47	933.50	181.25	980.75	338.10	6,495.35	7,658.15	..	3,585.05

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Irvington.....	..	4	..	499.00	80.00	100.00	.....	80.00	75.00	745.74	149.00	84	.....
Cresco.....	..	1	..	700.00	.....	10.00	9.00	.....	20.00	350.00	19.24	.....	.....
Algona.....	..	3	..	1,900.00	850.00	.....	120.00	54.00	100.00	570.00	345.00	300	.....
Total.....	..	8	..	3,099.00	930.00	110.00	129.00	134.00	195.00	1,665.74	513.24	384	.....

LEE COUNTY.

Keokuk, (Ind.)..	1	..	..	10,000.00	8,202.61	.....	464.00	899.47	110.00	13416.15	9,294.75	..	.....
Madison, (Ind.)	1	..	..	6,000.00	175.00	50.00	60.00	250.00	135.00	1,920.00	2,641.29	..	200.00
Franklin, (Ind.)	..	1	..	1,200.00	120.00	.....	.....	47.37	4.00	430.10	586.50	..	29.50
Montrose, (Ind.)	..	2	..	1,000.00	252.19	.....	.....	122.70	30.00	133.50	568.65	..	25.00

West Point(Ind)	1	..	..	1000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	989.40	.....
Jackson	..	5	2	1240.00	310.00	.....	45.00	35.00	.....	1173.00	.....
Montrose	2	1	3	340.00	48.20	50.00	50.00	40.00	878.30	897.50	.....
Jefferson	2	2	..	2300.00	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	826.20	.....
Fort Madison	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay	..	4	1	1080.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647.70	.....
Washington	4	1	2	3200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1080.20	.....
West Point	1	2	4	960.00	94.73	.....	.....	5.00	207.92	869.55	.....
Charleston	1	5	3	3450.00	.....	.....	185.00	.....	.....	1738.88	.....
Des Moines	..	3	2	1585.00	.....	.....	120.00	.....	.....	800.70	.....
Van Buren	..	3	4	805.00	41.00	.....	48.00	25.00	.....	1050.60	.....
Harrison	1	7	..	2045.00	20.00	.....	140.00	10.00	.....	1211.25	.....
Cedar	1	7	..	1925.00	58.00	200.00	114.00	28.00	553.35	1175.55	200.00
Marion	3	1	4	5100.00	500.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	1108.70	225.00
Franklin	1	2	1	1400.00	.....	35.00	.....	24.00	.....	877.20	.....
Pleasant Ridge	4	1	2	4100.00	40.00	.....	84.00	14.00	280.00	817.45	266.00
Denmark	2	..	4	1875.00	136.47	.....	66.00	12.75	17.44	876.78	121.10
Total	25	753	19	49615.00	9998.20	250.00	609.00	555.75	17836.79	29231.02	1064.60

LINN COUNTY.

Bertram	3	..	3	2450.00	187.51	.....	97.15	33.40	.....	760.00	.....
Boulder	..	4	..	1200.00	135.31	.....	51.75	35.55	212.64	280.61	65
Brown	..	8	..	2030.00	480.00	.....	73.00	25.00	257.28	689.80	.....
Buffalo	..	4	..	975.00	60	.....	12.00	27.09	216.38	80.51	.....
Cedar Rapids (I)	1	..	..	20000.00	543.00	.....	249.00	110.00	1549.00	997.69	25.00
Clinton	..	1	4	1850.00	954.90	.....	106.00	35.00	2460.00	.....	.....
College	..	3	2	800.00	70.00	.....	75.00	45.00	181.40	441.00	.....
Fairfax	1	..	2	1400.00	261.00	.....	154.12	35.00	1070.51	132.13	190

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

LINN COUNTY--CONTINUED.

Fayette	5	2	4,800.00	400.00	.....	25.00	90.00	35.00	.....	521.58	.....	3.00
Franklin	2	5	1,520.00	2.52	80.25	.....	183.27	55.00	.....	803.83	.....	.....
Jackson	1	7	2,416.00	122.18	.....	8.00	51.70	41.00	.....	1,359.69	.....	75.00
Linn	3	3	2,875.00	18.73	.....	.....	188.75	44.00	1,193.00	236.00	.....	100.00
Lisbon, (Ind.)	1	1	2,000.00	60.00	47.83	.....	144.00	15.00	520.00	779.00	.....	42.00
Marion, (Ind.)	1	.....	8,000.00	265.00	81.75	72.00	329.30	50.00	865.00	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon, (I.)	1	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	2	10	4,635.00	44.27	.....	10.00	475.65	165.00	512.09	845.43	.....	.....
Maine	2	2	1,825.00	892.23	.....	.....	.....	58.00	527.60	454.28	.....	15.00
Monroe	4	4	2,480.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	72.00	50.00	.....	218.96	.....	.....
Other Creek	1	7	3,642.00	1,111.10	.....	3.00	293.42	59.00	.....	699.44	.....	.....
Putnam	4	4	320.00	112.83	.....	42.00	.....	25.00	570.28	340.77	.....	.....
Rapids	4	3	5,840.00	.....	50.00	.....	237.00	60.00	.....	505.94	.....	42.00
Spring Grove	.....	3	1,800.00	206.86	.....	.....	98.00	30.00	113.00	220.69	.....	.....
Washington	.....	8	3,325.00	.....	.....	.....	215.00	40.00	706.12	557.45	.....	.....
Western, (Ind.)	1	.....	600.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	109.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	28	8	78,283.00	7,493.04	259.83	319.00	3090.11	1088.04	11063.30	10924.80	255	332.00

LOUISA COUNTY:

Columbus City	1	5	8	3,050.00	804.56	107.00	.....	400.00	45.00	870.07	964.00	.....
Concord	1	5	5	2,500.00	80.00	60.00	.....	75.00	15.00	934.00	1,200.00	75.00
Elliot	2	2	2	800.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....
Elm Grove	2	5	5	1,950.00	881.50	96.00	65.00	108.00	20.00	1,000.00	.....	6
Grandview	2	5	5	2,000.00	.....	304.59	.....	167.00	50.05	580.67	577.70	162.00
Jefferson	1	2	2	1,400.00	105.00	120.00	20.00	96.00	20.00	.....	.....	120.00

Marshall	71	2,100.00	695.97	.....	109.76	40.00	312.00	396.60	190.80
Morning Sun...	4	2,100.00	191.05	125.75	269.80	65.00	1,200.00	1,317.31	.....
Oakland	2	420.00	11.10	.....	30.80	12.00	334.00	404.80	.....
Port Louisa	2	475.00	25.52	90.75	59.40	15.00	1,098.32	310.80	.....
Union	1	250.00	70.00	80.00	40.00	40.00	.....	261.00	80.00
Wapello	1	3,400.00	584.17	.....	198.75	25.00	1,364.52	636.40	180.00
Grandview, (Ind)	.....	.....	206.34	.....	62.94	15.00	586.46	585.17	.....
Col'bus City (In.)	1	5,000.00	50.00	75.00	146.63	10.00	378.67	370.49	.....
MorningSun(In.)	2	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wapello, (Ind.)	1	800.00	66.50	20.80	66.62	5.00	729.00	538.85	.....
Total	6	27,445.00	3,771.71	1,004.89	238.63	389.05	9,367.71	7,563.12	6
	3	49	4	4	1810.70	.....	.....	.....	807.80

LUCAS COUNTY.

Benton	4	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....
Chariton	4	2,500.00	.....	.....	50.00	53.60	1,100.00	346.00	.....
Chariton, (Ind.)	2	900.00	.....	.....	135.00	12.00	319.34	262.96	.....
Cedar	1	775.00	167.74	24.00	.....	52.03	752.98	253.68	8.30
English	1	2,725.00	344.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Jackson	3	1,500.00	.....	.....	85.07	3.00	453.92	74.42	.....
Liberty	5	1,750.00	299.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	982.81	.....
Otter Creek	6	3,000.00	262.09	.....	80.00	18.00	267.31	184.50	25.00
White Breast	4	1,375.00	280.00	.....	.....	14.00	394.27	.....	73.00
Union	1	380.00	75.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	890.37	2
Warren	1	2,000.00	90.00	322.00	69.00	8.60	550.72	351.22	.....
Washington	3	1,000.00	26.94	.....	18.50	23.39	522.50	144.68	.....
Pleasant	4	1,000.00	203.95	.....	32.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	20,355.00	1,749.23	322.00	36.00	285.62	4,361.04	3,490.64	2
	48	5	23	.....	470.12	.....	.....	.....	121.30

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

MADISON COUNTY.

Douglas.....	3	..	..	450.00	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	316.07	..
Walnut.....	2	2	..	750.00	800.00	..	..	..	28.00	250.00	420.00	..
Lincoln.....	1	2	1	1600.00	..	..	..	124.00	27.00	..	294.20	..
Monroe.....	2	2	..	600.00	300.00	..	..	64.00	10.00	225.00	195.00	..
Lee.....	1	..	..	550.00	50.70	82.90	..	27.00	16.50	121.70	97.15	..
Jackson.....	3	..	..	1150.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	79.45	..
Madison.....	2	..	..	220.00	..	20.00	..	34.95	..	..	265.62	..
Grand River.....	2	1	..	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	248.00	..
South.....	2	2	..	1439.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	432.47	..
Union.....	1	3	1	3425.80	582.50	..	..	54.75	20.00	..	367.54	..
Penn.	2	..	..	500.00	3.55	..	..	22.00	10.00	78.87	134.50	62
Scott.....	2	2	..	3000.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	635.27	..
Winterset (Ind.).....	..	..	..	..	..	183.00	..	11.25	30.00	..	697.72	..
Jefferson.....	1	2	..	650.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	310.05	..
Crawford.....	..	5	..	1529.00	14.30	12.00	..	49.00	29.70	219.35	249.75	..
Webster.....	..	3	..	900.00	42.50	..	..	30.00	34.65	198.28	1224.24	..
Ohio.....	..	4	..	1205.00	..	..	..	8.00	10.00	..	278.57	3
Total.....	4	39	13	18268.80	1793.55	102.90	195.00	424.95	255.85	1093.20	6245.60	65

MAHASKA COUNTY.

Pleasant Grove.....	..	..	..	750.00	23.50	100.00	..	..	60.00	30.00	455.03	528.05
Union.....	8	..	2	450.00	814.00	..	..	100.00	40.00	428.76	308.52	..
Prairie.....	..	..	3	2800.00	1145.07	..	14.00	101.48	16.40	521.89	464.46	..
Richland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804.70	1150.06	..
Black Oak.....	1	..	3	1100.00	..	..	..	..	..	343.70	210.27	..

Madison.....	4	1640.00	193.77	.....	221.35	15.00	357.78	308.77	.....
Adams.....	4	1450.00	411.41	.....	.....	.....	250.99	250.55	.....
Monroe.....	4	3165.00	849.50	67.74	.....	25.00	430.17	847.41	.....
White Oak.....	2	1752.50	80.00	6.00	.....	18.60	262.62	284.76	.....
Oskaloosa.....	11	3208.00	1372.25	33.00	65.40	60.00	921.76	1736.57	30.00
Scott.....	4	475.00	.....	.....	203.95	15.00	285.90	857.65	.....
Jefferson.....	5	3370.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	583.25	676.22	.....
Des Moines.....	5	2980.00	.....	.....	.....	36.00	309.71	294.77	.....
Harrison.....	2	675.00	44.53	.....	60.00	30.00	224.78	721.91	.....
Cedar.....	1	850.00	80.09	18.00	68.25	33.75	278.12	634.87	.....
Oskaloosa. (Ind)	3	7500.00	269.90	223.00	269.34	25.00	2153.74	1750.98	.....
Total.....	55	32165.50	5284.02	100.00	361.74	344.75	8610.90	11079.82	80.00

MARION COUNTY.

Clay.....	1	1440.00	175.88	.....	.....	47.70	4.34	789.78	.....
Dallas.....	1	900.25	217.38	.....	4.50	.....	354.33	355.20	.....
Franklin.....	2	770.00	.....	82.30	.....	14.50	.....	.....	25
Indiana.....	5	1150.00	145.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	917.42	8
Knoxville.....	8	2850.00	966.81	.....	9.75	115.00	2650.78	.....	.....
Knoxville (Ind.)	1	10000.00	567.80	.....	.....	50.00	571.99	739.40	4
Lake Prairie.....	2	1750.00	610.96	.....	.....	75.00	1383.25	524.17	.....
Pella (Ind.).....	1	.....	159.94	.....	.....	.....	312.66	954.00	.....
Liberty.....	3	1396.00	700.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	1382.97	.....
Pleasant Grove.....	3	460.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	1	350.00	48.99	.....	5.00	.....	.....	126.55	.....
Polk.....	1	50.00	.....	.....	11.00	25.00	.....	744.72	36
Red Oak.....	4	1580.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit.....	1	1600.00	100.60	13.00	78.00	39.00	982.92	500.00	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED

MARION COUNTY—CONTINUED

Swan.....	..	3	2	2,386.00	.....	30.00	.....	20.00	.....	799.90	.....
Union.....	..	3	2	1,330.00	8.00	.....	.....	12.50	471.00	82.45	.....
Washington....	1	6	1	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	50	30	29,812.50	3,702.53	94.50	54.25	383.04	433.70	4,291.27	73,916.57

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Albion (Ind.)...	1	1	1	2,000.00	50.00	.....	50.00	15.00	.....	350.00	.....	75.00
Marshalltown(L)	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor.....	..	5	..	2,000.00	50.03	.....	77.93	23.00	.....	309.98	.....	225.00
Le Grand.....	..	7	..	2,800.00	800.00	.....	219.88	20.00	500.00	846.09	.....	.....
Timber Creek...	..	7	..	3,200.00	10.00	10.00	105.60	44.00	.....	444.71	.....	7.00
Eden.....	..	4	..	800.00	170.00	.....	75.16	.....	.....	379.50	.....	100.00
Vienna.....	..	5	..	1,710.00	150.00	.....	51.00	20.00	560.05	193.27	.....	.....
Minerva.....	2	..	..	1,000.00	.....	.....	47.00	12.00	.....	114.10	.....	.....
Liberty.....	1	2	..	1,500.00	160.00	.....	.....	.....	232.68	180.00	.....	.....
Marietta.....	2	3	..	2,300.00	24.15	.....	198.00	26.00	635.80	534.00	5	200.00
Iowa.....	6	1	..	5,750.00	37.50	.....	95.50	40.00	624.00	340.00	.....	.....
Marion.....	..	4	..	2,400.00	100.00	.....	165.00	12.00	698.32	.....	.....	.....
Green Castle...	..	1	..	400.00	332.50	.....	10.00	7.50	52.45	165.50	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	..	1	..	500.00	9.55	.....	.....	30.00	131.20	65.04	1	.....
Washington....	..	3	..	1,270.00	63.00	.....	66.00	12.00	474.00	144.00	.....	.....
Marshall.....	..	2	1	750.00	24.50	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13	46	1	28,880.00	1,981.23	.....	20.00	1171.70	280.50	3,908.50	4,068.19	6

MILLS COUNTY.

Anderson.....	2	450.00	36.00	21.50	16.80	34.80	184.03	178.89	.....	.....
Glenwood.....	1	1225.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	242.30	.....	20.00
Indian Creek	3	825.00	65.80	86.50	49.00	8.00	393.24	205.81	3	74.50
Ingraham	2	800.00	60.00	.....	55.00	27.42	252.38	56.00	2	.....
Lious	4	950.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	490.43	.....	.....
Oak	4	1400.00	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	359.50	.....	145.00
Platteville	2	300.00	68.00	.....	48.50	5.00	.....	288.45	.....	.....
Rawles	3	1150.00	7.50	3.00	.....	23.50	383.60	294.22	.....	11.00
White Cloud	4	1150.00	72.00	20.00	100.00	24.00	525.34	296.65	.....	.....
St. Mary's.....	1	750.00	103.30	.....	105.39	11.70	.....	240.45	1	.....
Silver Creek	4	1850.00	866.32	.....	.....	.....	615.33	366.36	3	50.00
Glenwood (Ind.)	1	1500.00	100.00	154.00	143.00	40.00	376.14	415.34	2	35.50
Total	2	12350.00	1378.92	89.50	517.69	215.42	2730.06	3434.40	11	386.00

MITCHELL COUNTY

Lincoln.....	2	1000.00	.....	100.00	18.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	1	900.00	51.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....	97.07	.....	.....
Jenkins	3	935.00	163.00	5.00	.....	10.00	160.00	250.00	.....	10.00
St. Ansgar	2	1300.00	15.65	6.31	30.00	20.00	185.00	160.00	.....	.....
Burr Oak	4	3020.00	79.31	.....	59.35	22.00	255.00	41.10	.....	100.00
Osage	1	4100.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stacyville	1	200.00	67.57	52.00	57.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar	6	2725.00	659.47	.....	85.10	42.75	515.73	238.70	.....	.....
Newberg	1	650.00	2.00	.....	60.00	25.00	149.00	175.00	.....	.....
Mitchell	1	3800.00	200.00	4.00	100.00	40.00	320.00	597.00	.....	274.00
Otranto	1	500.00	100.00	.....	20.00	30.00	170.00	180.00	.....	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS--"D"--CONTINUED.
MITCHELL COUNTY--CONTINUED.

Douglas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220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Monroe	2	3	803.00	58.80			33.90	453.00	256.00	
Franklin	..	5	250.00	52.00	2.00			284.13	206.75	
Jackson	..	3	1000.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	246.20	104
Albia (Ind.)	1	..	2600.00	315.49	53.00	118.25	5.00	.....	443.00	.....
Blakesburg (Ind)	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.84	.....
Total	2	2 39 24	16220.00	1995.79	943.40	12.00	406.74	144.14	1881.49	4899.04 110

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Douglas	..	4	1525.00	100.07	.....	.....	14.00	143.00	194.20	5
Jackson .....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	50.00	386.78	.....
Red Oak	1	1	1600.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	8.00	140.00	.....	2
West	..	2	885.00	.....	100.00	28.75	.....	.....	123.50	.....
Frankfort	2	1 1	2150.00	.....	4.50	71.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....
Washington	..	3	1600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.65	1
Total	1	2 11 1	7760.00	120.07	125.00	4.50	135.25	37.00	333.00	831.13 8

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Cedar	..	2	1	950.00	234.71	.....	51.35	20.00	207.35	268.00	.....
Seventy-Six	1	3	1	1175.00	72.15	16.00	106.21	40.00	351.80	474.05	.....
Fulton	..	7	..	2910.00	822.81	.....	150.00	42.65	.....	.....	.....
Wapsinonoc	..	5	..	1950.00	256.00	.....	131.52	15.00	.....	1581.97	.....
Wilton	..	5	..	1200.00	.....	.....	80.00	35.00	.....	836.44	275.00
Goshen	2	5	..	6760.00	1220.23	.....	.....	.....	272.40	743.16	320.00
Lake	1	5	..	5000.00	93.00	120.00	169.00	55.00	1262.75	368.00	6 180.00
Pike	..	3	..	1300.00	30.00	.....	75.80	19.27	233.24	276.33	3 3.00
Moscow	1	4	..	1650.00	380.02	.....	.....	88.50	343.35	396.48	.....
Orono	..	2	..	1500.00	264.11	.....	42.00	.....	164.13	138.16	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"1"—CONTINUED.

MUSCATINE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Bloomington	2	1	8	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	240.00	30.00	800.00	800.00	...	381.75
Sweetland	1	5	1	4,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	715.19	647.82	...	120.00
Montpelier	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	538.17	...	.....
Muscatine, (Ind.)	2	..	..	17,000.00	1,808.00	284.50	441.00	784.25	150.00	5,850.00	8,552.57	...	300.00
West Liberty (In)	..	..	2	1,000.00	21.17	.....	.....	48.13	.....	347.25	213.50	...	.....
Wilton, (Ind.)	..	..	1	1,600.00	50.00	.....	30.00	130.65	16.00	.....	578.28	...	.....
Total	9	258	3	53,395.00	5,252.50	404.50	487.00	2,008.91	599.42	10,747.46	16,412.93	9	1539.75

PAGE COUNTY.

Buchanan	..	..	2	650.00	15.00	107.00	.....	14.50	21.00	681.28	1,183.05	1	8.00
Harlan	..	..	3	1,400.00	9.75	195.00	.....	38.75	21.00	.....	1,390.95	...	50.00
Tarkio	..	..	2	900.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Nebraska	1	1	1	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Lincoln	..	..	4	2,350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	46.00
Douglas	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Valley	..	..	3	164.00	55.54	.....	.....	.....	15.75	355.00	.....	...	.....
Amity	1	5	..	2,400.00	867.92	.....	12.00	53.50	35.00	281.00	671.81	...	.....
East River	..	..	4	2,200.00	189.95	32.00	.....	18.00	43.32	.....	688.39	...	.....
Washington	..	..	3	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....	36.50	19.50	.....	100.00	2	.....
Pierce	..	..	1	300.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	70.50	...	.....
Fremont	..	..	1	400.00	.....	.....	.....	26.00	7.00	.....	.....	...	.....
Nodaway	..	..	2	1,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Clarinda, (Ind.)	..	..	1	9,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	150.00	50.00	420.69	711.65	...	75.00
Total	29	29	7	25,864.00	5,638.16	334.00	12.00	394.25	212.57	1,737.97	4,816.35	6	179.00

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Emmettsburgh.	..	..	2	500.00	..	..	..	..	25.00	..	..	..
Nevada.....	..	..	1	250.00	250.00	..	..	..	30.00	35.15	..	..
West Bend.....	..	..	1	200.00	25.00	..	5.00	12.00	25.00	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	4	950.00	275.00	..	5.00	12.00	80.00	35.15	..	..

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Lincoln.....	..	..	1	300.00	26.50	..	..	35.00	18.00	41.19	83.60	3	10.00
Plymouth.....	..	..	1	500.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	2	800.00	26.50	..	..	35.00	18.00	41.19	83.60	3	10.00

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Des Moines....	1	..	1	5080.00	104.70	..	15.00	70.00	30.00	..	630.00	1	76.50
Lizard.....	..	..	2	125.00	40.00	..	..	150.00	60.00	..	345.00	..	..
Total.....	1	..	2	5155.00	144.70	..	15.00	220.00	90.00	..	975.00	1	76.50

POLK COUNTY.

Allen.....	..	..	2	225.00	126.45	..	4.00	75.50	6.00	..	..	..	..
Beaver.....	1	..	3	1480.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bloomfield....	..	..	5	3300.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	195.00	..	5	100.00
Camp.....	..	..	7	2175.00	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	836.00	..	..
Delaware.....	..	..	3	800.00	320.00	..	..	120.00	..	..	..	..	..
Des Moines E(1)	..	..	..	..	1500.00	..	107.50	143.80	62.35	1132.69	406.20	..	..
Des Moines W(1)	3	..	..	12000.00	2000.00	485.45	..	317.05	75.00	..	1973.92	5.61	75.00
Douglas.....	..	..	3	1050.00	90.55	..	221.50	..	23.00	..	112.28	..	..

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Macedonia.....	1	1	.....	2.50	.....	30.00	.....	5.00	.....	40.50	.....	.....
Council Bl'fs(In)	1	1	.....	5,024.72	13.00	396.90	96.00	153.66	1,693.66	1,346.55	255	100.00
Total.....	11	1 18	6	22,921.11	6,903.34	124.00	426.90	623.22	327.16	2,604.34	5,609.31	660 696.00

Chester.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	51.75	.....	30.43	.....	.....
Bear Creek.....	3	3	.....	1,550.00	100.00	.....	36.00	85.00	693.00	2,256.00	.....	.....
Deep River.....	5	5	.....	1,550.00	97.67	.....	.....	8.50	423.92	190.06	.....	58.00
Grinnell.....	1	1	.....	2,000.00	152.92	.....	.....	119.06	765.98	558.51	.....	20.00
Jackson.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00
Jefferson.....	3	1	.....	1,200.00	100.00	10.00	.....	48.00	50.00	120.84	.....	5.00
Lincoln.....	2	2	.....	550.00	6.50	.....	.....	5.00	34.99	362.23	1	35.00
Madison.....	4	4	.....	1,825.00	.....	.....	.....	38.40	7.00	.....	.....	.....
Malcom.....	2	2	.....	1,300.00	.....	.....	.....	58.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant.....	2	2	.....	750.00	206.99	.....	.....	37.00	8.50	199.49	.....	.....
Scott.....	2	1	.....	1,100.00	53.64	.....	5.00	18.00	21.00	79.11	.....	.....
Sugar Creek.....	1	3	.....	750.00	36.00	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	366.57	2	12.00
Union.....	2	1	.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	399.65	.....	.....
Warren.....	4	4	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	32.60	36.99	151.00	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	1	.....	500.00	136.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	652.37	.....	.....
7 total.....	1	39	3	16,035.00	890.25	16.00	47.00	493.20	310.78	2,282.55	4,966.61	8 205.00

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Sand Creek.....	3	1	.....	640.00	.....	5.00	.....	24.00	.....	386.96	1	5.00
Platt.....	4	1	.....	1,482.00	130.00	.....	10.00	59.00	266.83	486.71	.....	.....
Lott's Creek.....	3	4	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	801.12	.....	.....
Mt. Ayr.....	4	4	.....	1,100.00	765.00	68.00	106.30	85.00	382.33	849.74	.....	118.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED

RINGGOLD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Washington	2	3	1400.00	848.41	90.00	30.00	635.79	1238.43	2.00
Middle Fork	4	..	2400.00	..	138.50	..	..	551.73	..
Athens	1	..	500.00	30.00	..	..	..	250.98	..
East Fork	5	..	1850.00	..	..	24.00	..	317.83	..
West Fork	3	1	1160.00	45.70	..	..	17.00	844.84	..
Total	29	10	11532.00	1819.11	296.50	113.00	1234.95	5728.34	1

SAC COUNTY.

Jackson	2	..	2200.00	243.00	243.00	206.75	..	18.60	75.00
Sac	3	..	1100.00	50.00	..	25.00	..	18.00	100.00
Douglas	1	..	500.00	..	..	..	24.00	..	..
Total	5	..	3800.00	293.00	243.00	231.75	..	36.60	175.00

SCOTT COUNTY.

Allen's Grove	4	..	3400.00	..	..	98.00	12.50	..	..
Blue Grass	6	..	3870.00	300.00	321.00	140.00	75.00	601.47	14
Buffalo (Ind.)	1	..	..	14.35	17.50	78.00	10.72	216.17	..
Buffalo	3	1	2400.00	..	..	70.00	30.00	..	45.00
Cleona	4	..	2800.00	355.00	..	130.00	40.00	236.10	8
Davenport (Ind)	2	3	22000.00	1866.55	..	..	..	7997.67	100.00
Davenport	1	11	9925.00	297.00	..	628.00	175.00	1750.00	340.00
Hickory Grove	6	..	2450.00	675.46	156.35	50.00	22.50	790.13	21
Le Claire (Ind.)	1	..	1300.00	48.53	52.20	107.00	35.00	586.92	62.20
Le Claire	2	4	580.00	1511.47	..	16.00	241.20	777.65	1

Liberty.....	1	3	3800.00	438.05	240.00	.....	10.55	20.00	.....	665.80	.....	240.00
Pleasant Valley	1	2	2150.00	.....	.....	.....	57.40	15.00	.....	499.57	.....	.....
Princeton (Ind.)	1	.....	100.00	96.87	.....	30.00	56.70	50.00	.....	419.79	.....	50.00
Princeton.....	3	1	1550.00	299.03	.....	11.00	.....	75.00	1200.25	1180.97	.....	.....
Rockingham.....	.....	2	600.00	299.40	.....	.....	27.00	9.00	7.56	199.72	.....	.....
Winfield.....	1	9	4850.00	.....	.....	20.00	477.11	105.60	1403.40	1536.51	.....	96.00
Total.....	14	5 63	1 61775.00	5701.71	786.05	312.00	9185.67	725.32	6041.43	17458.47	39	1570.20

SHELBY COUNTY.

Galland's Grove	.....	1	1	450.00	592.33	192.22	24.00	85.80	117.25	.....	1306.16	.....	191.22
Harlan.....	3	1	.....	1515.00	11.40	90.00	.....	9.00	48.00	25.11	497.37	.....	175.00
Jackson.....	.....	2	.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....	88.50	20.00	32.50	220.60	2	.....
Fairview.....	5	.....	.....	1600.00	969.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293.26	.....	.....
Total.....	8	.....	4	1 4365.00	1573.54	282.22	24.00	183.30	185.25	57.61	2317.39	2	366.22

STORY COUNTY.

Nevada.....	1	7	8600.00	.....	.....	.....	313.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Albany.....	.....	3	1700.00	.....	.....	.....	78.00	30.00	30.00	79.00	294.00	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	5	2943.00	760.00	.....	.....	105.20	30.00	.....	.....	432.60	.....	.....
Union.....	1	4	2000.00	450.00	.....	.....	56.00	33.00	33.00	476.93	481.80	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	4	1450.00	232.00	.....	.....	94.00	28.00	28.00	1107.00	1605.97	.....	.....
Howard.....	.....	3	1400.00	604.00	.....	12.00	109.00	52.00	52.00	297.50	304.00	.....	.....
Palestine.....	.....	2	980.00	712.37	.....	10.00	52.78	26.00	26.00	124.54	638.95	.....	.....
Lafayette.....	.....	2	1100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Creek.....	.....	4	1825.00	870.26	.....	.....	109.25	54.27	54.27	485.11	.....	1	.....
Milford.....	.....	2	1250.00	104.35	70.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	187.56	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

STORY COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Collens.	2	1	1	275.00				35.00	12.00	236.00		
Total.	2	37	6	23,523.00	3,732.98	70.00	22.00	943.23	270.27	2993.64	3,757.32	1

TAMA COUNTY.

Buckingham.	6	2	2	2,400.00	600.00	90.00	.....	180.00	40.00	.....	159.70	.....	40.00
Clark.	2	2	1	500.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	35.47	.....	.....
Carlton.	2	1	1	1,075.00	407.10	130.00	.....	.....	34.50	.....	313.00	897	.....
Crystal.	2	2	2	650.00	500.00	.....	16.00	63.00	22.50	366.00	137.00	.....	.....
Carroll.	3	3	3	1,415.00	565.61	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	79.74	.....	.....
Columbia.	4	4	4	1,800.00	25.00	.....	33.00	64.25	40.50	490.70	158.13	.....	.....
Geneseo.	1	3	3	1,500.00	759.01	.....	.....	148.55	46.00	391.50	161.65	.....	270.00
Howard.	3	3	3	1,375.00	218.25	.....	.....	204.25	13.00	901.65	384.49	.....	.....
Highland.	2	2	2	1,175.00	224.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	90.00	68.15	.....	.....
Indian Village.	1	5	1	2,400.00	744.05	.....	.....	178.63	30.00	1000.00	510.49	.....	.....
Lincoln.	1	1	1	550.00	.....	.....	.....	11.20	8.50	.....	30.78	.....	.....
Oneida.	1	1	1	500.00	.....	.....	.....	19.50	25.00	.....	68.59	.....	.....
Otter Creek.	4	3	3	1,520.00	.....	5.00	.....	159.00	25.00	.....	291.78	.....	.....
Perry.	4	4	4	1,879.00	320.00	.....	.....	120.00	12.00	.....	156.39	.....	.....
Richland.	3	3	3	1,460.00	376.99	.....	46.25	.....	36.00	754.98	397.83	.....	.....
Spring Creek.	1	1	1	560.00	18.00	.....	4.00	12.00	9.00	198.00	72.90	.....	.....
Salt Creek.	5	5	5	1,500.00	199.45	.....	12.00	.....	37.93	745.00	267.07	.....	.....
Toledo.	3	3	3	1,000.00	148.73	.....	.....	65.00	20.00	214.90	387.30	.....	.....
Toledo, (Ind.).	1	1	1	4,000.00	51.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.32	321.10	.....	40.00
York.	6	1	1	2,850.00	455.20	.....	.....	136.75	40.45	1019.70	313.10	.....	.....
Total.	2	1	60	30,049.00	5,712.64	225.00	111.25	1399.13	443.38	9218.75	4,314.66	397	350.00

WAPELLO COUNTY.

Adams	1	3	120.00	46.40	6.00	32.50	24.00	301.04	436.20	.....
Agency	1	3	150.00	7.00	.....	15.00	35.00	.....	218.10	.....
Agency City (In)	1	1	5,600.00	3,100.00	18.00	63.60	12.00	.....	434.92	.....
Blakesburg (Ind)	1	1	900.00	7.85	.....	38.50	15.50	150.00	149.70	.....
Cass	1	2	175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304.57	.....
Center	1	2	1,350.00	220.65	15.35	.....	60.50	373.19	789.84	.....
Columbia	1	3	1,400.00	.....	.....	136.09	.....	.....	554.93	.....
Competine	1	2	190.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	455.53	.....
Dahlonga	1	2	540.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345.86	.....
Eddyville (Ind.)	1	1	3,000.00	.....	135.00	60.00	.....	656.25	523.95	.....
Green	1	4	1,575.00	216.00	11.00	100.00	8.00	.....	547.18	.....
Highland	1	5	1,000.00	.....	.....	24.00	17.00	.....	336.83	.....
Keokuk	1	5	230.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272.31	.....
Ottumwa (Ind.)	1	1	25,000.00	11754.00	.....	.....	60.00	.....	979.49	.....
Pleasant	1	5	1,609.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	613.00	.....
Polk	1	2	735.00	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	593.64	.....
Richland	1	8	4,970.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	637.53	5 31.00
Washington	1	2	965.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50	132.35	673.66	.....
Total	7	134 83	49,509.00	15351.90	185.35	464.69	304.50	1,622.88	8,876.24	5 31.00

WARREN COUNTY.

Allen	1	2	900.00	313.00	.....	.....	.....	312.00	367.64	.....
Belmont	1	3	1,700.00	335.00	.....	98.00	.....	210.00	280.94	.....
Greenfield	1	5	3,800.00	380.00	.....	210.00	.....	464.00	683.51	300.00
Jackson	1	3	1,150.00	730.00	.....	262.00	.....	525.00	210.40	2 12.00
Jefferson	1	3	1,781.00	652.00	.....	175.00	.....	465.00	431.96	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

WARREN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Liberty.....	..	6..	2,600.00	818.00	..	..	52.00	..	211.00	323.86	..	..
Lyon.....	..	7..	3,700.00	510.00	..	..	160.00	..	337.00	487.63	..	..
Otter.....	..	..	..	885.00	..	..	42.00	..	346.00	424.77	..	..
Palmyra.....	..	6..	3,650.00	765.00	..	..	12.00	..	319.00	819.32	..	..
Richland.....	..	4..	2,150.00	838.00	..	..	70.00	..	971.00	724.75	..	..
Squaw.....	..	..	..	74.00	..	..	68.00	..	332.00	244.59	..	..
Union.....	..	3..	2,650.00	406.00	..	..	151.00	..	173.00	661.65	..	..
Virginia.....	1..	1..	875.00	193.00	..	..	..	..	186.00	159.59	..	..
Indianola, (Ind.).....	..	1..	600.00	..	..	..	213.00	..	700.00	598.21	..	..
White Breast.....	..	..	..	620.00	..	..	170.00	..	174.00	445.85	..	..
White Oak.....	..	4..	1,270.00	222.00	..	..	298.00	..	361.00	268.55	..	..
Washington.....	..	5..	1,645.25	583.35	..	..	60.00	..	1020.00	663.33	3	14.00
Hartford(Ind.).....	1..	..	400.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	3..	52 11	28,871.25	8,324.85	..	..	2041.00	..	7105.00	7,791.55	5	326.00

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington (In.).....	1..	1..	1,500.00	20.00	60.00	300.00	486.00	19.53	2466.00	..	4..	75.00
Washington.....	1..	8..	3,325.00	183.41	825.00	50.00	397.50	20.00	1352.04	1,937.54	6	357.00
Crawford.....	..	7..	4,730.00	1,821.40	..	..	163.45	30.00	719.42	1,335.47	..	..
Franklin.....	..	7..	2,400.00	..	..	..	..	30.00	..	319.64	..	182.00
Iowa.....	..	6..	1,014.60	..	..	..	148.95	..	..	..	..	43.00
Dutch Creek.....	..	9..	3,450.00	68.55	..	25.00	221.25	32.00	513.10	567.00	9	20.00
Cedar.....	..	7..	2,098.00	267.20	149.00	..	494.11	..	1100.00	426.87	8	..
Clay.....	1..	5..	2,450.00	..	..	..	89.00	20.00	..	..	5	..
Marion.....	..	6..	2,030.00	644.22	..	..	..	37.44	186.75	871.00	..	..

Seventy Six.....	3..	800.00	100.00	.....	100.00	30.00	500.00	130.00	.....
Richmond.....	1..	800.00	71.68	.....	54.00	10.07	.....	239.99	8..
Brighton (Ind.)..	1..	8,000.00	14.50	.....	65.00	10.00	.....	842.50	.....
Oregon.....	5..	2,350.00	.....	165.00	7.50	13.00	918.00	.....	.....
Brighton.....	4..	1,542.80	106.15	.....	.....	25.00	427.77	.....	.....
Jackson.....	9..	2,550.00	776.55	.....	221.70	.....	332.75	372.00	.....
Highland.....	4 1	670.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	658.78	5 40.00
English River....	5..	2,500.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	62.00	339.80	802.52	.....
Lime Creek.....	.....	300.00	1,152.30	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	80.00
Total.....	4 87 5	43,010.40	6,425.96	699.00	609.20	2593.07	367.04	8855.63	7,503.31 45 797.00

WAYNE COUNTY.

Benton.....	4..	1,930.00	342.50	.....	.....	64.00	40.92	1089.62	601.55	.....
Clinton.....	2..	100.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	12.35	469.59	161.56	.....
Clay.....	2..	500.00	119.15	.....	.....	25.50	21.45	366.00	172.80	.....
Corydon.....	4..	1,520.00	502.48	.....	.....	66.00	15.00	895.26	454.11	.....
Grand River....	2 1	800.00	60.00	800.00	.....	30.00	20.00	649.80	320.05	.....
Jefferson.....	4..	1,350.00	44.00	.....	.....	28.00	30.00	559.74	843.52	.....
Jackson.....	1..	600.00	105.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	119.57	77.75	.....
Monroe.....	3 2	1,470.00	330.29	.....	4.72	82.15	45.00	694.14	337.71	.....
Howard.....	2 1	750.00	215.90	.....	4.50	.....	12.00	504.98	138.26	.....
Richman.....	3..	750.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	9.00	397.05	147.10	.....
South Fork.....	4 1	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543.45	296.96	.....
Union.....	5..	1,400.00	220.00	.....	.....	30.00	10.00	615.00	541.11	.....
Washington.....	2 2	600.00	329.00	.....	15.00	55.00	35.00	466.00	350.00	.....
Warren.....	2..	400.00	115.35	.....	.....	40.50	4.00	279.28	137.80	.....
Walnut.....	5..	1,625.00	375.00	.....	.....	60.00	9.00	523.52	279.79	4 16.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED.

WAYNE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Wright.....	1	3	1000.00	254.00	.....	9.00	29.83	10.00	562.01	230.11	.....	.....
Total.....	1	46	15995.00	3023.11	300.00	33.72	528.98	273.72	8735.01	4590.18	4	16.00

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Fort Dodge, (L.)	1	..	3500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	788.04	.....	.....
Webster.....	..	3	785.00	23.00	26.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	287.72	8	10.00
Washington..	..	2	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otho.....	..	2	1250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yell.....	..	1	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton.....	..	3	1050.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	407.15	12	.....
Johnson.....	..	1	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin.....	..	1	700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	..	3	780.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wakonsa.....	..	2	1100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumner.....	..	..	2375.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	..	3	4000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	20	16565.00	23.00	26.00	.....	.....	57.00	.....	1432.91	20	10.00

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Forrest.....	2	..	5125.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	75.00	.....	522.00	.....	.....
Pleasant.....	..	2	1900.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	30.40	.....	435.60	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	7025.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	105.40	.....	957.60	.....	.....

WINNESHEIK COUNTY.

Bloomfield	8	2,445.00	337.97	15.00	152.00	79.00	475.01	1,037.45	194.80
Military	5	2,050.00	337.97	6.00	10.00	20.00	37.00	945.00	160.40
Washington	1	100.00	4.32	4.50	13.06	27.00	146.55	395.22	100.00
Jackson	6	912.00	101.00	17.00	38.25	12.40	902.84	409.00	190.00
Springfield	1	550.00	84.75	21.55	43.15	15.00	324.00	1,037.45	194.80
Calmar	1	1,200.00	72.25	17.00	38.25	15.00	324.00	1,037.45	194.80
Sumner	3	380.00	101.00	21.55	43.15	15.00	324.00	1,037.45	194.80
Glenwood	2	55.00	101.00	21.55	43.15	15.00	324.00	1,037.45	194.80
Decorah	2	2,200.00	194.80	18.00	156.34	50.00	945.00	1,037.45	194.80
Madison	4	1,450.00	194.80	18.00	156.34	50.00	945.00	1,037.45	194.80
Lincoln	1	250.00	194.80	18.00	156.34	50.00	945.00	1,037.45	194.80
Pleasant	2	1,100.00	250.60	17.50	73.00	10.00	684.42	158.70	190.00
Canoe	1	1,950.00	542.23	17.50	73.00	10.00	684.42	158.70	190.00
Bluffton	3	670.00	69.00	12.00	97.72	40.00	470.00	209.70	5.00
Orleans	2	925.00	45.60	12.00	97.72	40.00	470.00	209.70	5.00
Highland	1	330.00	2.00	8.00	24.00	12.00	235.30	235.30	9
Hesper	4	1,200.00	70.00	8.00	24.00	12.00	235.30	235.30	9
Burr Oak	4	1,200.00	70.00	8.00	24.00	12.00	235.30	235.30	9
Fremont	1	500.00	183.08	54.12	89.50	27.00	229.95	229.95	9
Decorah City(I)	1	1,000.00	1,860.88	117.75	67.00	32.00	230.41	266.40	11
W. Decorah(In)	1	1,000.00	182.00	46.00	46.00	5.00	609.24	416.65	11
Total	652	20,267.00	3,284.88	218.30	1106.99	529.22	5,447.70	3,583.74	650.20

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Sioux City	3	1,600.00	278.00	120.00	538.87	75.00	1,256.42	100.00
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REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—"D"—CONTINUED

WORTH COUNTY.

Bristol.....	..	2	2800.00	210.80	108.85		35.00	29.87		315.63	120	
Northwood.....	..	2	1400.00	167.00	155.00	.....	45.35	35.00	180.74	427.28	80	55.00
Hartland.....	..	3	2300.00	.....	.....	9.00	50.00	50.00	.....	460.69	.....	.....
Brookfield.....	..	2	600.00	47.00	8.00	.....	38.00	40.00	245.73	83.22	.....	.....
Union.....	1	1	950.00	4.70	.....	.....	40.00	28.00	176.00	80.14	.....	.....
Silver Lake.....	..	1	400.00	5.00	12.00	.....	10.80	19.60	180.00	211.80	26	.....
Fertile.....	..	2	200.00	1.05	..	.....	35.00	18.00	300.00	50.10	.....	.....
Total.....	1	12	8650.00	435.57	283.85	9.00	254.15	215.47	1082.47	1628.86	226	55.00

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Pleasant.....	..	2	800.00	118.00	.....	.....	50.00	40.00	555.72	555.72	1	.....
Belmond.....	..	2	1500.00	241.36	.....	.....	49.50	40.00	.....	230.00	1	.....
Iowa.....	..	3	1600.00	310.00	.....	10.00	16.50	.....	367.45	146.28	.....	.....
Eagle Grove... 1	..	2	2300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Boone.....	..	2	750.00	1.60	3.00	.....	42.00	.....	153.90	110.84	1	5.00
Liberty.....	..	3	2200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	..	2	2000.00	640.00	.....	10.00	60.00	40.00	180.53	283.00	4	.....
Troy.....	..	2	1500.00	90.00	..	.....	50.00	10.00	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	18	12650.00	1400.96	3.00	20.00	268.50	165.00	1337.60	1325.84	7	25.00

STATE UNIVERSITY REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

The Board of Trustees of the State University of Iowa, as required by Sec. 18, Chap. 59 of the Laws of the 10th General Assembly, beg to submit their regular biennial report.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION..

At the last session of the Board of Trustees the plan of organization of the University was materially modified. Formerly a student was at liberty to pursue, under the supervision of the Faculty, the studies of a single department, or of as many departments as his inclinations and attainments might render desirable or expedient. According to this plan his graduation depended upon the number of studies in which he had obtained certificates of proficiency. Ten certificates entitled the holder to the degree of Bachelor of Science; fourteen to that of Bachelor of Arts, and four in addition, to the degree of Master of Arts. Some of the disadvantages of this system were, that it failed to secure a symmetrical development in scholarship, that a student might be in the highest and lowest classes of the institution at the same time, and that not unfrequently a degree would be conferred which was really a misnomer. For example, a student might obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science without having studied any one of the natural sciences; or that of Bachelor of Arts without any knowledge of the ancient languages.

From these and other considerations the Faculty and Board of Trustees, having given the plan of organization by departments, as they thought, a fair and impartial trial, were induced to abandon it, for the most part, and adopt in its stead, a modification of the old class system. Accordingly a regular course of study has been laid down, similar to that of other institutions of the highest

grade, in which, however, provision is made for a wide range of elective studies, thus combining the symmetry of the old system with the flexibility of the new.

DEPARTMENTS AND FACULTY.

Since our last report the President of the Faculty has been relieved of the charge of the Fifth Department, and Prof. Gustavus Henrichs appointed to that professorship. C. Augustus Eggert has been elected Tutor in the Modern Languages, and Charles E. Borland Principal of the Preparatory Department.

At the June session, 1865, the importance and increasing demand for instruction in the modern languages, especially German and French, induced the Board to organize a Department of Modern Languages and elect a regular professor for this department. C. Augustus Eggert was elected. There are now seven departments in the University, inclusive of the Preparatory and Normal Departments.

Owing to the large increase, it has been found necessary to elect a number of assistant teachers in the Preparatory and Normal Departments.

At their last meeting the Board elected Prof. Leonard Vice-President of the Faculty; and also conferred the right to meet with the Faculty, with a vote in all matters pertaining to his department, on the Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Otherwise the Faculty is constituted as at the date of our last report.

I.—DEPARTMENT.

Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Letters—Rev. O. M. Spencer, D. D.,
(President) Professor.

The studies in this Department are designed for the more advanced classes. The following is an exhibit of the attendance for the last two years:

1863-4.

Ladies.....	37
Gentlemen.....	21
Total.....	58

1864-5.

Ladies	22
Gentlemen	9
Total	31

Although the aggregate number of students in attendance for 1865 is greater than that of 1864, it will be observed that there has been a falling off in the attendance, not only in this, but in the several Departments, particularly among the young men. This is owing to the fact that a large number in the more advanced classes enlisted during the year in the service of their country.

II.—DEPARTMENT.

History and Political Economy.

There is no regular Professor of this Department. Students pursuing the studies therein, are set down in the catalogue, recite in Ancient and Modern History to Prof. Parvin, and in Political Economy and Science of Government, to President Spencer.

The following exhibit shows the number for the last two years, pursuing the studies of this Department:

1863-4.

No. of students recited to Prof. Spencer, ...	16
No. of students recited to Prof. Parvin, ...	47
Total	63

1864-5.

No. of students recited to Prof. Spencer, ...	9
No. of students recited to Prof. Parvin, ...	43
Total	52

III.—DEPARTMENT.

Ancient Languages. — Rev. Joseph T. Robert, LL. D., Professor.

The following is an exhibit of the attendance for the last two years in this Department:

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1863-4.

Ladies	25
Gentlemen.....	30
	—
Total.....	55

1864-5.

Ladies	27
Gentlemen.....	24
	—
Total.....	51

IV—DEPARTMENT.

Mathematics and Astronomy—Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Professor.

The following is an exhibit of the attendance in this Department:

1863-4.

Ladies	28
Gentlemen.....	34
	—
Total.....	62

1864-5.

Ladies	28
Gentlemen.....	18
	—
Total	46

In the department of Astronomy, we would call attention to the great need of a good observatory and a complete set of Astronomical instruments. With the small Telescope and sextant (the only Astronomical instruments we now possess) it is impossible to give such instructions in this science as the practical demands of this age require, and in our opinion, it ill accords with our State pride that we should long continue to force our students to seek at other and more favored Universities of sister States, that instruction in this most noble science, which, for the want of a few thousand dollars of outlay we are unable to furnish. We hope that the General Assembly may at an early day see that this great want is supplied.

V—DEPARTMENT.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Gustavus Henrichs, C. P., Professor.

The following is an exhibit of the attendance for the last two years in this department:

1863-4.

Ladies.....	13
Gentlemen	23
Total	36

1864-5.

Ladies.....	23
Gentlemen	16
Total	39

The course of study in this Department now embraces three years. Altogether it is as full in chemical analysis, both theoretical and practical, as any in this country or in Germany. The third year embraces a thorough course in higher physics, not merely in an abstract form as given in most institutions, under the name of Analytical Mechanics, but a comprehensive exposition of facts and theory in regard to natural phenomena.

The apparatus is perhaps the best in this State; but it is no longer sufficient for the wants of this Department, although a large number of additions have been made to it by the professor in charge. But many instruments are wanted which cannot possibly be made by the instructor,—thus there is no great Galvanic Battery—there are none of the new coils for producing the most powerful induced currents; there is no Electro-magnet large enough to exhibit the phenomena of diamagnetism. No Polverscope to admit of quantitative determinations. No Spectroscope for the chemical analysis of both terrestrial and celestial bodies, etc., etc. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars would provide all these desiderata and make the institution the center, which it was intended to be. Teachers are educated here not only for our schools but our colleges, and teachers of such institutions come here for information in regard to the construction and use of all kinds of apparatus.

VL—DEPARTMENT.

Natural History—Theodore S. Purcin, A. M., L. L. B., Professor.

The following is an exhibit of the attendance during the past two years, in this Department :

1863-4.

Ladies	56
Gentlemen	19
Total	83

1864-5.

Ladies	62
Gentlemen	45
Total	107

Notwithstanding the large attendance in this Department, the trustees have been able to furnish but few facilities to aid the Professor in communicating instruction in most of the subjects taught in this Department.

A good skeleton alone has been procured to assist the classes in Physiology.

For Geology the Department is supplied with rocks collected during the Geological survey, together with some inferior fossils, (all the good ones having been retained by the State Geologist.) No minerals or suitable fossils are provided.

The Professor at present makes use of his own collection, which is large and valuable, for the purpose of instruction.

VII—DEPARTMENT.

Modern Languages—C. Augustus Eggert, Professor.

This Department was organized by the appointment of a professor at the commencement of the collegiate year, in September, 1865. The following is an exhibit of the classes for the present session :

Preparatory class in German	50
Preparatory class in French	21
Advanced class in German	4
Advanced class in French	3
Total	78

For the text books and method of instruction we refer to the catalogue under the head of Modern Languages.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Theory and Practice of Teaching—D. Franklin Wells, A. B., Professor.

This department is expressly designed for the education of teachers. The following is an exhibit of this Department for the past two years.

1863-4.

Ladies.....	205
Gentlemen.....	28
Total.....	233

1864-5.

Ladies.....	204
Gentlemen.....	49
Total.....	253

At the present time there are 77 students in the Normal Department. It is proper to explain that there are as many advanced students in the Normal course as at any previous time, but, by the new plan of organization adopted by the Board, the mere elementary classes, which were formerly in this Department, are now in the Preparatory Department. For a list of the assistant teachers in this Department, for the past two years, see catalogue. Students in this Department, as in other Departments, recite to different Professors who may then be conducting classes in subjects which they are pursuing.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Charles E. Borland, A. B., Principal.

Miss Louisa Brainard,	} Assistant Instructors.
Miss Lavinia Davis,	
Miss Ellen A. Moore,	
Miss May Parvin,	
Miss Emma Hart,	
Miss Mary E. Crocker,	

The following exhibit shows the attendance in this Department for the past two years :

1863-4.

Ladies.....	55
Gentlemen.....	110
Total.....	165

1864-5.

Ladies.....	61
Gentlemen.....	107
Total.....	168

There are at present in this Department, aside from those in Modern Languages, 420 pupils—230 gentlemen and 170 ladies; many of these recite in the higher departments also. There are 34 classes, with an average attendance of 38 pupils in each class.

MILITARY TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

Capt. Charles E. Borland, Instructor.

At the opening of the war, \$500 were appropriated by the Board for the above purpose. Two hundreds stand of rifled muskets and accoutrements were obtained from the Governor, for the purpose of drill. By means of these, and with a suitable instructor, it was hoped to impart to the students a knowledge of infantry tactics, and at the same time to furnish them with regular and healthful exercise. Although the object at the time was an important one, yet the class of students in attendance, and the accession of new members each term and the withdrawal of old members, and the limited time—say one hour per week—that could be spared for drill from the other studies, rendered the experiment a partial failure. A portion of the appropriation was expended in the experiment, and the balance applied to the support of the gymnastic exercise. Since the close of the war and the return of large numbers of student-soldiers to the University, who were formerly in it, and who have learned tactics and drill on many a battle-field, the making this department successful is not very flattering. This class of students look upon home-guard drill with disfavor. It is also a failure on the ground of exercise, as not more than one-third of the students could be expected to drill. While this is true, it is still possible that a Military Department that should teach engineering, &c., similar to the plan at West Point, might succeed.

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GYMNASTIC TRAINING.

Charles E. Borland, Professor.

The Board at the June session 1863, made an appropriation of \$500 for gymnastic training and exercise. Prof. White was employed by the President as instructor. A hall was rented separate from the University for the use of the gymnastic classes.

This exercise so fully met the wants of the students, and was so highly conducive to health that nearly all voluntarily sought its advantages.

On the death of Prof. White in the winter of 1864-5, Prof. Thos. Calver was engaged to take charge of the department.

The system of gymnastics adopted is that of Dio Lewis, and no one who has witnessed the exercises has failed to see their admirable adaptation to the means to be attained.

This department was placed in charge of Prof. Chas. E. Borland, principal of the Preparatory Department, by the Board at their last meeting.

It has been in successful operation for over two years, the students still manifesting the same interest in it. There is at present no suitable gymnastic hall. Exercising a gymnastic class in an ordinary room is liable to injure the building. Hence a hall should be specially provided for this purpose.

In the rear of the University buildings, upon a little elevation which is surrounded by fine old oaks, a one-story frame building might be erected, which would meet the wants of this Department, at a cost of about \$2,000. If this building was made two-story, the lower story or basement could be used for wood house and coal bins, which are very much needed, without materially increasing the cost.

The following shows the expenditures and appropriations since the organization of this Department:

Appropriation by Trustees, June, 1863.....	\$500 00
Military appropriation, June, 1863	500 00
Appropriation of June, 1864.....	1,000 00
	2,000 00
Total expended.....	1,924 68
	75 32

VOCAL MUSIC.

O. C. Isbell, Teacher.

The Board desiring to afford students an opportunity of studying Vocal Music, have engaged the services of a competent teacher. Instruction is given in this branch once each week in the University chapel, free of charge to the students. The classes are well attended. Lessons on the Piano Forte are also given to students at the rate of \$10 for twenty lessons, which is the maximum the teacher is permitted by the Board to charge.

Mr. Isbell has been the teacher of this branch for about two years past.

STUDENTS.

The following exhibit shows the whole number of students in attendance since our last report:

FOR THE YEAR 1863-4.

Females.....	257
Males.....	177
Total.....	434

FOR THE YEAR 1864-5.

Females.....	276
Males.....	164
Total.....	440

By provision of the Board four students from each county are permitted to attend the University, two in the Normal, and two in other Departments, free of charge, upon their receiving recommendations from the Superintendent, Clerk and Judge of their counties. There were about — students in the University each of the above years, upon such county recommendations.

On comparing the total attendance for the above years, we discover but a slight difference. But when we consider that on the first day of June, 1864, 124 of the students either then were or had been in the army as volunteers, we must conclude that the attendance was remarkably large. For the names of those student-volunteers we refer to the Catalogue of 1863-4.

SOLDIER STUDENTS.

At the June Session of the Board, 1865, a resolution was passed conferring the privilege of attending the University and receiving instruction in all its departments free of tuition, on all volunteers from this State in the service of the United States in the recent war for the Union, who enlisted for the term of three years or during the war, and who have been or shall be honorably discharged; and also, to all volunteers who enlisted for a shorter time, and who had been or shall be permanently disabled in consequence of wounds received in the service.

Under this provision, fifty-five students have already entered the University.

Whole number of students entering the University at the Fall Term, 1865—

Soldier-students.....	55
On county recommendations.....	73
Students (paying).....	372
Total.....	500

This is a very much larger number than ever was in attendance in the fall term of any previous year.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are now four Literary Societies connected with the institution—the “Zetaganthean,” “Irving Institute,” “Erodelphian,” and “Hesperian;” the first two composed of young men, the latter two, young ladies.

During the past year the Trustees, by an appropriation of about \$1200 from the interest fund, have finished off, in the third story of the south wing, two society halls for the benefit of the two former, which has had the effect to stimulate the young men composing them to renewed activity and enterprise.

These Societies are now engaged in fitting up and furnishing their halls in good style, and promise to become valuable auxiliaries in promoting the general welfare of the University.

MODEL SCHOOL.

It is designed to afford the students of the Normal Department

an opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of the art of teaching. It is composed of the children of Iowa City, varying in age from about six to fourteen years, pursuing the studies usually pursued by children of that age. The school during the years 1863-4 and 1864-5, numbered about fifty-five pupils. It is placed by the Trustees in charge of the Faculty of the University. It is, however, more immediately under the management of the Professor of the Normal Department.

It was supposed that this school could be made self-supporting. This, however, has not been the case. The following is a list of the receipts and expenditures for the past two years:

For 1863-4.

Salary of Teachers.....	\$400.00
Books, paper, rent, janitor, wood and cutting, &c.,	392.47
	792.47
Receipts of tuition for the year.....	577.50
Net expenses over receipts.....	214.97

1864-5.

Salary of teachers.....	\$600.00
Books, papers, rent, janitor, wood, cutting, &c....	504.62
	1104.62
Receipts of tuition for the year.....	668.00
Net expenses over receipts.....	436.62

During each of those years there were from fifty to seventy-five students of the Normal Department in attendance, for some portion of the time, as teachers in the Model School. Putting the number at sixty-five, the actual cost for 1863-4 to the University for each student thus practicing teaching in the Model School, would be \$3.31; and for the year 1864-5, it would be \$6.71 for each Normal student, or over one-third of the whole tuition paid by those students during that time.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees the Executive Committee were instructed to lease a suitable building for the Model School. The Mechanics' Academy was leased for its use at a rent

of \$325 for one year. The school now numbers one hundred and thirty-five pupils, giving additional facilities for students in the Normal Department to practice in it.

The following is an estimate of the expense for 1865-6 :

Salary of Principal, Miss Martha Roe.....	\$700.00
Salary of Assistant, Miss S. R. Rowley.....	400.00
Wood and cutting of the same, (7 stoves)....	250.00
Janitor, at \$12, for ten months.....	120.00
Incidental expenses already paid.....	51.48
Rent of building.....	325.00
Contingent expenses—probably about.....	50.00
	1,896.48
Tuition for 135 pupils at \$4 per term, and three terms in the year.....	
	1,620.00
Net expenses over receipts.....	274.48

This does not include the cost of fitting up the school room with desks and seats for the additional number of students.

If the whole number of students, (seventy-seven,) now in attendance at the Normal Department, practice teaching in the Model School during the year, as it is expected they will, it will cost the University for each student thus practicing, the sum of \$3.56 for the present year, or nearly one-fourth of the whole tuition of such students.

The new building now in process of erection for the chemical department of the State University and a Chapel, is 61 x 90 feet on the ground, two stories in height above the basement. The basement above ground is of cut stone. The superstructure is of brick with cut stone dressings. The roof is of the best "Vermont Slate."

The basement is designed for storage, coal cellars and heating apparatus. The ground floor is for the Chemical department of the University, built upon a plan designed by Prof. Henrich, who, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, visited Harvard, Yale and other Eastern institutions for the purpose of examining all the improvements in use in his department. When completed it will be excelled for completeness by no other college in the United States.

The second story is for the University Chapel. It is 58 × 74 feet—28 feet in height, with a gallery across one end 12 feet wide, making the entire size of the room 58 × 86 feet.

The present condition of the building is, that the walls are up, and the roof on, the openings closed up temporarily. The cost thus far has been \$22,150.

The entire cost of the building when completed, estimating at the present rate of labor and material, will be \$33,600, leaving a deficiency of \$11,450. The estimated cost of the building at the time the appropriation was made was \$25,000. At that time, the spring of 1864, the price of labor at this place was \$1 per day. The wages of mechanics ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day, the lowest being the wages of carpenters, the highest that of bricklayers and stone cutters. Brick were worth from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per thousand. Lumber rated from \$18 to \$40 per thousand. During the last season (1865), labor commanded \$1.75 per day, building mechanics from \$2.25 to \$4.00 per day. Brick sold for \$8.00 per thousand—those used in the University building being the only lot sold lower; lumber from \$27.50 to \$65.00 per thousand, and all the other material used in the construction of a building having advanced in about the same proportion.

Owing to the sudden rise in all kinds of labor and material which took place in May and June of 1864, the Trustees determined to postpone the erection of the building (although it was badly needed by the University) until the spring of 1865.

In March, 1865, the Trustees appointed a building committee, consisting of Ex-Gov. Kirkwood, President Spencer, Hon. Rush Clark, and E. C. Lyon, Esq., with instructions to put in the foundation of the building and procure the brick. The committee advertised for, and received proposals to build the foundation walls, but determined to proceed with the work by the day, and by letting certain portions out by contract, all to be done under the supervision of a Superintendent, and by this course saved 15 per cent. over the lowest proposal received for the work.

At the annual meeting in June, Mr. P. A. Dey was appointed on the committee in place of Mr. Clark, who resigned on account of ill health. The work on the superstructure has been carried on also by the committee, through a superintendent purchasing all their material, and so far as possible hiring their labor by the day,

thus saving the usual contractors' profit, and doing the work cheap and well.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION, &C.

For course of study pursued, branches taught, means and methods of instruction adopted, sex and residence of the pupils, and all other matters not specifically set out, we would refer to the catalogues for 1863-4-5, which are appended and made part of this report.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The University Fund is placed by law in the custody of a Treasurer. The present Treasurer is William Crum, Esq., of Iowa City. He became Treasurer in August, 1862. The Trustees take pleasure in stating that while the delinquent interest has been promptly collected, and each debtor to the fund made to respond, that at the same time such fairness and impartiality has been shown in its management that loans from it are deservedly popular with the public.

They would call especial attention to the fact that the rate of interest is ten per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of each year. Delinquent interest draws a like rate of ten per cent., on moneys loaned and contracts made since August, 1862. It is provided that the borrower shall pay all the expenses of collection, if not paid promptly when due. He also pays the entire expense connected with making the loan, such as drawing of mortgage, stamps, and recording. The University is thus credited with the entire interest clear of cost. Yet every dollar of the fund is kept constantly loaned on these terms, while the common school fund can hardly be disposed of at eight per cent. under the unwieldy management of Boards of Supervisors and Clerks of Courts. It is a source of great satisfaction to state that the University Fund is eagerly sought after at ten per cent. on the terms mentioned above.

Assets of the University, June 27, 1864.

Total amount of mortgage notes on hand,.....	\$81,076.34
Total amount of old contract notes.....	34,211.20
Total amount of new contract notes.....	18,509.97
Total amount of claims in process of collection.....	5,577.50

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Saline notes on hand (excepting Lucas county).....	3,845.09
Saline notes in Lucas county.....	4,000.00
Value of property purchased at Sheriff's sale on col- lection of claims,.....	5,749.48
Unsold University lands, valued at.....	33,272.19
Unsold saline lands, valued at.....	10,000.00
Cash on hand.....	10,722.79
Total assets.....	\$206,964.56

Assets of the University, June 27, 1865.

• Total amount of University notes on hand....	112,279.88
Total amount of old contract notes.....	14,422.70
Total amount of new contract notes.....	27,938.57
Saline land notes	7,190.54
Property bid in at Sheriff's sale and its present estimated value	12,299.00
Value of unsold University land	31,590.00
Value of unsold Saline land.....	6,960.00
Cash on hand.....	2,749.70
Losses by bad debts since the creation of the fund and payable by the State in State bonds,	5,951.22
Total assets.....	221,381.63

REMARKS.—The foregoing exhibit of the assets of the University does not include the buildings and grounds in Iowa City occupied by the University for school purposes.

It will be seen that the total assets in 1865, materially exceed the same for 1864. This is principally owing to the increase in the value of University land and the enhanced value of property held by the University. The amount of mortgage and new contract notes has increased during the year over \$40,000.00, being an increase of the productive fund of over forty per cent. in that time. It is true the old contract notes have fallen off in the same time very much, but this was mostly by forfeiture, where the parties had abandoned the contract. These notes and contracts were declared forfeited by the Treasurer, on order of the Board, and the land re-sold at greatly advanced rates.

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PRINCIPAL FUND.

Report from June 17, 1863, to June 27, 1864.

Saline fund on hand June 17, 1863.....	\$3,106.16
Received of Saline fund during the year.....	8,023.69
University fund received during the year.	30,284.90
Cash received from land sales.....	10,722.04
	52,130.72
Loaned during the same time.....	46,395.57
Cash on hand.....	5,735.15

1863-4. Receipts of Int. fund for same time:

Saline Int. on hand June 17, 1863.....	\$2,661.66
Saline Int. received during the year.....	1,933.80
Int. on University fund during the year....	20,547.70
Rents.....	935.25

Total receipts.....\$26,078.41

Expenditures for same time:

Balance against University June 17, 1863.....	\$1,295.64
Warrants paid.....	19,349.35
Miscellaneous, (as per vouchers,) for wood, cutting, and repairs, &c.....	445.78

Total.....\$21,090.77

PRINCIPAL FUND.

Report from June 27, 1864, to June 27, 1865.

Principal on hand June 27, 1864.....	\$ 5,735.15
Received during the year.....	48,600.43
Saline principal received.....	5,081.52
	59,417.10
Loaned during the year.....	56,667.40
Cash on hand.....	2,749.70

Interest Fund for same time:

1864-5.

Receipts on hand June 27, 1864.....	\$ 4,987.64
Int. Rec'd on University Fund.....	17,227.45
Int. on Saline Fund.....	713.87
Rents.....	1,242.45—\$24,171.41
Expenditures paid on warrants &c.....	22,696.83
Balance to Cr. of Int. Fund.....	1,474.58

The committee appointed to examine and audit the Treasurer's accounts in 1865, reported to the Board at the June session that they had examined the several accounts of the Treasurer, item by item, comparing the entries with the endorsements upon the notes, &c., and took pleasure in stating that the accounts had all been found correct and satisfactory. The committee consisted of Anson Hart, Esq., teller of the 1st National Bank at Iowa City; Prof. C. A. Eggert and Prof. N. R. Leonard, of the University.

It will be observed that the total income for the year ending June 28, 1865, is much less than that of the previous year. It is proper to explain that in 1862, there were large amounts of delinquent interest due on University notes. This the Treasurer was instructed to collect forthwith. It is almost entirely collected. In future the income of this institution will be the current annual interest, tuition, rent, and some little miscellaneous items.

TREASURER'S ESTIMATE OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 27, '66.

Interest on mortgage notes.....	\$11,227.90
New contract notes.....	2,793.80
Saline land notes.....	719.00
Rents and miscellaneous.....	1,000.00
Tuition, about.....	4,500.00
Total.....	\$20,240.70

The old contract notes are not worth reckoning as a matter of income. The land for which they were given is fast being resold.

The following exhibits are prepared to show the amounts paid on warrants for current expenses during the following years, without reference to the amount paid out on indebtedness which accrued before that time:

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR FROM SEPT. 1, 1863, TO SEPT. 1, 1864.

Appropriations made by Trustees and expended,

For gymnasium.....	\$ 794.78	
For apparatus	28.68	
For grounds	48.82	
For library	223.19	
Finishing 2d story of the boarding hall...	1,476.59	
		<u>2,571.96</u>
Salaries of Instructors employed by Trustees..	\$7,950.00	
Salaries of Instructors employed by Faculty ..	1,518.44	
	9,468.44	
Less model school teacher's salary	400.00	
		<u>9,068.44</u>
Repairs and incidental expenses		2,329.21
Salary of Janitor, his wood, and assistant.....		438.25
Expenses of Examining Committee and other committees		236.50
Catalogues, postage on same, and engravings.....		608.53
Laboratory, current expenses.....		134.54
Periodicals, express charges on books, &c., sent University, and printing.....		375.43
Insurance (25,000)		190.00
Money advanced Faculty as contingent expenses.....		106.27
Fuel for University	592.36	
Less model school and Janitor's wood.....	220.00	
		<u>372.36</u>
Model school.....		792.42
Repairs on property purchased at Sheriff's sale on foreclosure, and legal expenses		1,543.42
Total.....		<u>\$18,767.38</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR FROM SEPT. 1, 1864, TO SEPT. 1, 1865.

Appropriations made by Trustees and expended

For gymnasium and military drill.....	\$1,129.95	
For German and French	435.66	
For Zetagathian hall.....	500.00	
For library.....	52.22	
For laboratory	544.00	
		<u>2,661.83</u>
Salaries of Instructors employed by Trustees..	\$8,950.00	
Salaries of Instructors employed by Faculty ..	3,316.84	
		<u>12,266.84</u>

Less model school teacher's salary, and salaries of Professors of gymnastics and modern lan- guages.....	1,835.66	
		10,431.18
Incidental expenses and repairs.....	1,146.21	
Salary of Janitor, his wood and assistant.....	480.25	
Expense of Examining Committee and other committees	110.75	
Catalogues, postage on same, and engravings.....	425.80	
Laboratory current expenses.....	156.04	
Periodicals, printing and express charges on books....	205.67	
Insurance (\$50,000).....	350.00	
Money advanced Faculty for contingent expenses.....	451.46	
Fuel for University.....	\$435.02	
Less Janitor's and model school fuel.....	260.00	
		175.02
Model school.....		1,104.62
Repairs on Sheriff's sale property, &c.....		958.58
Total.....		\$18,658.31

In the list of expenditures for each of the foregoing years of the items marked "repairs on Sheriff's sale property, on foreclosure and legal expense," we would remark that in foreclosing certain mortgages securing old loans made before 1862, it was necessary to bid in the property at Sheriff's sale, and was also necessary to put the same in repair to sell or rent. All of which expense was added to the cost of the property and generally sold at a handsome advance on the total sum, but rarely for less than the aggregate cost and interest on these sums expended.

In the years 1864-5 the cost of fuel included only coal, the wood being furnished by the Treasurer from University land at a very moderate expense.

On comparing the expenditures of each of the foregoing years with that paid by the Treasurer, a difference in the amounts will be observed. It arises from the difference in time for which each computation is made. The accounts of the Treasurer are settled annually at the June meeting of the Board, whereas the year's expenditures as shown, are to September 1, of each year. Both do not include the same time. For example, in June, 1863, one quarter's salary is included in the amount paid by the Treasurer

and the same sum is not included in the showing from September 1st. All that time, also, a credit was due the Treasurer of \$1,295.64 for money advanced by him out of his own private funds, which the interest account could not meet. These statements to September of each year include only the warrants drawn, and do not include warrants drawn for large amounts of old outstanding indebtedness. Neither do the warrants include all the expenditures even of the the year. For example, the Treasurer's salary is settled by the Trustees on his books without a warrant.

It is proper to state that, under the head of expenditures, the "incidental expenses and repairs" include very many permanent improvements made each year, such as a bell, stoves, window blinds, partition wall, black-boards in recitation room, maps, &c.

The following are the appropriations made by the Board of Trustees for the year commencing September 1, 1865, and ending September 1, 1866:

President.....	\$1,800.00
Five Professors, (\$1,400 each).....	7,000.00
One Professor.....	1,000.00
Principal Preparatory Department.....	1,000.00
Three Assistant Teachers.....	1,500.00
Teacher of vocal music.....	200.00
Secretary.....	250.00
Insurance on University buildings.....	450.00
Wood.....	300.00
Coal.....	400.00
Incidental expenses.....	650.00
Janitor (exclusive of wood).....	400.00
For examining and other committees.....	175.00
Catalogues, Circulars and Postage.....	340.00
Expenses of Laboratory.....	142.00
Periodicals, Express charges.....	200.00
Contingent expenses.....	500.00
Legal expenses.....	500.00
Gymnasium.....	550.00
Society Halls.....	500.00
Model School.....	400.00
Total.....	\$18,457.00

This does not include the Treasurer's salary which may reach, but cannot exceed, the sum of \$1,200; neither does it include appropriations made for special purposes, of which there has been \$536.31 expended already, and, during the year, may amount to about \$300.00 more. Thus making the probable expenditures about \$20,493.31.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Trustees would respectfully state that in making known the wants of the University, they have referred only to the most urgent, and such as the good of the institution demands should be immediately supplied.

They would further call attention to the fact that no part of the University Fund can be applied to any of these purposes.

The Act of Congress of July 20, 1840, granting lands for the use of the University, provided that such lands should be appropriated solely to the use and support of the University, leaving the manner of applying it to the State. In relation to these lands and the proceeds thereof, the Constitution of this State provides that "it shall be a *permanent* fund," &c.—[Art. 9, 2 Division, 2 Sec.]

The saline land appropriation is placed on precisely the same basis, and has become "a part of the permanent fund of said institution."

Even if the Trustees desired to relieve the most urgent wants of the institution out of this fund, it is so wisely guarded by the law that it is out of their power to do so.

It is true that the interest fund might be applied to any purpose for the sole benefit of the University, but unfortunately this is barely sufficient to meet its current annual expense. By reference to the Treasurer's estimate of the income for the current year, it will be seen that the whole interest, including rents, &c., only amounts to \$15,740.70. It will readily be admitted that none of the things referred to, however much needed, after meeting the current expenses, could be supplied out of that sum.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

The Board think they are justified in stating that this institution is in a most flourishing condition. Certainly, if its growth from the very smallest beginning to its present condition, and in so short

a time, and the greater portion of that time during a period of civil war, be any criterion of success, they are justified in that opinion.

They feel that the institution is now established on a firm basis, and look with hope to its future progress. It has already attained a very favorable and flattering reputation among men of learning throughout the country. The writings of its professors on scientific subjects have been published in the leading scientific periodicals of this country. Some of them have been extensively copied—especially articles on higher physics—into European scientific journals.

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Faculty and Teachers of the University have labored with zeal and fidelity for its advancement and progress, and that their labors have been eminently crowned with success.

They are gratified to state that the finances are in a most satisfactory condition. That the management of this department has been all that they could wish. That the officers generally, of the institution have discharged their trusts faithfully, and fully met the expectations of the Board.

The University is an institution of which, as a State, we may justly feel proud. It requires but the fostering care of our enlightened Legislators to make it one of the *first* institutions of learning in the land. It is believed that notwithstanding the war and consequent high rates of living, that no similar institution, under even the most favorable circumstances, ever met with a larger success. With the generous support of the Legislature, its future will be a blessing to our State, and make Iowa students, like Iowa soldiers, rank among the first in the land.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. M. STONE, *President.*

WM. J. HADDOCK, *Secretary.*

